FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Total Deleted Page(s) = 6
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Page 124 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 125 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 126 ~ Duplicate;
Page 211 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 222 ~ Duplicate;

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 2, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Transmitted herewith is a photostatic copy of an article entitled "The Treason of Some Intellectuals" written by WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN. The article appeared in the March, 1948 issue (Volume 27, No. 8) of "The Sign"--the National Catholic Magazine which is published at Monastery Place, Union City, New Jersey.

The article discusses briefly such individuals as RALPH BARTON PERRY, HENRY A. WALLACE, Reverend WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH, Reverend HARRY F. WARD, Reverend GUY EMERY SHIPLER, STEPHEN FRICHTMAN and Professor HARLOW SHAPLEY.

This article is being submitted to the Bureau for information only.

Due to the references to PERRY and SHAPLEY of Harvard University, a copy of this enclosure is being sent to Boston.

Enclosure

RGG:GH

100-17983

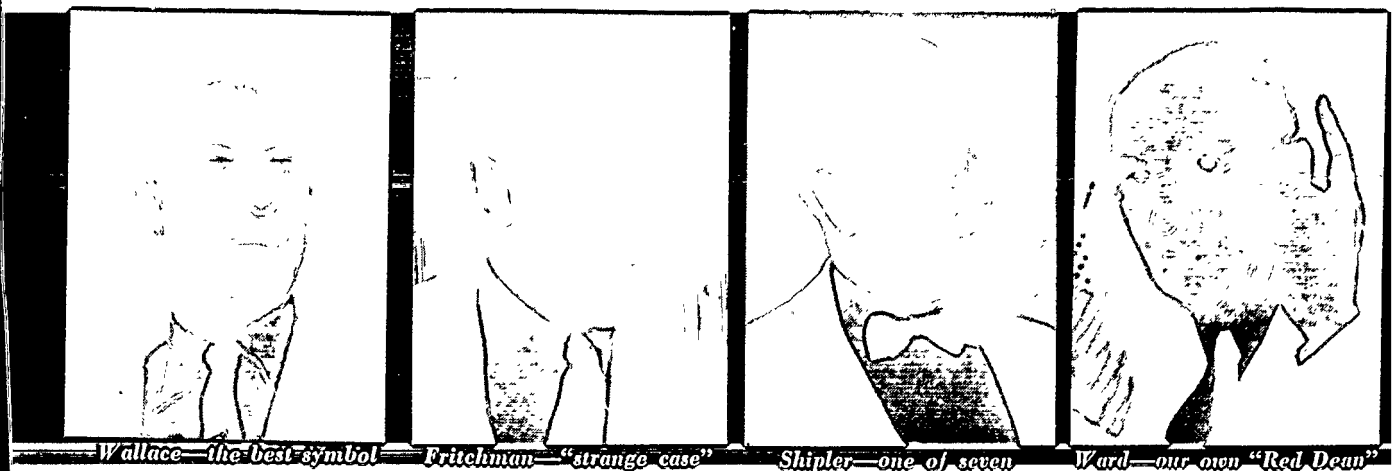
CC:Boston (Enc.)

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-34835-1311

EX-116

G.I.R.-C



Wallace—the best symbol *Fritchman—"strange case"* *Shipler—one of seven* *Ward—our own "Red Dean"*

One of the mysteries of our times is how intelligent men can defend Russia, not the U. S.

The treason of some intellectuals

by WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

Dr. Harlow Shapley shakes with Vishinsky after his speech condemning the U.S.

and to the reduction of a much larger area to vassal status as "defensive." He whitewashes this entire process, which was carried out with the most revolting cruelty and with complete disregard for the rights of self-determination of the many ethnic groups, Poles, Finns, Letts, Estonians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Germans, involved with the following judgment:

"I see no intent of world conquest, no code of militarism, no philosophy of national or racial superiority, no Russian imperialism or Pan-Slavism. What I do see is a determination to consummate her own socialist revolution, within her own wide boundaries, with her own vast internal resources, and without interference from abroad."

The professor displays an unfortunate genius for seeing what is not and for not seeing what is. Ninety per cent of the present strain and friction in international relations would disappear immediately if the Soviet Union would retire "within her own wide boundaries" and attend to her own affairs, instead of clamping down puppet regimes on tens of millions of unwilling east Europeans and trying to stir up division, riot, and civil war in many countries far outside these boundaries.

Professor Perry finally comes up with two concrete suggestions: that the United States, without imposing any preliminary conditions, should offer Russia a ten-year nonaggression pact and a loan. The value of the nonaggression pact may be judged from what has happened to Poland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. All these countries enjoyed the supposed protection of nonaggression pacts with the Soviet Union, concluded at Soviet initiative.

It is interesting to note that the *Atlantic Monthly* gave specific and fulsome editorial endorsement to Perry's plea for appeasement in the following introductory note, published with his article:

"He made these remarks of light and leading to American undergraduates at Bucknell University and Wilson College, and at the *Atlantic*'s urging he has expanded his views in this farseeing paper."

It would seem that, despite the *Atlantic*'s reputation for genteel respectability, its pro-Soviet slant has not appreciably changed since the time, two years ago, when it published two articles on Poland by the avowed Communist partisan, Anna Louise Strong, and refused to print an article embodying a different viewpoint which it had commissioned from a recognized expert on Poland, the late Raymond Leslie Buell.

Maybe the fairies just arrange it that way or maybe the editors are afraid of being considered "redbaiters"; but other serious monthlies, as well as the *Atlantic*, seem to shrink from forthright presentation of the case for Americanism against Communism. Articles which depict life in Yugoslavia as just an idyl of voluntary work or indicate that the Greeks are not much good anyway or that it would be a mistake to support the existing regime in China in its struggle against Communism seem to find readier acceptance than those which offer more support for a vigorous American foreign policy, committed to vigilant containment of Communist expansion.

The dice are still more loaded in the case of our serious weeklies. Leaving aside weekly publications which are devoted mainly to news or entertainment or religious comment, leadership in this field

---

WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN is well known as a writer and lecturer on Russian-American subjects. He is the author of "The Russian Enigma," and many other works.

has been in the hands
until recently edited
and the *Nation*. Both
are predisposed to a
American foreign and

Economically they fa
the British and contine
n discussions of foreig
pt to proceed on the
Russia is usually right
States is usually wrong
xaggeration to call th
Communist; their editor
rofess preference for

Announcement

Vocations Needed

The Sisters of Charity of Zams who specialize in domestic work in seminaries and institutions and in the care of old people are in need of many vocations. They offer the opportunity of a religious vocation to girls who have not had the benefit of an education or special training and also to women whose age would be an obstacle to most religious orders. Candidates should apply to

MOTHER PROVINCIAL

705 Clyman Street Watertown, Wis.

YOUNG LADIES

wishing to become co-victims with Christ through the active apostolate of teaching youth, of alleviating the infirmities of the aged, of managing the domestic affairs of Episcopal residences and Ecclesiastical colleges and seminaries are invited to join the

SISTERS ADORERS OF THE MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD

St. Joseph's Convent Columbia, Pa.

The Little Sisters of the Assumption,

are HOME MISSIONERS who devote their lives to gaining the family to Christ through exercising the corporal and spiritual works of mercy in the homes of the Sick Poor.

Young lady, yes, YOU who read this notice, would you not like to follow such a Christ-like mission? For further information apply to Reverend Mother Superior, 1624 Poplar St., Philadelphia 30, Pa.

IS OUR LORD CALLING YOU TO BE A MISSIONARY NUN?

Our Home and Foreign Missions among the Colored are badly in need of Sisters to carry on the great work of saving souls.

Are YOU willing to devote YOUR life to Christ?

For further information, address

REV. MOTHER PROVINCIAL, O.S.F.

Convent of Our Lady & St. Francis,
2226 Maryland Ave., Baltimore, Md.

SACRED HEART SEMINARY

for foreign Missions conducted by the Sons of the Sacred Heart. Would you like to be a Priest or a Brother for foreign missions? We offer this opportunity to boys of high school or college age, to more advanced students, to Seminarians and to Priests. No special studies required for lay brothers. Lack of funds no obstacle. For information write: Rector of the Sacred Heart Seminary, Forestville, Cincinnati 30, Ohio.

WEDDING BIRTHDAY GIFTS COMMUNION GRADUATION

BRIDE'S: Prayerbook $8.00—Rosary $12.00
Gold Filled CROSS & CHAIN 1/20 12K.... $4.50
Prayerbook—(Extra Good Print).... $2.00
Ladies' Sterling Silver Medal & Chain $2.00
Men's Sterling Silver Medal & Chain $2.50
Boy's or Girl's Silver Medal & Chain $1.50
BABY'S Sterling Silver Medal & Chain $1.25
10K Gold Medal & Chain—Man's.. $15.—Lady's.. $12.00

GIFTS GIFTS

A—Crystal & Sterling Silver Rosary $10.00
B—Man's Black Rosary Sterling Silv. $5.00
C—ALL STERLING SILVER Rosary $5.00
ROSARIES (Not Illustrated) at $1, $2, $3.
Lapel Crosses 10 for $1.00—100 for $8.
Beaded Chain with Medal 25c, 5 for $1.00
WALL CRUCIFIX & SICK CALL SET $3.00
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LEARN AT HOME TO BE A PRACTICAL NURSE

You can learn practical nursing at home in spare time. Course endorsed by physicians. Thousands of graduates.

HIGH SCHOOL NOT REQUIRED

49th year. One graduate has charge of 10-bed hospital. Another saved $400 while learning. Equipment included.

Men, women, 18 to 60. Easy tuition payments. Trial plan.

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Please send free booklet and 16 sample lesson pages.

Name.....

City..... State..... Age.....

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

DOMINICAN SISTERS,
CONGREGATION OF ST. ROSE OF LIMA

Young women desiring to devote their lives to the religious service of Christ's afflicted poor are earnestly invited to write to Reverend Mother Superior at ROSARY HILL HOME, HAWTHORNE, N. Y.

MARIANNHILL FATHERS

Young men are invited to dedicate their lives to God under the banner of Our Lady and her mother St. Ann. For descriptive booklet, prospectus and further information write to:

VERY REV. FR. RECTOR

St. Bernard's Seminary Brighton, Michigan

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

An opportunity for social service, associated with a life of retirement from the world and prayer, is offered by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd of Wheeling, West Virginia. These Sisters dedicate themselves to Our Lord and, in union with the Good Shepherd, labor for the rehabilitation of young women exposed to temptation, and for the intellectual and moral formation of the children of broken homes. Young women of good character and family are welcome to spend some days at the Monastery to observe the life there and seek light on their vocation. Write to Mother Mary of St. Caecilia, 141 Edgington Lane, Wheeling, W. Va.

Calling All Heroes!

—to answer the sincere desire they have felt to become one of God's priests.

—to enjoy a life of happy contentment in the service of God.

—to live that life in the universal apostolate of the Salvatorian Fathers, who are engaged in foreign and home missions, in parishes, in retreat and mission work, in the education of youth, and in the development of the Catholic Press.

If you are interested, write to one of the addresses below. Financial and educational matters will be arranged efficiently and advantageously.

For East The Rev. Registrar
Mother of the Savior Seminary
Society of the Divine Savior

For Mid-West and West The Rev. Registrar
Salvatorian Seminary
St. Nazianz, Wisconsin

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 6, 1948

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the Boston letter to Philadelphia, dated February 17, 1948, advising that SHAPLEY was to appear in Philadelphia on March 13, 1948, and requesting the Philadelphia Office to furnish to Boston information which came to the attention of the Philadelphia Office through normal channels.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and the Boston Office are newspaper clippings from the "Philadelphia Inquirer" of March 14, 1948, which are self-explanatory.

WBW:MML
100-32038
Encl.-1
cc-Boston (Encl.-1)

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EX-59

APR 14 1948

BEFORE THE CLASH AT FOREIGN POLICY MEETING
Dr. Harlow Shapley (left), of Harvard University, and James Burnham (right), professor of philosophy at New York University, before they clashed in debate before the Foreign Policy Association in the Bellevue-Stratford yesterday. With them is Richard L. Davies, former chairman of the association's Philadelphia branch.

RECORDED 100-341825-132

EX-59

1948

Dr. Shapley Charges Red Smear in Debate Here With Professor

Dr. Harlow Shapley, famous scientist, was accused of defending Communists and replied angrily that he was being "smeared" in a debate before the Foreign Policy Association yesterday in the Bellevue-Stratford.

The 62-year-old astronomer, director of the Harvard University Observatory, clashed emotionally with James Burnham, professor of philosophy at New York University and author of books on world politics.

SHAPLEY RESENTFUL

Burnham, speaking first, implied broadly that he regarded Dr. Shapley as a Red sympathizer. He recalled the Harvard scientist's defense of college professors and others attacked for their Communist views.

When it was his turn to speak, Dr. Shapley, former president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, got up red-faced and declared:

"I did not know when I was invited to come here that I was to be maliciously and erroneously smeared.

"On account of the attack made on me, I want to explain that I've received numerous decorations, and they were not for subversive activity. I've never accepted a decoration from Russia, Japan or Germany."

Dr. Shapley is the only American holder of the Pope Pius XI prize for distinguished service to science and mankind.

Burnham and Dr. Shapley had been invited to take opposing sides on the question: "Will the clash between Soviet and United States policy force a third world war?"

CALLS WAR CERTAIN

Burnham, one-time Marxist who turned Communist critic when the Russians signed their 1939 non-aggression treaty with Hitler, argued that a war with the Soviet Union is certain. Dr. Shapley contended international cooperation would avert it.

"War is inevitable and if appeasement continues it will be a war that will be lost," said the New York University professor, author of "The Struggle for the World," in which he predicted last year that either Russia or the United States would unify the world by force.

"At the present time, Stalin is weak and his people hate him. Risking war is the only way to stop the war."

BURNHAM CITES CASES

Then Burnham charged that Dr. Shapley, in 1940, had rushed to the defense of a professor at the College of the City of New York who was fired after being convicted of perjury in denying he was a Communist. (Burnham later identified the professor as Morris U. Schappes.)

Last summer, Burnham said, Dr. Shapley protested the firing of an NYU professor accused of being a Red. (He said this professor was Lyman R Bradley, of the English department.)

Burnham also charged that Dr. Shapley had signed protests against "suppression" of the New Masses Communist magazine, and against the arrests of members of the Fur Workers Union (CIO), reputedly Red-dominated

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EX-59

REDS ON MARCH'

On the prospect of war, Burnham, who wrote "The Managerial Revolution" in 1941 and "The Machiavellians: Defenders of Freedom" in 1943, compared the year 1948 on Stalin's timetable with 1936 on Hitler's.

"At that time," he said, "Hitler was on the march and France was the bulwark in Europe. Today Communism is on the march and we can substitute the United States for France.

"The crisis is too grave today for hypocrisy or double talk," Burnham concluded.

ASKS 'CALL TO THOUGHT'

Dr. Shapley, former vice president of Henry A. Wallace's Progressive Citizens of America and a leader in the postwar movement to release scientists from strict Government control, answered Burnham sharply.

"We've heard a call to war," he began. "I should like to talk on a call to thought."

Then he accused Burnham of smearing him, and he commented: "I have been an American citizen for 300 years—with the help of my ancestors."

Dr. Shapley devoted much of his talk to a denunciation of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and especially its charge that Dr. Edward U. Condon, atomic scientist who heads the U.S. Bureau of Standards, was a "weak link" in atomic security.

RECALLS RANKIN CLASH

He recalled his own appearance before the House committee, in November, 1946, when Representative John E. Rankin (D., Miss.) threatened to hold him in contempt of Congress for allegedly withholding answers to questions. (Rankin withdrew his charge after Dr. Shapley counter-charged that the Congressman had snatched his notes before he could read them.)

"The persecution by Representative J. Parnell Thomas (now committee chairman) has terrified writers and scientists on both the right and left," Dr. Shapley said. "Scientists are so confused by terror spread by warmongers that it is actually impairing their work.

"If we're going to have character assassination . . ."

He did not complete the sentence.

'SCIENCE WON WARS'

"Was it the politicians or the orators who won the first two major wars?" he asked. "You'll find that the scientists and technologists were the ones who actually won those wars.

"The scientists are protesting this Condon affair," he continued, referring to the House committee's charge that Condon had contact with Russian nuclear scientists. "We scientists work on an international scope.

"Without world peace we'll have world pieces. We haven't been constructive about peace. The atomic war probably will be the last war."

DISCOUNTS RED 'PERIL'

Dr. Shapley has been a critic of the Administration's foreign policy in its anti-Soviet aspects and a belittler of the Communist "peril." Last May at Sarah Lawrence College he called "somnambulism" a worse threat than Communism, Fascism or any other "ism," defining it as "seeming to be awake but actually not." Last Jan. 18 at the PCA convention at Chicago he was asked by a reporter if he were a Red and replied: "That's none of your business."

Burnham, who has attacked Russia in previous speeches here, challenged Wallace to a debate last May, but charged that the former Vice President and third-party candidate refused to meet him on a platform.

SHAPLEY APPLAUDED

Lewis M. Stevens, Philadelphia chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, presided at yesterday's luncheon session. An additional speaker was Richard L. Davies, former local FPA chairman.

Burnham was applauded moderately in his address and afterward, but Dr. Shapley drew a full minute's applause after speaking. The handclapping for Dr. Shapley was prolonged when he stood up and took another bow. When the meeting adjourned, however, the larger number of persons gathered around Burnham to ask questions.

FD-143

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Boston, Massachusetts
March 29,1948

JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL
OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title HARLOW SHAPLEY

Character of Case Internal Security - R
Field Office ~~CONF. FILE~~ Boston
Symbol Number [redacted] b7E
Type of Surveillance: (Technical or Microphone) Technical

1. Subject's name and address:

HARLOW SHAPLEY, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.
(Harvard Observatory)

2. Location of technical operation:

Boston Office

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorized 10/23/46 - Installed 10/30/46
(discontinued temporarily 5/15/47 - reinstalled 6/10/47)

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

Installation [redacted] on residence at same address - 3/4/47) b7E

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R83 JAN 29 1960

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&
INDEXED
137

100-341825-133
F ES II
31 APR 13 1948

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved:

Informant has heard Shapley prepare policy and action of PCA for its officers in New York, Chicago, Washington, Los Angeles, Seattle. He has similarly acted in Irene Currie-Joiot incident involving Dept.in JAFRC. This source is most valuable and produces literally volumes of information. It is largely furnished Bureau by strictly confidential letter.

53 APR 16 1948

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

$16.50 per month for leased lines

10. Remarks (By SAC):

It is recommended this installation ~~be~~ continued.

E.A.SOUCY,SAC

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

It is strongly recommended that this surveillance be continued. It has served as a valuable source of information in revealing Shapley's leadership and actions in several Communist Party front groups and has show his association with known Communists. Through this source we have learned that Shapley prepares policy and action for some officers of the Progressive Citizens of America. Through this source we are also able to secure information not available from other sources concerning the acfions of other Communist member scientists in the Boston area.

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

(FD 143)

1. Subj: Name + address
Nelson Jefferies
60 Garden St.
Cambridge, Mass (Harvard Observatory)

2. Professional specialty
Proton Effects

3. Date of first ~~author~~ article + publication
authorized 10-23-46 finished 10-30-46
Discontinued to currently 5-15-48

Sec No. Writers
1258
5-5-48
F 87

111-3 4/18-5-133

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

URGENT

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. APRIL 12, 1948

Transmit the following message to: SAC, BOSTON

HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS DASH R. REURLET [illegible] MARCH TWENTYSEVEN, LAST. MAKE NO DISSEMINATION REPORT OF SA BRENTON S. GORDON UNTIL INSTRUCTED.

HOOVER

HBF:CHT

100-[illegible]-25-134

[illegible] APR 12 1948

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183 JAN 4 1960

EX-41

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 12 1948

50 APR 19 1948

SENT VIA TELETYPE [illegible] M Per

SAC, Boston

May 10, 1948

Director, FBI

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet dated April 13, 1948.

The technical surveillance is authorized for an additional period of six months.

EX-17 100-341825 - 135

JEM:rb

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-20-2010

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Boston, Massachusetts

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ April 13, 1948

Director, FBI

RE: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau file 100-341825)

Dear Sir:

ReBulet 4/10/48. CONF. INFT.

During the last six months [redacted] has furnished a large volume of information to the Bureau concerning the activities of the Subject in the PCA, ASP*PCA, THE COMMITTEE OF ONE THOUSAND, the WFScW, etal. In those organizations, Shapley is not only an executive member but appears also to formulate and direct the policy of the organizations named. The informant is so prolific that it is difficult to reduce to a summary the data obtained. b7E

Reference is made to the following letters from the Boston Office to the Bureau:

Progressive Citizens of America - letters of 10/1/47, 11/3/47, 11/12/47, 12/6,10,20/47
JAERC - letter of 10/25/47 to New York City
NCASE - letter of 10/25/47 to New York City
Harlow Shapley - letters of 10/25/47, 11/3/47, 12/15/47.

The above letters outlined the Subject's participation in such diverse matters as the National Science Foundation Bill, Cosmic Ray research, attacks upon the House Committee on Un-American Activities, contemplated attacks upon the Bureau, and the plans and organization of the Wallace Campaign for the Presidency. Boston teletype of 10/1/47 forecast with precision an attack upon the Attorney General in Boston at a later date. The Attorney General referred to the matter before it occurred, and was cited for his wisdom in the Boston press. It is noted that the letters referred to above were all submitted within the last quarter of the past year, and represent one volume in the Boston file with other material received from this source. The succeeding quarter has been as productive.

The report of SA Brenton S. Gordon dated at Boston, 1/14/48, entitled "The Committee of 1000" was entirely based upon data from this informant. The report established the leaders and plans of this new CP front before it had actually initiated action at the seat of government.

RECORDED 100-341825-1
INDEXED 21 APR 16 1948

I recommend continuance of this surveillance because it has supplied

memo-Boston 5-10-48 JEM

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R 83 JAN 29 1960

Director, FBI April 13, 1948

information of timely significance in intelligence activities to the Bureau, Washington Field, Chicago, New York, Los Angeles and Boston Offices.

Very truly yours,

E.A.SOUCY
SAC

BSG:MP

SAC, Boston

April 13, 1948

Director, FBI

PAUL SHAFFER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Bourlet 3/27/48.

In connection with your request for permission to disseminate the summary report concerning the subject dated March 27, 1948 the following instructions are set forth.

On page 44 of this report Robert Stripling is referred to as a former Special Agent of this Bureau which is incorrect. There are attached hereto 13 copies of page 44 which have been changed to reflect the correct information.

Prior to disseminating this summary report to local offices of G-2 and ONI you are also instructed to comply with the instructions set forth in SAC letter No. 56, Series 1948 dated April 9, 1948 by stamping each report with the following statement:

> Property of FBI. This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

Attachment.

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EX-126
136
45 APR 15 1948
F B I

RECEIVED READING ROOM
APR 14 11 14 AM '48
F B I

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-20-2010

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/27/48

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

There are enclosed herewith seven copies of the report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON in the above-entitled case, prepared for dissemination. It is noted that every effort has been made to present information in a summary fashion and thus preserve the report from becoming overly lengthy.

Copies of this report are being designated to the offices indicated for the reason that SHAPLEY frequently contacts those cities or has close associates in them.

In view of the great interest of the local offices of ONI and SID in this individual, and in further view of the current international situation, copies of this report have been prepared for distribution to these agencies in Boston. None of the reports will be disseminated, however, prior to April 12, 1948. Unless during the interim the Bureau directs that the copies should not be disseminated as indicated on the first page, or unless it directs corrections therein, the report will be disseminated as disclosed to other Bureau offices, SID, and ONI locally, as indicated.

b7D

It is suggested that the Bureau might desire to furnish a copy of this report in confidence to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which organization, according to information SHAPLEY has furnished [redacted] intends to subpoena him for further questioning in the near future.

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-34225-139

F B I

APR 14 1948

EX-126

ENCLOSURE
BSG:ech
100-16321

7 APR 20 1948

Assistant Attorney General T. Vincent Quinn
Criminal Division

April 14, 1948

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY
Internal Security - R

There is attached hereto a summary report containing data relating to the background and activities of the captioned individual. These data are forwarded to you for your information.

Enclosure

EHM:mn

RECORDED

100-138

F B I

45 APR 15 1948

EX-41

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

SAC, Boston

RECORDED

Director, FBI

MR. [illegible]

[illegible] - C

EX-138

Reurlet dated 3/29/48 which consisted of Form FD 1h3.

Before the Bureau will authorize the continuance of this surveillance, it desires that you set forth in more detail the information which you have secured as a result of this surveillance during the period covered by your letter of justification.

100-3h1825

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FD-143

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Boston, Massachusetts
March 29, 1948

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
60 Garden St.,Cambridge,Mass.
Character of Case Internal Security - C
CONF. INFT.
Field Office Boston
Symbol Number [redacted] b7E
Type of Surveillance: (Technical or Microphone) Technical

1. Subject's name and address:

HARLOW SHAPLEY, 60 Garden St.,Cambridge,Mass.
Tel. - Kirkland 1339

2. Location of technical operation:

Boston Office

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorized February 20,1947 - Installed March 4,1947
(temporarily disconnected 5/15/47 - reinstalled 6/10/47)

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

[redacted] installed 10/30/46 on Subject's Office in the Harvard Observatory b7E

RECORDED & INDEXED
100-341795-137
FBI
10 APR 15 1948
EX-138

COPY DESTROYED
JAN 29 1960

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved:

Informant enabled Boston to furnish Bureau with report on new CP front organization, "The Committee of 1000," three days before organization actually opened in Washington,D.C. Report set forth personalities and plans of action involved.

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

Cost - Mileage	$7.50	)
2 loops @ $3	6.00	)
	13.50 per month	

10. Remarks (By SAC):

It is recommended this installation be continued.

E. A. SOUCY
SAC

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-10-2011

Report No. 3

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
BOSTON	3/27/48	2/11-3/17/48	BRENTON S. GORDON eeh

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
HARLOW SHAPLEY	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SUMMARY REPORT

Synopsis: HARLOW SHAPLEY, native U. S. citizen, born November 2, 1885, at Nashville, Missouri; employed as Director of Harvard University Observatory and internationally regarded as one of world's outstanding scientists and astronomers; for past few years, SHAPLEY has been engaged in a number of activities of a political nature consistent with adherence to the Communist Party "line." In such activities, informants report that he is not a "follower" but a "leader." These activities have taken him away from the scientific research work which first made him famous and have made him the subject of comment by news commentators, Harvard alumni, and educators in other fields. The extent and nature of such activities as known is recorded herein. It reflects on SHAPLEY's part a constant criticism of the foreign and domestic policy of the government of the U. S. in so far as matters pertaining to Russia and its satellites are concerned, and a co-existing praise of Soviet foreign policy and activity at home and abroad.

- P -

Reference: Boston letter to Bureau dated March 5, 1948.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CHECKED OFF:

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Boston #100-16321

CONFIDENTIAL

372

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	2
PERSONAL HISTORY	3
ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATIONS (NON-SCIENTIFIC)	8
Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship and National Council of American-Soviet Friendship	11
American Russian Institute	15
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee	19
Progressive Citizens of America	21
Committee of One Thousand	29
ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATIONS (SCIENTIFIC)	31
Federation of American (Atomic) Scientists	31
American Association of Scientific Workers	32
World Federation of Scientific Workers	34
Atomic Energy	35
National Science Foundation	39
MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES (Including Contacts with Communist or Russian Personnel)	41
House Committee on Un-American Activities	41
State Department	45
Loyalty Order	47
Radio Station WRUL	48
Russian Contacts	49
Other Contacts and Miscellaneous Information	51

INTRODUCTION

There is contained herein no information or evidence indicating that HARLOW SHAPLEY is now or ever has been a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., or any Communist Party. Current publications, however, such as "The Sign Magazine," the BOSTON GLOBE, and national news magazines reflect that such authors as ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR., and WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLAIN have publicly questioned the sincerity and motives of HARLOW SHAPLEY in some of his activities as reflected herein. Frequently, speakers at events in Greater Boston such as Rotary, Kiwanis, and Communion breakfast meetings have asserted that SHAPLEY represents a group committing intellectual treason. Harvard alumni in the area, and particularly in Westchester County, New York, are known to have addressed letters to the executive officers of Harvard University complaining of SHAPLEY's political activities and indicating that these individuals regarded them as inimical to the security and welfare of these United States.

This report is prepared so that all information concerning this individual may be correlated in one place, and so that his activities may be considered in the light of the security duties placed upon this Bureau in protecting the internal security of the country.

A review of the matter herein, however, will reflect that SHAPLEY has at all times been a supporter of the Communist and Russian viewpoint in those matters, particularly foreign policy, in which the United States and Russia represent opposite viewpoints. A number of his activities indicate an active support of the Russian viewpoint. There is little, if any, information available indicating his support of the United States foreign policy.

It must be noted that it has not been possible for the Boston Office to determine all of the activities of HARLOW SHAPLEY. On one (U) occasion, he personally advised a reliable informant that he had access to a diplomatic pouch and could in this fashion receive and transmit scientific information on an international basis without fear of detection. As indicated herein, he is acquainted with several figures in the diplomatic corps of various nations. There has been no means available to the Boston Office to determine the reliability of his own statement in this regard or the extent of such activities, if any.

Boston #100-16321

CONFIDENTIAL

374

PERSONAL HISTORY

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, A. N. Marquis Company, Chicago, 1946-47, contains the following information concerning the subject's background. It is noted that Confidential Informant T-1 has advised that material set forth in this biographical volume is furnished by the persons concerned.

SHAPLEY was born in Nashville, Missouri, on November 2, 1885. He is the son of WILLIS HARLOW SHAPLEY and SARAH SHAPLEY, nee STOWELL. He received an A.B. Degree from the University of Missouri in 1910; an A.M. in 1911, an LL.D. in 1927. He received a Ph.D. at Princeton in 1913, and the same school awarded him an honorary Doctor of Science Degree in 1933. He also possesses the following honorary degrees: Doctor of Science, University of Pittsburgh, 1931; University of Pennsylvania, Doctor of Science, 1932; Harvard University, Doctor of Science, 1933; Doctor of Science, University of Toronto, 1935; Honorary Doctor of Laws, Oglethorpe University, 1931; Honorary Doctor of Science, Brown University, 1933; Doctor of Science, University of Michochan, Mexico, 1942; Honorary Doctor of Letters, Bates College, 1942.

SHAPLEY married MARTHA BETZ, another astronomer, on April 15, 1914.

SHAPLEY was employed as an astronomer by the Mount Wilson Observatory, California, from 1914 to 1921. He has been Director of the Harvard Observatory since 1921. He has been a special lecturer at the Lowell Institute in Boston since 1922. He was Exchange Lecturer with Belgian universities in 1926, and Hailey Lecturer at Oxford, England, in 1928. He was the Harry Todd Lecturer for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1929, and was the Jayne Foundation Lecturer for the City of Philadelphia in 1930. In 1934, he was the Darwin Lecturer for the Royal Astronomical Society of England. He is a life member or director of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is renowned for his research work in photometry and cosmogony. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and was President of this organization from 1939 to 1944. He is currently the President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and has been for sometime a member of its Council or Board of Governors. He is a member of the National Academy and the National Research Council; Vice President of the American Philosophical Society; President of the American Astronomical Society; a member of the Pacific Astronomers Society. He is also a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada; the National President of Sigma Xi (honorary science

CONFIDENTIAL

Boston #100-16321

CONFIDENTIAL

fraternity); an honorary member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; a member of the American Association of Variable Star Observers; an Associate Member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, England. In addition, he is a foreign member of the Royal Physiographic Society of Sweden. He is also a member of the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters of Oslo, Norway; a member of the Akademie der Wiss, of Vienna, Austria; the Swedish Academy of Science; the Royal Lombard Institute; the Royal Academy of Belgium; and President of the Variable Star Commission of the International Astronomical Union from 1925 to 1932. He has been the President of the Nebular Commission since 1932; a member of the Council of Maria Mitchell Observatory at Nantucket, Mass.; President of the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology; the American Association of the International Office for Education; President of the Indo-American Science Association; a trustee of the Long Island Biological Association; and Chairman of the Board of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. He is further the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Science Service, a news agency with headquarters at Washington, D. C.; Chairman of the National Science Fund; Trustee of the Watamull Foundation of India; Trustee of the Damascus School for Girls. He is also a trustee of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute at Woods Hole, Mass.

He was awarded the Draper Medal by the National Academy of Sciences in 1926; the University Medal by the University of Brussels in 1926; the medal of the Society of Arts and Sciences in 1931; and the Janssen Prize of the Astronomical Society of France in 1933. He was further awarded the Rumford Medal of the American Association of Arts and Sciences in 1933; the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of England in 1939; the Bruce Medal of the Pacific Astronomical Society in 1939; the Pope Pius XI Prize in 1941.

The same book reveals beyond doubt that HARLOW SHAPLEY is a brother of JOHN SHAPLEY, noted author and educator affiliated with the Byzantine Institute of America, the Iranian Institute, and the University of Chicago at Chicago, Illinois. b7D

Confidential Informants T-2 and T-3 have known SHAPLEY [redacted] These informants provided the following additional information concerning him:

SHAPLEY [redacted] speaks Russian, French, and German with fluency. With equal ability, he can read and write in these languages. He is violently anti-British whenever the occasion presents itself, and his dislike of the people of England is so great that the informants describe it to be a passion. Dr. SHAPLEY is further described by these people as an egomaniac

CONFIDENTIAL

who is completely upset when someone challenges either the veracity of a statement or the validity of a decision made by him. He is a worshipper in the temple of Science and regards scientists and himself, particularly, as above the law of the land in all matters. Thus, these informants point out that SHAPLEY not only preaches, as will be indicated herein, a complete freedom for scientists in their research work from government regulations of any security type, but he further would feel no qualms of conscience in violating such regulations if, in his opinion, such a violation would work for what he considered the ultimate welfare of mankind. He is sincerely interested in promoting human welfare everywhere in the world. He is an athiest, and in 1946 worked diligently in his office throughout Christmas Day in order to demonstrate at that particular time to his employees that he did not believe in a Supreme Being. SHAPLEY's athiesm, according to these sources, is of an agnostic type and he has never attempted, to the knowledge of these informants, to wilfully interfere with the beliefs and traditions of others. (4)(U)

In addition to being anti-British, SHAPLEY in conversations with these informants, has indicated a marked sympathy for things Russian. He believes that the Russian people have been misunderstood and that lies have been propagated about them and their government, not only in this country but throughout the world. He has a great admiration for the German people. His wife is of German extraction. Although he at no time during the recently-concluded World War II demonstrated so firm a warmness for the Germans as to cause the informants to suspect him of pro-German activity, he did frequently express sympathy for the plight of the German people, and particularly the German scientists. SHAPLEY and his wife have caused their children to study German almost from the time they first learned English. The household has been operated in bi-lingual fashion, with German in the school years of the children spoken as frequently as English. (5)(U)

Mrs. MARTHA SHAPLEY, according to the same sources, is an extremely competent mathematician and astronomer in her own right. She has been employed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Harvard Observatory for the past several years in a dual capacity: first, as a member of the astronomy staff at Harvard, and secondly, as a mathematician engaged in making computations based upon formulae devised under research of a classified nature. In the latter project, which was known as the Kopal Project, she has been in a position to be aware of much of the research work conducted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the Army and Navy. (6)(U)

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Informants T-2 and T-3 further advise that as Director of the Harvard Observatory, SHAPLEY receives one salary, and as the holder of a Chair in Astronomy, he receives an additional salary. His income from the university is estimated at $16,000 per annum, in addition to being furnished a house and found. His wife's income from both positions is estimated at between $6,000 and $8,000. SHAPLEY is also allowed an expense account for travel and the entertainment of guests of the Observatory. Information received from T-4, who has been at times very close to SHAPLEY, would indicate that SHAPLEY has devoted at least a part of these travel and entertainment funds to his activities in the organizations described herein. These activities have no relation to his work at the Observatory which the informant has yet been able to discover. (C)(4)

The SHAPLEYS have the following children, according to T-2, T-3, and T-4: (C)(4)

ALAN SHAPLEY, who is employed at the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C., in the Radio Communications Section. The informants relate that ALAN secured this position, his first job, through SHAPLEY's interceding with Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, the National Director of the Bureau of Standards. (C)(4)

WILLIS SHAPLEY, another son, is employed in the Bureau of the Budget at Washington, D. C. T-4 has provided information reflecting that WILLIS SHAPLEY is used as a source of information by his father on the status of legislation of interest to Dr. SHAPLEY. (C)(4)

SHAPLEY supports at his home a niece, DORA, who is currently studying in a local college. His daughter, MILDRED, is married to one RALPH MATHEWS and resides with her husband in Altadena, California. His son LLOYD has recently obtained a position in research mathematics at some point in California not known to the informants. KARL SHAPLEY is currently studying music in a small southern school in Tennessee, the name of which is not known to the informants. KARL SHAPLEY is a son. (C)(4)

The following description of the subject was obtained from interviews of each of the four informants named above:

Age:	62, born Nashville, Mo., 11/2/85
Citizenship:	United States
Race:	White
Height:	5'7"
Weight:	165-170 pounds
Eyes:	Blue-gray, baggy, sometimes wears rimless glasses

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Hair:	Brown, but nearing baldness; combs hair across top of head in order to prevent appearance of baldness, and frequently has lock dangling over eyebrows
Complexion:	Pallid, many wrinkles in face
Build:	Thickset
Mannerisms:	Frequently folds his hands at waistline, and if he does not do this when talking, he will invariably hold something in one hand or the other and pass that something to and fro; he is nervous and energetic in movement and speech.
Dress:	Dresses in informal business attire, usually in grays or browns; he is not a careful dresser.
Marital status:	Married, wife MARTHA BETZ SHAPLEY
Occupation:	Astronomer, executive
Business address:	Harvard Observatory, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Residence address:	60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Languages:	Speaks, writes, reads English, Russian, French and German with fluency.

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ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATIONS (NON-SCIENTIFIC)

The MANCHESTER LEADER, a daily newspaper published at Manchester, New Hampshire, ran a series of stories on HARLOW SHAPLEY beginning on May 26, 1947. SHAPLEY was then scheduled to address the Manchester, New Hampshire, League of Women Voters at the Institute of Arts and Sciences in that city on June 2, 1947. The LEADER criticized the selection of SHAPLEY as annual lecturer and charged that SHAPLEY was a pro-Communist. The paper quoted from records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and noted that it did not have a complete and up-to-date record from this source. From the record available, it charged SHAPLEY with membership in the following organizations regarded by the House Committee to be of a subversive or Communist character:

1. That on September 22, 1939, HARLOW SHAPLEY was a member of the national committee of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.

2. That the DAILY WORKER of July 25, 1940, described SHAPLEY as a signer of a five-point program directed to the attention of Secretary of State CORDELL HULL calling upon the latter to revise the State Department's policy with reference to the admission of political refugees into the United States.

3. That HARLOW SHAPLEY was a member of the Citizens Committee to Free EARL BROWDER, according to literature published by the Committee.

4. That as an affiliate of the Council for Pan-American Democracy, SHAPLEY signed an open letter to the President of Brazil urging amnesty for the Communist Party leader in Brazil, one LUIZ CARLOS PRESTES - that this letter was reproduced in the NEW MASSES magazine for December 3, 1940.

5. That SHAPLEY was affiliated with the League of American Writers, according to the DAILY WORKER of July 31, 1940.

6. That according to the DAILY WORKER of May 13, 1940, SHAPLEY was a sponsor of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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7. That SHAPLEY was one of the signers of a letter circulated by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, which letter congratulated the War Department for a mid-war change in policy which permitted the granting of commissions to members of the Communist Party, U.S.A. It is noted that the Federation for Constitutional Liberties is one of those organizations listed by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order #9835 (the Truman Loyalty Order).

8. That SHAPLEY was then, and has been for a considerable length of time, a national sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. (This organization has also been declared within the purview of Executive Order #9835 by the Attorney General).

9. That SHAPLEY is now, and has at all times been, favorably regarded by the DAILY WORKER.

In addition to the foregoing, SA HOWARD B. FLETCHER, JR., in December, 1941, at New York City, ascertained from Source A, of known reliability, information reflecting that SHAPLEY had attended Executive Committee meetings of the American Committee for Democratic and Intellectual Freedom.

Source B advised that on December 7, 1946, SHAPLEY was contacted by JACK LEE, a negro student at Boston University and a known member of the Youth Section of the Communist Party, U.S.A. LEE identified himself to SHAPLEY as the representative of the Intercollegiate Committee to End Lynching. LEE asserted that this Committee would stage a demonstration at Symphony Hall in Boston on December 13, 1946, and requested SHAPLEY to donate to the Intercollegiate Committee. He further requested SHAPLEY to make an address at the rally. SHAPLEY informed LEE that college professors were generally without funds, and he fell within the general classification. He suggested to LEE that rather than solicit a number of individuals for small contributions, that LEE obtain a list of trustees to Tuskegee Institute and/or Hampton College who reside in the Greater Boston area. Since these people are obviously at once wealthy and sympathetic to the negro people, contact with any one of them might well provide sufficient funds to pay all the expenses involved in the rally. SHAPLEY regretted that he would be unable to appear personally at the rally but congratulated LEE when informed that the Reverend STEPHEN FRITCHMAN would be a speaker. It is noted that FRITCHMAN has been identified in the past as a Communist Party member. LEE asked SHAPLEY to send a message to the rally which could be

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read to the audience. SHAPLEY then related that a short time before he had written a letter on lynching for PAUL ROBESON. ROBESON had, without revealing the true author, left a copy of the letter with President HARRY TRUMAN when ROBESON personally visited TRUMAN, in order to protest lynchings then current in Georgia. ROBESON had further used the same text at a demonstration held before the Lincoln Memorial in Washington when the American Crusade to End Lynching had initiated its first 100-day campaign based upon the Georgia lynching incident. LEE asserted that his organization in Boston was an affiliate of the American Crusade to End Lynching. Thereupon, SHAPLEY promised to paraphrase the original letter he had furnished ROBESON and provide the new text to LEE for delivery at the Symphony Hall rally on December 13. SA JOHN F. LEAHY attended the rally on December 13 and obtained a printed program of the meeting, which reflected that HARLOW SHAPLEY was a sponsor of this event. (C)(U)

(U)(C) Source C learned in October, 1946, through conversations with BARBARA BENNETT, known Communist and main organizer for the American Youth for Democracy in Boston, that SHAPLEY was a small but steady contributor to the support of the AYD. The AYD has been listed as an organization declared within the purview of Executive Order #9835 by the Attorney General of the United States.

During December, 1947, the initial issue of NEW FOUNDATIONS was available at the Progressive Book Store, 8 Beach Street, Boston, Mass. The latter store is operated by Communists and is the principal outlet of Communist literature in the City of Boston. Source D has provided documentary evidence furnished by NEW FOUNDATIONS reflecting that it operates under the direction of MARVIN SHAW, a Communist Party official at New York City interested in youth activities, and further, that the magazine expresses itself as a Marxist publication interested only in the Marxist viewpoint. At Page 75 of the first issue, there is set forth an article entitled "Iron Heel on the Campus," by HERBERT L. SHORE, the Editor of the magazine. The article discusses the restrictions being placed on the AYD by various educational institutions throughout the nation, and closes with the following paragraph at Page 83: (C)(U)

"In increasing numbers, students are taking as their guide for action the words of Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY - 'It (Fascism) can be stopped. It can be defeated. How? Through fighting; through opposing it, without fear of physical harm or social disgrace. If we've got to fight the wars of 1776 again to establish civil liberties in the United States and set an example in a Fascist bedeviled world, now is the time to start that fight.'"

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(4)(4) Source E advised that on March 29, 1946, there was held at Symphony Hall in Boston a "Win the Peace Rally" operated under the direction of the Boston sub-division of the National Committee to Win the Peace. The informant observed that the Boston directors of this organization were either members of the Communist Party or active under the direction thereof. The National Committee to Win the Peace is one of those organizations listed by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order #9835. The informant advised that following the actual holding of the rally, a selected number of individuals were invited to attend a reception to the speakers, given at the home of Dr. S. H. STURGIS, 47 Raymond Street, Cambridge, Mass. The speakers included the following persons reported by other informants to be either Communist or known Communist sympathizers: ELLA WINTER STEWART, DONALD OGDEN STEWART, Reverend STEPHEN FRITCHMAN, and D. ANGUS CAMERON. In addition, the Honorable JOHN COFFEE, Congressman from Washington State, was present. Source E, of known reliability, stated that among the selected group invited to the reception was Dr. SHAPLEY.

The Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship:

The first-named organization is a local sub-division of the second. The organization is on that list declared within the purview of Executive Order #9835 by the Attorney General of the United States.

The Boston press carried news stories in August, 1945, reflecting that HARLOW SHAPLEY had addressed a private meeting sponsored by the MCASF in Cambridge at the home of the Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, HOWARD MUMFORD JONES. SHAPLEY reported to a select group his impressions of the condition of Russian science. He was in a position to do so in that the same sources revealed that on June 15, 1945, he was in Moscow as the head of an American delegation aiding in the 220th Anniversary Celebration of the Russian Academy of Science. In his Cambridge speech, as reported by the BOSTON HERALD, SHAPLEY asserted that Russia led in many fields of scientific endeavor and was bound to do so as long as she granted public honor and material benefits to progressive scientists. He praised the attitude of the Russian Government towards scientists and its awarding of governmental positions of high standing to members of the profession. He further asserted that several American scientists who were acquainted with the principles of the atomic bomb were forbidden by the United States to enter Russia because of a fear that vodka would loosen their lips. Source F advises that subsequent events would indicate that the scientist forbidden to attend this celebration whom SHAPLEY appeared to have in mind was Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Director of (4)

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the Bureau of Standards. SHAPLEY also made one statement which the HERALD emphasized to the effect that the Russians attempted far too frequently to oversell STALIN and LENIN to their own people, that he resented the great number of billboards decorated with portraits of these individuals.

Literature distributed by the NCASF at that time reflected that SHAPLEY was then a national sponsor of the organization.

Source G, of known reliability, has advised that on June 27, 1945, the directorate of the NCASF considered SHAPLEY, then the leading member of the Science Division of the organization, for the position of National Chairman at a time when it appeared that CORLISS LAMONT was about to resign.

The NEW YORK TIMES for August 22, 1945, carried a news story reflecting that on August 21, SHAPLEY attended a reception given the returning delegates from the above-described Moscow celebration by the American-Soviet Science Society, a division then of the NCASF. The reception was held at the Men's Faculty Club, Columbia University, New York City. The TIMES quotes SHAPLEY as stating that he had attended one session of the Moscow trial of 16 Polish officers charged (and subsequently convicted) of action hostile to the Polish Government and the effort of the United Nations during the war. It is a matter of public record that this trial was condemned by some observers as an affront to justice. SHAPLEY, according to the TIMES, described the trial as "The most interesting, fair, and open court I have ever seen, and I have seen many of them." He scoffed at the possibility that the confessions made by the defendants in open court could have been extorted. He declared that the Russians were building the future of their country on a scientific basis to their own advancement and to our detriment for failing to follow a similar policy.

Source B advised that in November, 1946, SHAPLEY regretfully declined to accept an invitation issued by the Reverend WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH of the NCASF in New York City to appear at a rally sponsored by the organization scheduled for December 2, 1946. He was requested to join on the public platform with ANDREI VISHINSKY and V. MOLOTOV and other members of the diplomatic corps in celebrating the Russion Revolution and the recognition of the USSR by the United States in 1934. According to the same source, and a short while prior to declining regretfully the above-described invitation, SHAPLEY informed WATSON DAVIS of the Science Service Institute in Washington, D. C., that in dealing with matters Russian, it

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would be well for that news agency to maintain contact with the American-Russian Institute. He made this suggestion because he declared that the American-Russian Institute was not tinted with Communism as was the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. (U) (U) (U)

Source C, of known reliability, has advised that on February 19, 1946, SHAPLEY presided at a dinner sponsored by the NCASF in New York City. This dinner was given in honor of the Red Army. SHAPLEY at the dinner praised the Russians because they appreciated the value of scientists and were also interested in scientific achievements and the welfare of scientists. He urged a friendly scientific competition between the USSR and the U.S.A. Others present at the dinner included the following: Colonel KAREL LUCAS of the Czechoslovakian Army; Colonel MIHOVIL TARTALJA, and Major General ILIA M. SARAYEV, Military Attaches at the Soviet Embassy at Washington; Major FISHER T. HOU of the Chinese Army; Brigadier General CHRISTOPHER HUXLEY of the British Army; and a Major PAVLOV, otherwise unidentified.

Source B advised further that on March 31, 1947, SHAPLEY had discussed with WATSON DAVIS a certain grant of $25,000 offered the Science Division of the NCASF by the Rockefeller Foundation. The informant learned that the grant had been blocked because of the Bureau of Internal Revenue's classifying the Science Society of the NCASF as a political group, and therefore would not allow the Rockefeller Foundation to claim an income tax deduction. SHAPLEY related to the informant that prior to DAVIS's contacting him, he had been aware of this situation and had instructed one WARREN WEAVER of New York City that the Science Society should break away from the NCASF and affiliate itself with the American-Russian Institute. The latter organization, in SHAPLEY's opinion, would be properly classified as a cultural one by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and thus the Society would be enabled to obtain the moneys. WATSON DAVIS was still concerned about recognition, inasmuch as the young lady then employed as the office secretary of the American-Soviet Science Society was also employed as personal secretary to the Polish Ambassador to the United States. It is noted that information has been received reflecting that the American-Soviet Science Society was subsequently incorporated as a separate legal entity distinct from both the NCASF and the ARI and that it is still endeavoring to secure the necessary clearance from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue so that the Rockefeller Foundation may donate the $25,000 with a clear right to tax avoidance. (U)

Source I, which corroborated the foregoing, has added that (U) HARLOW SHAPLEY was one of the charter members of the then newly-formed American Soviet Science Society.

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Source B has advised that accepting another invitation issued to him by the Reverend WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH in the name of the NCASF, SHAPLEY acted as Chairman of a dinner meeting sponsored by the organization at the Commodore Hotel on November 16, 1947. In issuing the invitation, MELISH had indicated that ANDREI VISHINSKY would be the principal speaker. SHAPLEY accepted the invitation upon the defined promise that VISHINSKY would be present and would regard him favorably as dinner chairman. SHAPLEY asserted in requiring this promise that he did not want to be seen with "some Consul or Secretary." The BOSTON TRAVELER on November 17, 1947, carried an Associated Press photograph exhibiting SHAPLEY and VISHINSKY shaking hands and exchanging greetings in the presence of KONNI ZILLIACUS, British member of Parliament who had just returned from the Soviet Union, at the New York meeting. (C)(U)

(U)(C) The Boston press did not report the text of the remarks made by the speakers at the dinner or a summary thereof. However, the SIGN magazine for March, 1948, contains an article written by WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLAIN concerning alleged intellectual treason committed by certain advocates of the Communist Party line. The article is featured by a reprint of the above-described photograph under which the author has placed the words "Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY congratulates Dr. ANDREI VISHINSKY after the latter has just concluded an attack upon the United States."

Source B has further advised that in February, 1948, SHAPLEY and SUE A. CLARK, an alleged Communist, discussed arrangements whereby one KAZAKAVICH, described as a banking and economic expert in matters Russian, could appear in Cambridge to give a lecture. CLARK described KAZAKAVICH as a Russian-born, naturalized citizen who had been affiliated with the Jefferson School in New York City. (This school is also on the list declared within the purview of Executive Order #9835 by the Attorney General.) She further described him as an author of articles for SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY. SHAPLEY related that he could hardly sponsor such a lecture at the Observatory, since the topic had so little to do with the work of that department of Harvard University. He suggested that SEYMOUR HARRIS of the Littauer School of Public Administration be approached, since his department could easily sponsor such a lecture. CLARK inquired of SHAPLEY as to whether or not it would be advisable to describe KAZAKAVEICH's background to HARRIS. SHAPLEY responded that he would not do so if he were in her position, because HARRIS had recently moved from the ~~APCA~~ to the ADA which, in SHAPLEY's mind, indicated that HARRIS was now afraid of Communism. (U)

The same source advised that in mid-February, 1948, SHAPLEY advised him that he had been requested by the Reverend WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH to issue a statement defining the fundamental civil liberties. (U)

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involved in a contempt trial at which RICHARD MORFORD, former Executive Secretary of the NCASF, was to be the defendant. The trial was to occur in Washington, D. C., on February 26 and arose from MORFORD's refusal to provide certain records of the NCASF to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He had been cited for contempt. MELISH, according to SHAPLEY, wished to have a statement of principles prepared in SHAPLEY's name for widespread publication simultaneously with the news releases reporting the trial. The purpose was to counteract in some way the anticipated unfavorable publicity arising out of the trial. SHAPLEY advised MELISH, according to what he told the informant, that he could not so directly act at this particular time. He asserted that his "agent" in Washington, the Honorable Senator SMITH of New Jersey, had informed him that his radical activities were endangering the passage of legislation which would establish a National Science Foundation. SHAPLEY related that this matter is close to his heart. Further, SMITH and others have led SHAPLEY to believe that the House Committee on Un-American Activities will in the near future summons him for an examination. He has been asked to curb this type of radical activity in the interests of science legislation. SHAPLEY stated that in view of these instructions, he was not in a position at this time to issue such a statement in his own name. He added, however, that he was thoroughly in accord with the purpose, and agreed to redraft a letter addressed by him to the Attorney General of the United States in the same case in January, 1948. In this letter, SHAPLEY had described the activities of the Committee, the Attorney General, and the President, with reference to Loyalty checks, as being based on mob hysteria and as being of questionable political value. SHAPLEY agreed to reword this statement and permit MORFORD to obtain another prominent person to attach his name to it for publicity purposes. SHAPLEY agreed to contact Dr. RALPH BARTON PERRY of Harvard University and attempt to have PERRY lend his name to this effort. (4)

American Russian Institute

Source B learned from SHAPLEY that beginning in November, 1946, SHAPLEY developed an interest in the American Russian Institute at New York City. As indicated above, he had described it to the informant and WATSON DAVIS as a non-political cultural organization free from any taint or suspicion of Communism. The same source learned that SHAPLEY actively interested himself in assisting the organization in holding a series of dinner meetings beginning in November, 1946, which would be addressed by ANDREI VISHINSKY (on Soviet Law) and by ALEKSANDR MIKHAILOV, noted Russian astronomer, who was then present with eight others of the same profession on a tour of the United States. SHAPLEY assisted the then directors of the (4)

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organization, FRED MEYERS and MOE FINLEY (nee FINKENSTEIN) in arranging the program for a November 30, 1946, meeting. SHAPLEY suggested to these men, according to what he informed Source B, ways and means by which they might obtain the mailing list of the Sigma Xi science fraternity in New York City, and wrote a personal note to IRVING LANGMUIR, Director of the General Electric Laboratories, soliciting the latter person to act as Chairman at this November 30th meeting, since SHAPLEY then planned to be outside the United States. (S)(U)

According to this same source, SHAPLEY's interest reached that point where, in January, February, and March, 1947, he was breaking academic and other appointments locally in order to attend meetings of the Executive Board of the ARI in New York City. He was particularly interested in attending meetings with FINLEY, MEYERS, and one BORIS PREGEL. PREGEL was described by SHAPLEY to the informant as the President of the Canadian Radium and Uranium Corporation and as such, an excellent source of revenue for the ARI and any other projects in which SHAPLEY might be interested. (S)(U)

A "Members' Newsletter" of the American Russian Institute released under date of June 5, 1947, carried an item reflecting that SHAPLEY had been officially added to the Board of Directors of the ARI at New York City. Source B learned that on April 23, 1947, SHAPLEY had gone to New York for the purpose of addressing the Institute. This action preceded several meetings in May, 1947, at the Institute with FRED MEYERS, MOE FINLEY, and BORIS PREGEL. The NEW YORK TIMES for May 20, 1947, carried a news story on page 1 reflecting that on the previous evening, ANDREI GROMYKO, Soviet Delegate to the UN, and HARLOW SHAPLEY had both appeared at a dinner sponsored by the ARI in New York City. GROMYKO's speech was summarized in the NEW YORK TIMES headline as follows: "GROMYKO attacks atomic monopoly, hints peril to the U.S. - Russian urges UN to adopt immediately an agreement outlawing such weapons, our control of plan scored - GROMYKO charges we are raising artificial obstacles - sees arms' limitation held up." SHAPLEY was quoted as having urged that nations conduct a war against poverty, diseases, and famine instead of constantly raising fears of international warfare between nations. He also said that whatever better could be done on an international basis than on a national basis should be made a United Nations' project, or if more expeditious, a joint American-Soviet project.

Source B learned from SHAPLEY that on October 24, 1947, the subject had gone to New York City as a witness before the New York City Board of Education representing the ARI. Prior to his departure, SHAPLEY told the informant that the Board of Education was "blowing up" because it had just learned that the ARI had been teaching Russian for more than (S)(U)

fifteen years. He asserted that he would probably issue a statement after his appearance urging American school teachers to spend more time in the study of the Russian language and culture. (4)(u)

Source B stated that on December 11, 1947, [redacted] SHAPLEY reached a near state of collapse upon being advised that the NEW YORK SUN for that day carried a news story reflecting that the Board of Superintendents of the New York Board of Education had cancelled credits up to that time allowed teachers in the system for courses taken at the American Russian Institute in New York City. The SUN story further reflected that on October 22, 1947, SHAPLEY had appeared before the Board on behalf of the ARI in order to rebut certain charges of Communist domination levied against the ARI by the BROOKLYN TABLET, the NEW LEADER, and the NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM. The first of these is a Catholic diocesan newspaper, the second the Socialist Democratic organ, and the last a daily newspaper in New York City. The NEW YORK SUN story further reflected that among the sponsors of the ARI was the subject and the Harvard University Observatory. It was the inclusion of the Observatory which disturbed SHAPLEY so greatly. He contacted press representatives in New York, and when one reporter, one PRICE of the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, asked SHAPLEY whether or not he considered affiliation with the Communist Party or the American Russian Institute as described in the press libelous, SHAPLEY asserted that he was well acquainted with Mrs. OGDEN REID, principal stockholder in the HERALD TRIBUNE, and that upon this relationship, he would cause the discharge of PRICE. He did not respond to the question, according to Source B, [redacted] (4)(u)

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SHAPLEY was involved in a couple of such controversies with the press and ultimately the informant learned from him that the following events had occurred: The charges had been filed with the Board of Education in September, 1947. The Board had thereupon contacted Miss ROSE RUBIN, Secretary of the ARI in New York City, acquainted the ARI with the charges, and requested that they be replied to. SHAPLEY had appealed at a meeting of the Board of Superintendents on October 22, 1947. He had heard the charges and such evidence as was available to substantiate them. Particularly involved was one Dr. BERNHARD STERN, a self-admitted Communist of an earlier day who was teaching a course entitled "Nationalities of the USSR" at the Institute. SHAPLEY had promised the head of the Board, one Dr. JANSEN, that the ARI would reply in detail to the charges and would refute them. When the ARI failed to do so, the Board of Education quietly cancelled credit allowance. The matter had come to the attention of the NEW YORK SUN, which had then prepared the news story of December 11. (4)(u)

SHAPLEY refused to involve himself further at that moment in the dispute between the Board of Education and the ARI. He did issue a statement noting the error in the alleged association of the Harvard Observatory with the ARI. It was finally decided between SHAPLEY and the other directors of the ARI that Dr. JANSEN of the Board of Education would be approached in an off-the-record fashion and given the following story: That although SHAPLEY had promised the Board that the ARI would respond to the charges, he was not authorized to make such a promise. The full ARI Board had decided, after deliberation, that it should not dignify the charges by responding to them. Accordingly, the Board had not fulfilled the SHAPLEY promise. Besides, the ARI Board could not help but note that the ARI, in so far as STERN was concerned, was giving a non-controversial and non-political course on the nations of the Soviet Union. The particular political affiliations of the teacher had no bearing on the subject matter and could not affect the facts taught. Accordingly, the action of the Board of Education was unwarranted. It was further agreed that in discussing this matter in the fashion outlined above with Dr. JANSEN, every effort should be made to preserve an air of cordiality. SHAPLEY insisted that he would not "sacrifice STERN" merely to gain recognition from the Board of Education. He asserted that it was his intent that the Board of Education should recognize the ARI and should leave STERN unharmed by this incident. He later learned that the Board of Education had recognized all courses excepting that taught by STERN and had done so in a discreet and orderly fashion. The Board had been embarrassed by the unfortunate press release which it regarded as a violation of the confidential status of its own files. (S)(U)

(U)(S) Source F advises that over the past several years, and on every other weekend at the Harvard Observatory there is conducted "The Harvard Observatory Forum for International Problems." The principal directors of this forum are SERGE GAPOSCHKIN, a staff member of the Observatory and a self-professed Russian sympathizer, and BART JAN BOK, Assistant Director of the Harvard Observatory and the subject of a pending Internal Security investigation in Boston. The Forum presents, according to this source, (S)(U) speakers on various items concerned with international affairs, chiefly political and economic matters. Among the speakers at the Forum during the scholastic year 1945-46 were DIRK STRUIK, ELLA WINTER STEWART, the Reverend STEPHEN FRITCHMAN, ARTHUR TIMPSON, and BERT MacLEECH. All of these individuals have been the subjects of investigation in Boston based upon allegations by informants of known reliability establishing their sympathy and activity in behalf of the Communist Party and the USSR. The audience at these forums is composed of faculty members of the Massachusetts Institute

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of Technology and Harvard University. The informant, an educated person of professional standing, has expressed his amazement that this type of audience should take time to listen to TIMPSON, for example, whose qualification for speaking on Spain was his experience as a commissar in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Another example of such erudition was MacLEECH, who spoke on the United Nations after qualifying himself as the Assistant Director of the Samuel Adams School in Boston. It can be noted that this school is also contained on that list declared within the purview of Executive Order #9835 by the Attorney General.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is another organization declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order #9835. Currently, according to the press, its national officers are taking an appeal following a conviction in a District of Columbia court for contempt of Congress. They refused to provide the records of the organization to the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Source J, of known reliability, advised that SHAPLEY was a sponsor of this organization as early as July 16, 1942. He participated in the work of a committee which tendered a reception on July 16, 1942, in Boston to Dr. EDWARD BARSKY, National Chairman of the JAFRC, and one of those now out on bond as a result of the above-described contempt conviction. The same source advised that on August 20, 1942, SHAPLEY directed a telegram to FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT urging the President to assist Spanish refugees in gaining political sanctuary in Mexico.

Reliable informants furnished the Boston Division in 1944 with literature distributed by the JAERC which urged the public to support the Spanish Republicans by supporting the JAFRC. Source J further advised that in March, 1944, SHAPLEY was a known member of the Executive Board of the JAFRC in Boston.

SHAPLEY advised Source B that he had refused to address a rally sponsored by the Spanish Refugee Appeal (a division of the JAFRC) at New York City on December 16, 1946, because he felt that if he affiliated himself with the Spanish Refugee Appeal, the organization would be investigated by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Similarly, according to the same source, SHAPLEY refused to act as Chairman at a meeting sponsored by the Boston Chapter of the JAFRC on

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August 21, 1947. The purpose of the meeting was to raise funds to aid the national officers in their legal difficulties at Washington, D. C. SHAPLEY told the informant that he was heartily in accord with the purpose of the meeting and thoroughly approved of the activities of the sixteen defendants. However, at that particular moment he had information reflecting that the Congressional Committee was attempting to "get" EDWARD U. CONDON, and he was afraid that his own appearance, to the detriment of the affair, would only further attract attention to him as a "conspicuous agitator." He further stated that he could be of little value at such a meeting because events do not proceed well when "we on the left talk only to those on the left." (C)(4)

The same organization sponsored on August 30, 1947, a "Spanish Fiesta and Art Auction" at Gloucester, Mass. The sponsoring list of the Boston Chapter, JAFRC, was published and disseminated by the organization at that time. Included on the list was the name of the subject.

(4)(C) Source K advised that on October 30, 1947, SHAPLEY addressed a dinner meeting sponsored by the JAFRC at the Hotel Astor in New York City. At this dinner, SHAPLEY sharply criticized the activities of the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities. He asserted that 2,000,000 years ago the Martians looked down upon the earth and saw that it was inhabited by snakes and that they were "parnelling" all over the earth. The informant noted that this was an obvious reference to the Honorable J. PARNELL THOMAS, Chairman of the House Committee. Eight hundred persons were present at this dinner, and Dr. EDWARD BARSKY took up a collection approximating $3,600 in aid of the sixteen national officers of the JAFRC. The other speaker present at the dinner was O. JOHN ROGGE.

The Boston Chapter, JAFRC, had contemplated a dinner in Boston early in February, 1948, shortly before the Attorney General's list of organizations included within the purview of Executive Order #9835 was published and those which had Boston ramifications were publicized. In a follow-up story, according to information furnished Source B by SHAPLEY, a BOSTON TRAVELER reporter began to interview the then publicly-known sponsors of the JAFRC to ascertain their sympathies toward the organization in view of the Attorney General's decision. SHAPLEY, when contacted, refused to give any statement, and he told the informant that he had decided to refrain from comment on the grounds that he had not studied the situation, in order not to embarrass some of his friends. SHAPLEY had promised the reporter that he would prepare a statement on the persecution of minority groups and give it to the press in the near future. He had criticized the TRAVELER for "joining in on the purge." Neither the informant nor the public press has ever been able to furnish any information indicating that SHAPLEY did, in fact, release a statement. (C)(4)

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(1) (2) Source L advised that on February 27, 1948, SHAPLEY accepted a co-chairmanship of a JAFRC Committee formed for the express purpose of welcoming to the United States Madame IRENE JOLIOT-CURIE. The co-chairman is to be ALBERT EINSTEIN. Madame IRENE CURIE, according to this source, is coming to the United States for a one-month speaking tour under the direction of the JAFRC for the purpose of raising money for the organization. Additional local sponsors include the following subjects of pending Boston investigations: Dr. KIRTLEY MATHER of Harvard University, Professor DIRK STRUIK of M.I.T., Dr. ISADORE AMDUR of M.I.T., Dr. WENDELL FURRY of Harvard University. It is noted that Madame CURIE is the wife of FREDERICK JOLIOT-CURIE. The latter person is the head of the French Atomic Energy Commission, a former French delegate to the UN Commission on Atomic Energy, and a publicly self-admitted member of the Communist Party of France.

As indicated hereinafter, SHAPLEY has described himself as the JAFRC agent in Mexico.

Progressive Citizens of America

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Source F advised that early in 1946, it came to his attention through close association with the subject, that SHAPLEY was intensely interested in the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, commonly referred to as the ICCASP. SHAPLEY advised the informant in February, 1946, that he was a national officer of this organization and further, that he desired to establish a Massachusetts chapter. [redacted] he called a meeting on February 28, 1946, of delegates from various organizations who might be interested in the formation of such a chapter. The meeting was held at the Harvard Observatory, and the interested representatives were told that one of the programs to be considered by the organization would be the control of atomic energy. Present at this meeting were the following: ANGUS CAMERON, representing the Massachusetts Citizens Political Action Committee, Mrs. HOWARD MUMFORD JONES, representing the same organization, and ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE, representing the Civil Liberties Union. Dr. WENDELL FURRY was present, representing the American Association of Scientific Workers and also the Federation of American Scientists. The first-named organization was also represented by R. NEWTON MAYALL and the second further by Dr. LOUIS RIDENOUR. It is noted that excepting COOLIDGE, RIDENOUR and MAYALL, the other persons mentioned are subjects of pending security investigations in Boston. The persons present, according to the source, agreed to form a Massachusetts Chapter of the ICCASP. (4)(4)

A further organizational meeting was held on May 16, 1946, at the Harvard University Observatory. This resulted in the actual formal organization of the Massachusetts Chapter, ICCASP. SHAPLEY, who was the (4)

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Chairman of this meeting and who explained the aims and purposes of the national organization, was elected Chairman of the Massachusetts Chapter. Arrangements were made and subsequently there was held on June 24, 1946, the first public meeting of the organization at the Littauer Center, Harvard University. The informant noted that SHAPLEY provided stenographic and other office services to the ICCASP in its beginnings at the Harvard Observatory, and further, at the expense of Harvard University. (4)(4)

Source M advised of information received by the informant from SHAPLEY in August, 1946, relating that Mrs. MARY LASKER of New York City had donated $1,000 to SHAPLEY for the purposes of the ICCASP. SHAPLEY at that time told the informant that Mrs. LASKER was one of his primary sources of large amounts of money to be spent by him in the furtherance of social legislation. (4)(4)

Confidential Sources B, F, M, N, and O have each furnished information, in many instances corroborated by the others, reflecting that between the fall of 1946 and the spring of 1947, SHAPLEY was exceedingly active in the affairs of the ICCASP and its resultant merger in January, 1947, with the NCPAC to form the Progressive Citizens of America, commonly known as the PCA. SHAPLEY as the head of the Science Division of the old ICCASP frequently left his work in Cambridge to attend National Executive Board meetings of the organization in New York City. He worked closely with HANNAH DORNER, admitted by him to Source B to be a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A. This woman, during the period described herein, was the office or Executive Secretary of the ICCASP at New York City. He associated closely with JO DAVIDSON, then the National Chairman of the organization. He consulted with the Honorable HENRY AGARD WALLACE concerning the national growth of the PCA, its opportunities to become a potent political force throughout the country. He evaluated the position of the PCA in various parts of the country and particularly in various fields of human endeavor such as among scientists. He furnished WALLACE with information obtained by him concerning the domestic and internal affairs of India after he had made a trip to that country. He also attended lesser meetings such as one held at the home of Dr. LAWRENCE ELLIS in Cambridge, Mass., on February 20, 1947, at which LILLIAN HELLMAN was the principal speaker. SHAPLEY helped to arrange this meeting, according to Source M, and contributed $50.00 at that time to the organization. The informants note that SHAPLEY's activities were so extensive and well defined that it could be said with little fear of contradiction that he was the dominating influence in the organization in the New England area, and a person of considerable influence in its national activities. (4)(4)

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Source B, Source N, and Source O have each furnished information reflecting that through DORNER, SHAPLEY dictated the policy of the ICCASP and also of the PCA when it was first formed. He worded its platforms, its by-laws, and its program. He wrote the declarative statement upon which the PCA was organized. He selected the delegates to the founding convention of the PCA in New England, and he further selected the delegates to the founding convention of the Massachusetts Chapter PCA. In making these selections, he operated in a thoroughly autocratic manner and yet the pretense of democracy was preserved when his selections were brought before the conventions as the choice of certain nominating committees and when the membership was asked to vote upon people selected, they were given the impression that the elections were conducted in a fair and free democratic manner. On one occasion, SHAPLEY told RICHARD EDSALL, a known Communist to whom he issued instructions regarding delegates for the Massachusetts conventions, that the Massachusetts Chapter PCA would either follow him or "wander down dark alleys alone." In doing this work locally, he associated with EDSALL, described above, THEODORA GOLDSTEIN, also a known Communist; ANGUS CAMERON, a known Communist; and Dr. C. FAYETTE TAYLOR of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Confidential Source N was present at one occasion when TAYLOR pointed out to SHAPLEY that certain of the active leaders of the PCA such as CAMERON, FRITCHMAN, and DORNER, were known to TAYLOR as members of the Communist Party. TAYLOR asserted that association with these persons was bound to cause difficulty to a member of a prominent university. He also felt that at any time the House Committee on Un-American activities might well attack the organization because of the presence of these Communists. TAYLOR had also expressed suspicion of the wife of the Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Mrs. HOWARD MUMFORD (BESSIE) JONES. SHAPLEY heard TAYLOR's allegations and refused to comment one way or another upon them. He did state that he felt that the PCA was a good organization, and that if there were Communists in it, they were too small a minority to constitute any sort of menace. He admitted that at times they might cause embarrassment, but further declared that in so far as TAYLOR might be concerned about the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation, nothing would give SHAPLEY greater pleasure than to tell the Corporation to go to hell, because, in his opinion, they were a bunch of stuffed shirts. It is noted that SHAPLEY is a member of the Corporation. (C)(U)

On March 31, 1947, as National Vice Chairman of the PCA and as Chairman of its Science Division, SHAPLEY addressed a rally sponsored by the organization at the Madison Square Garden, New York City. The speech was entitled "Who Are the Un-Americans?" It was so well regarded by the DAILY WORKER that it was printed in its entirety in the WORKER issue of

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April 13, 1947, at page 3. The speech was an attack upon the Truman Doctrine, the Loyalty Program, and other administration efforts based upon government policy to oppose Communism at home and abroad. The opening paragraphs are indicative of SHAPLEY's feelings and are quoted as follows:

"Why should we not demand that our government be fair and open with its citizens? We, the civilians, must pay the billions, we must fight the wars. Congressmen do not loan $400,000,000; generals and admirals never won a war; we, the citizens, do both of them. Why, then, this hazy double-talk about those proposed beachheads on the mainland of the Eastern Mediterranean? Why not say frankly what you mean, Mr. President? If you mean oil, why say Greece? Why say Turkey when you mean gravy? When you mean commercial gravy for the few at the potential expense of the blood of many?

"Greece, oil, Turkey, gravy - it's hash - and I don't like what they are cooking up. I don't like the way they cook it.

"Hiding under our national and natural sympathy for the hungry Greeks, hiding behind our great enthusiasm for our own type of government, without consulting us, our government sets out to capitalize the planet and does it without finding out if all sections of the planet want to experience our types of freedom.

"It's a type that just at this moment ignores civil liberties, makes liberal and critical thinking and speaking precarious. It is a system of freedom that plants in this audience agents of the FBI and agents of the THOMAS-RANKIN Committee.

"Are you a dripping Communist?

"You're welcome here, boys, let me help you - you there, with a subversive grin, are you a dripping Communist? No? You deny it? That means you are one. Back up the wagon, Mr. J. EDGAR, we've got him.

"Back up 21,408 wagons, Mr. Attorney General, and take them all away. The Gestapo purge is on. They are all guilty only because they have all begun to think."

Source B advised that following this meeting, SHAPLEY consulted with DORNER and prepared a petition to be circulated among liberals addressed to the Congress of the United States calling for the abolition of the House Committee, the refutation of the Truman Doctrine, the Schwellenbach proposal for outlawing the Communist Party, and the Truman Loyalty Order.

CONFIDENTIAL
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He further prepared for DORNER an outline of a conference of scientists to discuss these same problems at Chicago and another one in New York in the first part of April, 1947. He prepared another program for GEORGE PEPPER of the Los Angeles Chapter, PCA, said program to be staged and adopted in Los Angeles between July 9 and 13, 1947. SHAPLEY, during these months of March, April, May, 1947, travelled along the eastern seaboard addressing PCA meetings and urging upon his audiences further criticisms of the government policies which were in opposition to the Soviet Union and the Communist Party. Source B advised that this work did not go uncriticized. A member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, one SIMPKINS of New York City, wrote sharp letters of criticism to the President of Harvard University. SHAPLEY was greatly disturbed by this action and told the informant that SIMPKINS failed to realize that Harvard faculty members had a right to live their private lives and to express their religious and political convictions as they personally wished. He requested one COOLIDGE, another member of the Board of Overseers, to see to it that SIMPKINS was not reelected to the Board; that SIMPKINS was asked not to be a candidate for reelection, and that SIMPKINS be reminded that if he wished to criticize the activities of a member of the faculty, he should do so as a private citizen and not as a member of a university Board. (4)(4)

Similarly, the same informant advised that in November, 1947, one FRANKLIN B. COE, a G.I. undergraduate student at the Eliot House, wrote a letter to SHAPLEY. In substance, according to SHAPLEY, the letter related that COE had come to Harvard in the hope of obtaining a degree with sufficient prestige to materially aid his earning his living upon graduation. As a result of SHAPLEY's activities, COE had decided that the Harvard Crimson was becoming very red, and that a Harvard degree, rather than being an asset, would likely become a liability. He told SHAPLEY that as an undergraduate student, as a veteran of World War II, he would be deeply appreciative if SHAPLEY would confine his future activities to his scientific field and to avoid politics. COE asserted that as a politician, SHAPLEY was a good numbskull. SHAPLEY was very much disturbed upon receipt of this letter and told the informant that it so happened that he had arranged to place the House Master at Eliot. He was further friendly with the Provost Marshal of the University, Dean PAUL BUCK, who likewise resents criticism from undergraduates and alumni when he makes political pronouncements. SHAPLEY related that he had told the House Master at Eliot that if that person could not do better at his work than to maintain as students individuals of the intellectual calibre of COE, it might be well to find another House Master. He had further sent a copy of the letter to Dean BUCK with the suggestion that COE had not matured sufficiently to be intellectually worthy of a Harvard Degree. SHAPLEY told the informant that (4)

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he had not followed the matter further but he assumed that either COE would change his attitude or would leave the university. &(u)

Source B and Source N each advised that in mid-June, 1947, C. B. BALDWIN of the PCA organizing staff and SHAPLEY conferred at length concerning the possibility of establishing in the U.S. a third political party, founded on the PCA. The two men estimated the possibilities of success, having in mind as a Presidential candidate HENRY WALLACE. WALLACE at that time was making a nationwide tour of political speeches. A further meeting was to be held on the day following the Cambridge one, at New York City, and at which HANNAH DORNER, HENRY WALLACE, and BALDWIN would continue the discussions. The informants advise that BALDWIN promised SHAPLEY that he would forward him a report of the New York meeting so that SHAPLEY might prepare an analysis of it for the National Board of the PCA. BALDWIN at that time, together with DORNER, according to these informants, endeavored to have SHAPLEY agree to accept the National Chairmanship of the PCA in view of an impending one year's leave of absence being granted JO DAVIDSON. SHAPLEY, while at first inclined to accept this honor, finally decided that it would take more of his time than he could allow. &(u)

Source B also advised that SHAPLEY had consulted frequently with ALICE BARROWS, successor to HANNAH DORNER as Executive Secretary of the PCA, on frequent occasions in Boston and New York prior to the holding of a convention of the PCA on January 16, 17, and 18, 1948, at Chicago, Illinois. SHAPLEY conferred with BARROWS, JOHN ABT, and C. B. BALDWIN at New York City concerning the changing of the PCA into the Third or Progressive Party. He outlined the convention for BARROWS and further made the final decision that within the PCA there should be created an Arts, Sciences and Professions Council. The PCA as such would become a third political party. It would endorse the candidacy of HENRY WALLACE and write for WALLACE his platform. The ASP Council would, on the other hand, endorse principles of legislative action and would avoid endorsing particularly any political party. Since the principles which the ASP would urge upon the public were identical with the platform of the PCA, the ASP would, in fact, materially aid the PCA. But, in so doing, it would at least lend the appearance of affording the impartial opinion of professional people. Moreover, in the event the Progressive Party died in the elections of 1948, the ASP, created on a higher intellectual level, would survive and would afford the nucleus of similar Third Party action at a later date. &(u)

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The Boston press reported that SHAPLEY was an active figure at the Chicago convention and was elected to the Chairmanship of the ASP Council nationally. He issued a statement endorsing the program of the PCA, of which he remained a national Vice Chairman, and further endorsed HENRY WALLACE as the most desirable candidate for the presidency.

On February 8, 1948, the Massachusetts Chapter PCA held a convention at the Hotel Bradford, Boston. The purpose of this convention was to ratify the action calling for the formation of a Third Party adopted at the Chicago convention described above. A "spontaneous" demonstration was the final act of this state convention. It was a demand that SHAPLEY accept the nomination for the Governorship of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Confidential Sources F and P have provided information reflecting that the demonstration was well planned by HENRY SILBERMAN, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Chapter, PCA, and a known Communist. SILBERMAN had had placards drawn and flyers distributed among the audience shortly before the demonstration. He had done so without SHAPLEY's consent. (C)(4) SHAPLEY publicly declined the nomination, and at the same time expressed his gratitude to the people who had offered it to him. He declared he was honored by the spontaneity of the demonstration.

Source B advised that in late January, 1948, HENRY A. WALLACE invited SHAPLEY to accept the Chairmanship of the Professional Men for WALLACE Committee. SHAPLEY declined on the theory that if he actively entered politics, he would be of little value to Mr. WALLACE. On the other hand, so long as he remained as National Chairman of the ASP Council, and also as the head of the Committee of One Thousand, which will be discussed subsequently herein, that he was in an excellent position as an "independent liberal" to obtain the endorsements of many college presidents and distinguished citizens in Mr. WALLACE's behalf. SHAPLEY and WALLACE agreed that SHAPLEY working for WALLACE outside the Party organization would be more effective than SHAPLEY working within the same group. (C)(4)

Through the same source it was learned that SHAPLEY had approved a plan devised by ALICE BARROWS wherein certain key personnel of the PCA office in New York City were granted a leave of absence in order to work for WALLACE. (C)(4)

At the Massachusetts convention described above, SHAPLEY was elected Honorary Chairman of the Massachusetts Chapter, PCA, and actual Chairman of the Massachusetts Chapter, ASP Council, PCA.

In late February, 1948, Confidential Source M discussed with SHAPLEY the likelihood of the subject's being a political candidate. (C)(4)

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SHAPLEY told the informant that at Executive Committee meetings of the PCA held in New York prior to January 16, and in further meetings of the same body held in Chicago during the convention of January 16-18, 1948, it had been agreed that he was to be nominated for the Vice Presidency of the United States at a convention of the PCA to be held in Chicago in April, 1948. The nomination was to follow the actual establishment of the Progressive Party and was to be of the same "spontaneous" nature which brought about his nomination for the Governorship of Massachusetts. It had been further agreed at these meetings that between the January and April 1948 conventions of the PCA, the "rumored" candidate was to be Senator GLENN TAYLOR of Idaho; that TAYLOR was not to deny the possibility of nomination until April and at the Chicago convention. At that time, he was supposed to state that in the interest and welfare of his constituents and the general population in the country, he did not feel that he could leave the floor of the Senate. TAYLOR was supposed to state that the preservation of the peace would require his presence in Washington and thus prevent him from actively campaigning. He was, therefore, to gracefully decline the nomination but endorse the slate. TAYLOR, according to SHAPLEY, "double-crossed" the plan. He had permitted the rumors of his likely nomination for the vice presidency to be circulated, and then before thirty days had passed, had publicly declared that he would accept the nomination. (U)

Source M advises that SHAPLEY appeared to be considerably hurt by TAYLOR's actions. The informant inquired as to the possibilities of SHAPLEY accepting a gubernatorial nomination. The subject asserted that he had felt that he would be free to run for the vice presidency because Harvard University would no doubt be honored by the selection of one of its "humble scientists" for such a high position in government. Moreover, there was little likelihood that WALLACE would win the election, and therefore, after November, SHAPLEY would be free to return to his duties at the University. On the other hand, SHAPLEY felt that the Governorship of the Commonwealth had too many local political aspects to be deemed an honor. In addition, he personally felt there was a great likelihood that he could win this election. He felt certain that Harvard University would not tolerate his maintaining offices at the State House and at the Observatory. Since the Observatory offers a greater return for effort expended, it would be unwise of him personally to accept the gubernatorial nomination. SHAPLEY stated that he was going to let the Massachusetts Chapter, PCA, chose their own gubernatorial candidate. He related that the executive officers of the organization had asked him to suggest suitable candidates. His first choice was MARTHA SHARPE, candidate for Congress in the 1946 elections against the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN. He realized, however, that there was little likelihood of electing a woman. He regarded ALBERT SCHENKMAN, a member of the Harvard faculty, as a likely and suitable (U)

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candidate. He noted that SCHENKMAN had at one time been on the ballot as a Socialist candidate; that he had a good stage personality; that he was an excellent speaker. SHAPLEY declared that SHENKMAN and his family came from Hungary originally; that the only harmful aspect of a SCHENKMAN candidacy was the fact that SCHENKMAN's brother was prominent in Communist activities in Hungary. SHAPLEY averred, however, that it was unlikely that this fact would ever come to the attention of the Massachusetts voters, and therefore would probably not be harmful to him. (4)(4)

Committee of One Thousand

The BOSTON HERALD for October 7, 1943, carried a news story concerning the activity of a "Committee of One Thousand." This Committee had the express purpose of obtaining for the Soviet Union special considerations in Central Europe following the conclusion of hostilities. One thousand people in the United States of professional standing sent telegrams to the Secretary of State, Mr. CORDELL HULL, requesting that such special consideration in the redrafting of borders and the awarding of reparations be granted the Soviet Union. One hundred forty-nine members of the total Committee resided in the Greater Boston area, and among these so participating was the instant subject.

Source B advised that in November, 1947, SHAPLEY met with C. RAYMOND WALCH, HOWARD MUMFORD JONES, and HANNAH DORNER, as well as approximately twenty other people, to reestablish the Committee of One Thousand. The meeting occurred in New York City and the group present chose SHAPLEY as the temporary Chairman. They designed the purpose of the organization to be the elimination of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. SHAPLEY permitted the use of his name in renting a hotel suite as a temporary office in New York City and further, in opening a temporary bank account in the Amalgamated Trust Company for the purposes of financially aiding the organization until such time as it could become self-supporting. This same source advised that thereafter, SHAPLEY wrote appeals to join the organization which were circulated by DORNER in his name. He drafted a statement of policy for the organization, its by-laws, and outlined its program of activity. He personally secured the assistance of ARCHIBALD MacLEISH, Dean Emeritus CHRISTIAN GAUSS of Princeton, HELEN KELLER, NORMAN CORWIN, Rabbi STEPHEN S. WISE, and VAN WYCK BROOKS in lending the use of their names to aid him in promoting this organization. Under his direction, the headquarters of the organization were transferred to Washington, D. C. The purpose for so doing was to permit more effective lobbying. DORNER from time to time communicated with SHAPLEY to secure his approval before (4)

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names were added to the Committee. Source B advises that SHAPLEY completely dominated the foundation and operation of this organization and does so at the present time. (4)(4)

(4)(2) Confirming the informant's report is an item from the DAILY WORKER dated January 19, 1948. It is in the form of a news release dateлined at Washington January 18, and attributes to the subject the formation of a new Committee of One Thousand dedicated to abolishing the House Committee on Un-American Activities because it is composed of "betrayers of American ideals."

In behalf of this Committee and at its expense, SHAPLEY began a one-week tour of the West Coast on March 5, 1948, during which he made appearances at Los Angeles, Portland, and Seattle. The purpose of this tour was to promote funds and support for the Hollywood personalities currently under indictment for contempt of the Congress of the United States.

At a joint meeting of the Cambridge Association of Scientists and the American Association of Scientific Workers held in Cambridge, Mass., at the Littauer Center on March 16, 1948, SHAPLEY urged the Harvard and M.I.T. faculty members there present to support the Committee of One Thousand. In the presence of Confidential Source F, he urged those present to support this organization because it would materially aid Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON. He declared that the predicament in which CONDON found himself was one which might involve any scientist there present at any date in the immediate future. He asserted that CONDON had been subject to unfounded charges because of association with alleged foreign agents whose identity was not established and whose agency had not been proven. He further declared that on the basis of such thin associations, he personally was a better subject of a "purge" than was CONDON. He declared that many of the scientists present at this meeting had undoubtedly in the past unwittingly associated with persons accused of subversive activity, which accusations were not susceptible to proof. He publicly claimed at this meeting that he had personally established the Committee of One Thousand for the sole purpose of eliminating the House Committee. The remarks were received with enthusiasm. (4)(4)

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ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATIONS (SCIENTIFIC)

The Federation of American (Atomic) Scientists

S-1, a source of known reliability, has advised that in August, 1947, and since its inception, SHAPLEY has been a member of the National Advisory Panel of the FAS. On April 19, 1947, and the informant is corroborated by a news story in the BOSTON GLOBE of April 20, 1947, SHAPLEY addressed the FAS in Washington, D. C. He asserted that the Federal Government had not placed any scientists in top positions of administrative importance unless the position happened to be one requiring a scientist in a particular field. He declared that scientists across the land were disappointed and discouraged by the lack of attention given their efforts and by the further fact that their research efforts whenever they involved government employment were controlled by military authorities. (4)(4)

(4)(4) S-2, a reliable source, advised that in April, 1947, SHAPLEY paid his dues for the year 1947 in the Cambridge Association of Scientists, a local division of the FAS.

The BOSTON HERALD for June 18, 1946, carried an Associated Press Dispatch datelined at Washington on June 17, 1946, reflecting that under the direction of the FAS, a "Committee for Foreign Correspondence" had been established with headquarters at San Francisco, California. The Director of the new Committee would be Dr. AMASA BISHOP of the University of California at Berkeley. Three other responsible officials for the new Committee were named and included the instant subject. The purpose of the organization was to promote an exchange of scientific information on an international basis through the medium of personal correspondence. S-3, a source of average reliability, stated that SHAPLEY did participate in this program and that among the persons whom he had corresponded with in Russia were the following: IVAN T. BARDIN, Metallurgical Engineer, USSR Iron and Steel Industry, Moscow; ALEKSANDR MIKHAILOV, Russian astronomer at Granovsky Street #2, Apartment B, Moscow 9, USSR; J. KANDLA, Perenolk P. Morogova #5, Moscow, USSR. (4)(4)

As indicated above, SHAPLEY addressed a joint meeting of the FAS AAScW held at the Littauer Center on March 16, 1948.

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The American Association of Scientific Workers

S-4, an informant of known reliability, has advised that SHAPLEY has been a member of the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers for approximately ten years. On April 20, 1946, SHAPLEY introduced to the membership, as Chairman for the evening, a visiting lecturer. The latter person was JOSEPH DESMOND BERNAL of the British Association of Scientific Workers who, according to the informant, exhibits a sympathy for Communist causes in his utterances. SHAPLEY appeared to be well acquainted with this individual (4)(4)

(4)(4) S-4 advised that on November 18, 1946, SHAPLEY presided at a public meeting of the AAScW held in Emerson Hall, Harvard University. The meeting was planned by SHAPLEY, ISADORE AMDUR, BART BOK, and LAWRENCE ARGUIMBAU. With the exception of the last-named, the others have been identified earlier in this report. It can be noted here that ARGUIMBAU has also been identified as a Communist Party member. This meeting was concerned with UNESCO, its problems and possibilities, and SHAPLEY led the discussion thereon. S-5 has advised that during the months of October and November, 1946, the State Department was considering nominating a representative of this country to the UNESCO. Throughout that period, the AAScW sent numerous letters to the State Department urging that no one other than HARLOW SHAPLEY was qualified to head the U. S. Delegation. The same source advised that during the same period, SHAPLEY discussed with both LEO HURVICH (another Communist Party member) and KIRTLEY MATHER the possibility of amalgamating the AAScW and the FAS. Source S-4 notes that for the past several years, SHAPLEY has been an interested reader of published matter disseminated by all branches of the AAScW throughout the world. (4)(4)

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Information received from the Philadelphia Division reflects that on April 24, 1947, SHAPLEY addressed the Philadelphia Branch of the AAScW and severely criticized the House Committee on Un-American Activities. At the same time, he praised HENRY WALLACE. It is noted that the head of the Philadelphia Branch, ROBERT RHODES, is also a Communist Party member.

S-6 advises that on April 10, 1947, SHAPLEY was again present at a meeting of the AAScW in Cambridge which featured an address by JOSEPH DESMOND BERNAL. BERNAL at this time was introduced as the Chairman of the British Association of Scientific Workers. He described the latter organization as being in the nature of a trade union and noted that it had successfully maintained minimum wage and hour standards for British scientists. He criticized the AAScW for being "too inadequate, for failing to organize the industry of science." BERNAL urged those present to give greater consideration to forming students' divisions of the AAScW so that the (4)

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undergraduate students of science could be well organized. Then, upon their graduation, these young workers would be prepared to accept the responsibilities that would follow from a trade union type of organization. In this fashion, it would be possible over a relatively short period of time to organize the scientific workers of America. Following the meeting, SHAPLEY went into a lengthy conference with BERNAL, according to S-5. S-5 stated that during this conference, BERNAL and SHAPLEY discussed ways and means by which funds appropriated by the Government of the United States to UNESCO could be devoted to the World Federation of Scientific Workers. (C)(U)

SHAPLEY told S-7 in October, 1947, that he was gratified by the work done by the New York Branch of the AASoW in attempting to combat the work of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He noted that particularly through the assistance of HARRY GRUNDFEST of New York City, the Conference for Cultural Freedom staged by the PCA in New York City on the weekend of October 25, 1947, had been a success. SHAPLEY was exceedingly active in this conference and was its General Chairman. GRUNDFEST, according to what SHAPLEY told S-7, was responsible for obtaining many of the scientists in the New York City area who appeared to address the gathering in protest against alleged violations of civil liberties. It is noted that GRUNDFEST is the subject of a current security investigation in New York City. (C)(U)

On December 9, 1947, at Littauer Center, Harvard University, SHAPLEY was among those present at a public meeting spensored by the Cambridge Chapter, ~~AASoW.~~ Approximately 1500 people were present to hear THEODOR ROSEBURY explain the impending dangers of bacteriological warfare, to decry the alleged unfair treatment being accorded American scientists by their government; to hear charges which were widely publicized in the local press that men of science would refuse to participate in another war because of their government's having violated civil liberties in so far as they were concerned.

As indicated above, SHAPLEY on March 16, 1948, addressed a joint meeting of the AASoW and the FAS. In the course of this meeting, in addition to calling upon both organizations to protest the treatment of EDWARD U. CONDON by the House Un-American Activities Committee, SHAPLEY further charged that 25 percent of the Civil Service positions for which only scientists were qualified were at this time vacant. He declared that the money paid by the government was sufficient but that respectable men of science could not work for a government which required submission to the Truman Loyalty Order.

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The World Federation of Scientific Workers

(4) According to literature of the organization furnished the Boston Office by S-4 and S-6, the World Federation of Scientific Workers is an international organization being superimposed on various nationalistic associations of scientific workers throughout the world. In most countries, the Association of Scientific Workers follows the British pattern defined above, i.e., it is in essence a trade union organization. The idea of the World Federation was born at the 220th Anniversary Celebration of the founding of the Russian Academy of Science held in Moscow on June 15, 1945. It is noted that SHAPLEY was present at this event as indicated earlier and headed the American delegation. The publications of the WFScW not only corroborate the foregoing but indicate that the idea of a World Federation was born with SHAPLEY. (4)

A number of meetings were held in London and Paris so that finally in the fall of 1946, a slate of officers had been chosen by the delegates able to attend these founding meetings. The Chairman of the WFScW is, and was from the beginning, FREDERICK JOLIOT-CURIE, described above as a Communist Party member in France. The Vice Chairman selected was ACADEMICIAN SEMENOV of the USSR. The chosen secretary was and is JOSEPH DESMOND BERNAL, described above. The treasurer originally selected was the instant subject, HARLOW SHAPLEY. The fifth member chosen to constitute a cabinet for the WFScW was Mr. NORMAN VEALL of the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers. It will be recalled that Dr. VEALL was indicted for complicity in the GUZENKO espionage case in Canada. The informants learned, however, that the Russian Government refused to permit its Academies of Science to associate with any international organization which was not in the nature of a trade union. Because the American organization was not a trade union, and because SHAPLEY as an officer of the WFScW would represent the AAScW, the Russians refused to permit SEMENOV to accept the Vice Chairmanship unless the American group either qualified as a trade union or withdrew from the WFScW. It appearing unlikely that the AAScW could be converted into a trade union, and not wanting to proceed without the Russians, SHAPLEY resigned the Treasurership of the WFScW before he had ever actually assumed this position.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR carried a news story on January 10, 1947, reflecting that on the previous day, SHAPLEY had addressed the Indian Science Congress then being celebrated in that country. SHAPLEY had conveyed the greetings of HENRY A. WALLACE to PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, who presided. One statement of SHAPLEY's quoted in the press read as follows: "In America you never see a high government man taking part in a science congress, as one does in Russia and India." In a separate item pertaining

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to the same event, the MONITOR also revealed that PANDIT NEHRU had solicited the cooperation and aid of Russian scientists in furthering development of his own India. The news item further revealed that the foreign delegates at the Indian Science Congress were HARLOW SHAPLEY of the U.S.A., Sir HAROLD SPENCER of the British Royal Academy, and Professor V. P. VOLGIN, Vice President of the Soviet Academy of Science.

Upon his return to the United States, SHAPLEY told S-6 that in company with NEHRU, he had organized an Indian Association of Scientific Workers so that that country might be represented in the WFScW. (C)(U)

S-7 advised that he was informed by SHAPLEY that the subject on January 23, 1948, intended to meet on January 27, 1948, with Nobel Prize winner P. M. BLACKETT and JOSEPH DESMOND BERNAL, both representing the World Federation of Scientific Workers, at the Harvard Observatory. The meeting between the three men was for the purpose of formulating further plans for the expansion of the WFScW and for proposing a new world program for the control of atomic energy. (C)(U)

Atomic Energy

The BOSTON GLOBE of October 9, 1945, carried a lengthy news story reflecting that SHAPLEY had on that date testified before a Senate Committee concerned with the control of atomic energy. The GLOBE item declares that SHAPLEY urged that all secrecy be stripped from the atomic bomb and atomic research. He further urged the creation of a National Science Foundation which would correlate all scientific research in the United States under the direction of competent scientists but at the expense of the government.

NEW MASSES, an alleged Communist publication, on November 27, 1945, carried an article written by SHAPLEY urging that secrecy be stripped from all atomic research.

On January 30, 1946, SHAPLEY addressed the 24th School on International Relations conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. S-6, who was present, stated that SHAPLEY again urged that all secrecy regulations governing the atomic bomb and atomic research be eliminated. (C)(U)

The BOSTON GLOBE of March 22, 1946, carried an Associated Press item datelined at Washington on March 21, 1946. It reported that a lobbying group calling themselves "The Emergency Conference for Civilian Control of Atomic Energy" had begun a drive to remove secrecy regulations from atomic

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energy research and to restrict or eliminate military control for such research. SHAPLEY was one of the speakers present and addressed the group. He is alleged to have said regarding then current regulations and law governing atomic energy research: "Patriotism is not reserved in America to men in military dress. There is no gain in making laws that are a direct insult to the intelligence and character and the proved loyalty of scientific and technical men and women."

(U)(C) S-8 advised that prior to the Bikini Atoll atom bomb test, SHAPLEY had addressed an audience in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and had declared that the Bikini test would be a great exhibition but would provide no information of scientific value. He asserted that he had refused several invitations to attend this event and recommended that the United States Government could have better spent its money in feeding the starving persons of the world. In view of the foregoing statement, the following is of at least interest. S-4 advised that he learned from SHAPLEY that the subject had been one of the original persons invited by the military authorities to attend the Bikini explosion. Subsequently, the invitation was withdrawn. S-9 advised that "Editor and Publisher," a trade journal, in its issue of May 4, 1946, had listed 165 press and radio correspondents who would cover the Bikini explosion. SHAPLEY was listed therein as a journalist representing Science Service, the news agency in Washington of which he is the Chairman of the Board of Directors. S-6 asserted that for reasons unknown to the informant, SHAPLEY had related that this license as a news correspondent had also been withdrawn, and so he was unable to attend the Bikini explosion. (C)(U) (C)(U) (C)(U)

S-8 furnished information reflecting that on June 5, 1946, SHAPLEY had made a speech before the Associated Harvard Clubs of Greater Boston. He asserted at that time that the United States was conducting a number of experiments in the Arctic Circle of a defense nature, and further that Harvard University was assisting in this experimentation. He indicated that the work being done was concerned with atomic energy study. S-8 advised further that SHAPLEY left the audience with the impression that he was well acquainted with research work done in the field of atomic energy, particularly in the Arctic area. (C)(U) (C)(U)

S-4 on interview stated that SHAPLEY was not, in fact, well acquainted with defense work being conducted by the Army and Navy in northern Canada at that time. However, he might have possibly received some information concerning this matter from one of his assistants, DONALD MENZEL, a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve. (C)(U)

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SHAPLEY in the spring of 1947 boasted to S-7 that he had been very successful in having an article written by him endorsing DAVID LILIENTHAL printed in the Congressional Record at the request of an unimpeachable public office holder through the following technique: SHAPLEY prepared the article and gave it to VICTOR WEISSKOPF, an atomic energy research worker at M.I.T. WEISSKOPF in turn presented the article for review to Dr. KARL COMPTON, head of M.I.T. The latter person was then contacted by SHAPLEY, who praised the article. COMPTON, after further consideration, forwarded the article to Senator ARTHUR VANDENBERG of Michigan who, in turn, inserted the writing in the Congressional Record, SHAPLEY noted that COMPTON had never been aware that he wrote the article, and VANDENBERG had never suspected anyone other than COMPTON with having anything to do with it. The article caused some unfavorable publicity to be later reflected on COMPTON. SHAPLEY concluded his recital to the informant with these words: "That's how I fool them." (C)(4)

SHAPLEY has given a number of lectures on the importance of atomic energy, the necessity for removing secrecy requirements, and on the alleged violations of civil liberties committed by the government on workers in this field. As indicated in an earlier section of this report, through the American Russian Institute, he has met a number of times with BORIS PREGEL, President of the Canadian Radium and Uranium Corporation, and a man who is a supplier of necessary raw materials to the atomic energy program. (C)(4)

(4)(C) S-10 has advised that SHAPLEY is intensely interested in research work apparently being done under money supplied through the War and Navy Departments in the field of cosmic ray. This work currently is non-classified and is principally carried on at Climax Observatory, Climax, Colorado. The latter Observatory is a research station operated jointly by Harvard University and the University of Colorado. Source S-7 corroborates the information furnished by S-10 and further advises that SHAPLEY has endeavored to have everyone interested in cosmic ray research pool their information at the Harvard Observatory on the expressed statement that such cooperation will facilitate the solution of problems. S-4 has noted that in simple language, cosmic ray research amounts to no more than harnessing the intense energy available to the sun's rays outside the stratosphere. In the event that the tremendous amount of energy in this outer stratospheric area can be brought through the stratosphere and to the earth's surface without heat loss, then a force or power beyond any earlier dream of man, including atomic energy, will have been discovered. SHAPLEY has told this source that if research work in the cosmic ray field (C)(4)

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is successful, the result will be to make atomic energy as much an antique as atomic energy made black gunpowder. (C)(U)

S-4 advised that on October 12, 1946, a meeting of the American Association of Variable Star Observers was held at the Harvard Observatory. SHAPLEY suggested to the meeting that the American Association amalgamate with a then newly-formed international organization known as the "Amateur Astronomers League." The combined organizations would have a membership of approximately 25,000. SHAPLEY felt that with this number of observers, considerable work could be done on outer stratospheric speed. Observations in the latter field, according to him, would be of great assistance in the military development of guided missiles. The suggestion was rejected because the American Association of Variable Star Observers regarded its work as of a professional standard as contrasted with the amateurish efforts of the League; secondly, the American Association felt that it would unduly alarm military authorities if it should begin to measure the speed of guided missiles without a direct request from the War or Navy Departments. (C)(U)

In connection with this same field, S-4 and S-6 have noted that astronomers attached to the Harvard Observatory and under the direction of the subject are under contract to the government to conduct observations of guided missiles at White Sands, New Mexico. The observing work, which consists of photography in great part and mathematics thereafter, is considered non-classified. The actual research of developing the guided missiles, located at White Sands, itself is classified. The informants note that the persons on the non-classified and the classified work both enjoy common recreation facilities, if SHAPLEY's statements are to be relied upon. Accordingly, his assistants handling this work should be thoroughly familiar with the research by the time it is completed. The Harvard crew working on this observation problem is under the direction of Dr. WALTER ORR ROBERTS, whom the informants describe as a Soviet sympathizer and whose columns the DENVER POST refused to publish for a time because of an alleged pro-Soviet bias. It is noted that ROBERTS was for some years the Director of the Climax Observatory. (C)(U)

SHAPLEY advised S-5 (C)(U) that the Harvard University Observatory would in the spring of 1948 set up two meteor observing stations in the vicinity of Las Cruces, New Mexico, in conjunction with the U. S. Navy Bureau of Ordnance.

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The National Science Foundation

In August, 1947, President Harry Truman vetoed legislation passed by the Congress which would have established a National Science Foundation. As indicated above, the legislation would establish through Federal funds a central organization for the direction and support of scientific research in the United States. The funds would be expended through colleges primarily but some of the moneys would also be available to private laboratories. The President vetoed the bill because in his estimation as passed, it would not give the Bureau of the Budget and the executive office of the government control over the expenditure of the funds. This control would have been vested in a board of some 24 scientists.

As indicated earlier in this report, the BOSTON EVENING GLOBE carried a story on October 9, 1945, reflecting that on that day SHAPLEY had testified before a Senate committee concerned with the problem of atomic energy and had urged the establishment of a National Science Foundation.

Scurces S-4, S-5, S-6, and S-7 furnished considerable information between December 6, 1946, and February 23, 1947, when SHAPLEY was exceedingly active in forming committees of scientists to frame legislation which would establish the National Science Foundation and further, to lobby for its passage. He operated through the numerous scientific organizations of which he is an active member and leader, set forth in detail in the first section of this report. He directed or consulted with the following persons concerning this matter: WILLIAM HIGINBOTHAM, then Executive Secretary of the FAS; Dr. KIRTLEY MATHER, Head of the Department of Geology at Harvard; Dr. VICTOR WEISSKOPF of M.I.T., then an active leader of the Cambridge Division of the FAS; WATSON DAVIS, the editor of Science Service News Agency; one PHIL POWERS, a Washington scientist employed by the Navy Department and a member of the U. S. Government's Civil Service Committee on Scientific Employees; Dr. KARL COMPTON, President of M.I.T.; RUFUS DAY, President of Cornell; Admiral BOWEN, U. S. Navy; LEO HURVICH, then President of the Boston-Cambridge Chapter, AAAS; Dr. STEWART MUDD, University of Pennsylvania; ISADORE AMDUR, then Secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Director of the Bureau of Standards; GEORGE A. BAITSELL of New York City, leader in the Sigma Xi. (S)(U)

SHAPLEY arranged a meeting of many of these people at the Hotel Bradford in Boston on December 29, 1946, and as a result, arranged a further meeting in Washington on February 23, 1947. On this latter occasion, an Inter-Science Committee was formed for the purpose of lobbying for the legislation. RUFUS DAY of Cornell was chosen Chairman of this Committee and SHAPLEY was chosen Vice Chairman. Ways and means for action were (S)(U)

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discussed and members of the Congress of the United States were present at a final afternoon meeting on that date to hear the scientists plead their cause. It is noted that many of the persons concerned in this activity were motivated by purely altruistic objectives, while a number of them as has been indicated above, are known Communists or Communist sympathizers. SHAPLEY told Source S-7 that he wished to remain in the background in so far as publicity was concerned but that he had made certain that he would be a "clearing house" through which all of the persons affiliated with the movement would operate. Sources S-4, S-5, S6, and S-7 advised that this, in fact, appeared to be true and that most of the individuals named above have at one time or another consulted with SHAPLEY before taking any affirmative action in the matter. SHAPLEY has confided to S-4 and S-6 that he aspired to the National Directorship of the National Science Foundation in the event it was ultimately established. Subsequently, the same sources advised that at the time the bill went to the President for signature, SHAPLEY devoted considerable time to contacting persons of prominence throughout the country urging them to send telegrams to the President in their own names requesting that he approve the legislation. (4)(4)

Currently, SHAPLEY is maintaining close contact with a Senator SMITH of New Jersey, with officials of the Bureau of the Budget whom he has met through his son WILLIS, and with WATSON DAVIS, who is alleged to have many valuable contacts in Washington. In maintaining these contacts, SHAPLEY continues to work diligently to secure passage of the legislation which is again under consideration by the Congress. Source S-4 advised that on February 6, 1948, ISADORE AMDUR told him that the American Academy of Arts and Sciences would nominate three representatives for membership on the Directorate of the National Science Foundation, presuming that the legislation would this time be passed and approved. The American Academy has nominated as its three representatives to the Board of Directors the following persons: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON of the Bureau of Standards, and ARTHUR NOYES, President of the American Chemical Society. (4)(4)

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MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES
(Including Contacts with Communist or Russian Personnel)

House Committee on Un-American Activities

(u)(&) Source H-1 advised that in October, 1946, SHAPLEY was quoted by the New York and Philadelphia papers as saying "Scientists have both a national and an international loyalty to consider; they should increase the importance of their world citizenship over their nationalistic loyalties." The BOSTON HERALD of October 25, 1946, carried a news item reflecting that General LESLIE GROVES had been critical of SHAPLEY for this statement, and further press publicity of a subsequent date indicated that it had not been pleasing to President JAMES CONANT of Harvard. H-1 stated that a number of professional people and faculty members in Cambridge began to wonder concerning SHAPLEY's loyalty to the United States. (&)(u)

(u)(&) H-2 advised that during that same period in October, 1946, ERNIE ADAMSON of the House Un-American Activities Committee visited Boston and, according to the Boston TRAVELER, ADAMSON was conducting inquiries into the activities of the Reverend STEPHEN FRITCHMAN. While in Boston, ADAMSON interviewed SHAPLEY, according to H-2, concerning contributions made by the ICCASP to the campaign of MARTHA SHARPE for the Congress of the United States. ADAMSON was trying to determine whether or not the ICCASP, an alleged non-political organization, was making political donations secretly. ADAMSON requested that SHAPLEY answer this question voluntarily. SHAPLEY immediately consulted with an Attorney, former Congressman THOMAS ELIOT of Cambridge, Mass., and was advised by him that he should not furnish the House Committee on Un-American Activities with any information concerning political contributions, inasmuch as investigation into this item was handled by another Congressional committee. (&)(u)

Thereafter, on November 4, 1946, the Boston press carried a news item reporting that SHAPLEY had been subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American activities. SHAPLEY was requested by a subpoena to bring before the Committee all documents in his possession pertaining to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the ICCASP, the MCPAC, and the CIO-PAC.

H-2 advises that SHAPLEY contacted BENEDICT WOLFE, a New York attorney for the ICCASP, and advised him that he was concerned about the subpoena requesting JAFRC records. He declared that he had been particularly active for the JAFRC in Mexico, where he had represented the Committee before the Mexican Government, and has supervised a considerable amount of its work. He asserted that because of this, he had a tremendous amount of &(u)

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correspondence concerning this organization available. On the advice of WOLFE, HANNAH DORNER, and LOUIS LYONS (Director of the Nieman Foundation at Harvard) as well as LAWRENCE DAME (Publicity Director of Harvard University), SHAPLEY issued a statement indicating that he felt the entire inquiry was predicated upon the SHARPE campaign and was a mere political matter. SHAPLEY consulted many times with WOLFE, DORNER, LYONS and DAME. (4)

According to H-2, H-3, and H-4, he further consulted with Professor ZACHARIAH CHAFFEE of the Harvard Law School, who instructed him to retain as an attorney one CHARLES HORSKY of Washington, D. C. CHAFFEE stated that HORSKY was affiliated with the law firm in which DEAN ACHESON, formerly of the State Department, was the principal partner, and through the latter's influence, HORSKY had successfully quashed a case of a similar nature involving employees of the Federal Communications Commission. SHAPLEY debated for a time, according to H-1 and H-2, as to whether or not he would respond to the subpoena. During that time, BENEDICT WOLFE was attempting to kill the subpoena through SAM O'NEAL of the Democratic National Committee. He finally agreed to appear but advised the House Committee on Un-American Activities that he wished to have his counsel, ZACHARIAH CHAFFEE, present with him. Actually, according to the information furnished H-2 and H-5 by SHAPLEY, he at that time was simply trying to obtain permission to have a lawyer with him. The lawyer he intended to have present and did actually attempt to get into the committee room was former Congressman ELIOT. However, because former Congressman ELIOT, according to SHAPLEY, was regarded as a radical by some of the House members, he did not wish to "tip them off in advance." SHAPLEY further told these informants that ELIOT had discussed the subpoena and SHAPLEY's appearance with Federal Judge CHARLES WYZANSKI. WYZANSKI, in a curbstone opinion, according to ELIOT, had instructed that SHAPLEY should not bring any records with him to Washington. WYZANSKI had further directed that SHAPLEY should prepare a statement which he should be ready to read to the Committee at the first available opportunity. If, as WYZANSKI anticipated, SHAPLEY was refused permission to have counsel present during his interrogation, he (SHAPLEY) should refuse to answer any questions until he had an opportunity to consult with counsel in a foyer or committee room prior to making an answer. WYZANSKI noted that if this advice were followed, SHAPLEY could spend at least twenty minutes with counsel before answering each question. In this fashion, it would probably not be possible for the Committee to ask more than five questions over a two-hour period. WYZANSKI felt that the Committee would soon tire of this proceeding. (4)

SHAPLEY further told H-2 and H-5 that he was able to take shorthand and intended to make his own record of the proceeding. He added that Congressman J. PARNELL THOMAS, Chairman of the Committee, was born THOMAS (4)

Thomas Parnell Thomas

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PARNELL FEENEY. SHAPLEY expressed his intention of concealing his Papal decoration until such time as "FEENEY" asked him a question. He then intended to tell THOMAS that he had been decorated by the Pope and wasn't afraid to admit it, while THOMAS, alias FEENEY, was born an Irishman but was ashamed of his race. SHAPLEY further intended to refuse to answer any questions regarding political contributions by the ICCASP. (U)(X)

The BOSTON AMERICAN for November 15, 1946, reported that SHAPLEY had appeared before the Committee, had refused to answer questions, had attempted to read a statement, and had become involved in an exchange of angry words and possibly even blows with Congressman RANKIN. This was as far as the hearing proceeded. However, it might be noted that the Boston press, with the exception of the AMERICAN, lauded SHAPLEY for his conduct and at this time condemned the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In consulting with the persons who had advised him prior to his entrance into the committee room, after the hearing, SHAPLEY noted that he felt that this incident was probably the first step in the elimination of the Committee. (U) SHAPLEY revealed to H-2 that during the proceedings of the hearing, BENEDICT WOLFE had remained in a hotel room in Washington next to a telephone line which was open throughout to a corridor telephone in Congress which TOM ELIOT was handling. (C) It is noted that following the hearing, the BOSTON HERALD on March 6, 1947, carried a news story reflecting that the Presidents of Harvard, Wellesley, M.I.T., Wheaton, Simmons, Smith, Northeastern, and Mount Holyoke Colleges, the Dean of the Harvard Law School, and several former political office-holders in the New England area had addressed a petition to the Massachusetts Congressional delegation urging the Congress to adopt rules abolishing abuses of power by the THOMAS Committee. As an example of "disgraceful procedures" and a "flagrant flouting of the rights of citizens," the signers of the petition pointed to the SHAPLEY interview by Congressman RANKIN.

In March, 1947, SHAPLEY told Source B that the House Committee was initiating an inquiry into the background and activities of EDWARD U. CONDON, Director of the Bureau of Standards. SHAPLEY stated that CONDON had done nothing more significant than having accepted an appointment from HENRY WALLACE and that he regarded the inquiry as another example of flagrant violation of civil rights. He further told the informant that when he introduced HENRY WALLACE at the Madison Square Garden on March 31, 1947, he intended to attack the Committee. SHAPLEY concluded his comments to the informant at this time with the statement, "They set a good table at the Atlanta Penitentiary and no doubt I shall be in their Communist cell." (U)(X)

(U)(X) H-6 advised that SHAPLEY was exceedingly active through "straws" in the spring of 1947 in attempting to defeat legislation which would

establish a "little Dies Committee" in Massachusetts. The efforts of those persons trying to defeat the bill were successful.

In October, 1947 the House Committee according to the public press made inquiry into the infiltration of Communists in the movie industry. Widespread publicity was given the questioning of ten producers, directors and actors and in the course of the proceedings photostatic copies of membership books of certain of these individuals in the Communist Party were introduced by ROBERT STRIPLING and a former Special Agent of this Bureau, LOUIS RUSSELL both of whom were employed by the Committee. SHAPLEY informed source H-5 that these photostatic copies were forgeries. SHAPLEY erroneously stated that both STRIPLING and RUSSELL were former Special Agents of the FBI while in fact, RUSSELL and not STRIPLING had been a former Special Agent. SHAPLEY stated that these two men had a reputation in the FBI for being thugs and had been dismissed because they had similarly manufactured evidence in Bureau cases to the embarrassment of the Bureau. (C)(U)

In November, 1947, SHAPLEY related to H-2 that ALICE BARROWS of the PCA had informed him that it was very necessary that telegrams be sent to the Massachusetts Congressional delegation in order to prevent a contempt citation sought by the House Committee against ten Hollywood figures. SHAPLEY was at first reluctant to do so because he felt that his own Congressman, JOSEPH MARTIN, might react in the wrong way and violently. BARROWS then referred to "leaks" discovered by O. JOHN ROGGE concerning the current policies of the FBI and the Justice Department in prosecuting Communists. She stated that a secret Grand Jury in New York City was attempting to develop a case of importance. SHAPLEY asserted that he had not previously heard of the Grand Jury sessions and told the informant that he had requested BARROWS to keep him posted on developments. SHAPLEY also advised this source that he had personally contacted JOHN GARFIELD and encouraged him to continue his fight to eliminate the Congressional Committee. (C)(U)

As indicated in an earlier portion of this report, for the purpose of eliminating the House Committee on Un-American Activities, SHAPLEY founded the Committee of One Thousand and has been extremely active in the operation. On March 16, 1948, ISADORE AMDUR at a joint meeting of the AASoW and the FAS, addressed by SHAPLEY, related that the American Academy of Arts and Sciences was endeavoring to establish a committee to investigate the House Committee. One of its prime sources of information, and an element in its work, was to secure and evaluate the House Committee's record on Dr. SHAPLEY. AMDUR related that the American Academy had attempted to secure the House Committee record on HARLOW SHAPLEY unsuccessfully. Thereupon it had approached, and AMDUR did not indicate that he himself had done the approaching, Federal Judge CHARLES WYZANSKI, who is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. AMDUR related that Judge

WYZANSKI had, through the proper contacts in Washington, obtained a copy of the House Committee record on Dr. SHAPLEY. This was now being analyzed by certain lawyers who were members of the Academy, and they anticipated that in the near future, they would have a report ready for publication which would expose the ridiculousness of the Committee's operations.

State Department

H-1 advises that during the fall of 1946, SHAPLEY endeavored through contacts with one THOMPSON of the U. S. State Department to obtain an appointment as head of the U. S. Delegation to UNESCO. He later told H-1 that the plan had been "sabotaged" when THOMPSON was relieved of the responsibility of handling the U. S. UNESCO delegation and the matter was referred to one BENTON. SHAPLEY was extremely critical of the failure of BENTON to accept the advice offered by himself, ISADOR AMDUR, and BART JAN BOK concerning the handling of UNESCO matters. (S)(U)

H-1 learned that later in the fall of 1946, SHAPLEY consulted at length with one FRED NEAL of the U. S. State Department in attempting to perfect arrangements whereby one hundred Russian scientists would be invited to the United States by the Department of State. The invitation would be on the grounds that such a visit would improve the cultural relations between the two countries. NEAL, according to H-1, had told SHAPLEY that the matter was made difficult through the lack of funds. It appeared that the State Department could arrange and aid in securing passage to this country but did not have sufficient moneys to provide room, board and travel expense within the United States. SHAPLEY agreed to cooperate with NEAL by arranging to have various colleges and universities in the United States assume the latter financial obligations. He suggested to NEAL, as he later told H-1, that Dr. STEWART MUDD of the University of Pennsylvania could arrange for a no-expense tour through medical schools. Through arrangements perfected by FRED NEAL, SHAPLEY contacted A. A. ERMOLAEV, Third Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., on March 6, 1947, in order to continue the discussions on the visit of one hundred Russian scientists to the United States. This information was furnished by H-7. (S)(U)

(U) H-2 advised that SHAPLEY was invited by the State Department to address a conference on UNESCO at Philadelphia on March 24 and 25, 1947. SHAPLEY accepted the invitation. At the same time, he was privately telling H-1 and H-5 that he thought that the State Department policy in foreign affairs "stunk," and further, that the "Voice of America programs" were subject to considerable criticism because they were not impartial and fair to the Soviets. (S)(U)

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SHAPLEY told H-2 that he had been successful in aiding a member of the American Embassy staff to return to the United States with his Russian wife after he had been dismissed from the State Department service because of the marriage. This individual was EDWARD AMES, currently a graduate student at Harvard University. Similarly, SHAPLEY intervened in the case of ROBERT TUCKER, another State Department employee who resigned after marrying a Russian girl. In the TUCKER case, H-2 advised that SHAPLEY contacted Mr. MOLOTOV directly. (d)(4)

SHAPLEY also told H-2 in April, 1947, that he was endeavoring to obtain a visa for KIRTLEY MATHER to visit Russia. SHAPLEY suggested to MATHER, he told H-2, that the best contact in the State Department for such purposes was FRED NEAL. SHAPLEY described NEAL to the informant as a Harvard graduate attached to the Cultural Division of the U. S. State Department in its Russian division. He further stated that NEAL was well-regarded by the Russian Embassy and was perhaps the only individual on the Russian desk in Washington who did not possess a hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union. (d)(4)

SHAPLEY told H-3 in May, 1947, (d)(4) that because he personally was well regarded by the Russians, that the U. S. State Department was considering the advisability of sending him to Moscow after January 1, 1948, as a special emissary to repair the diplomatic breaches then existing between the United States and the USSR.

SHAPLEY, according to H-8, (d)(4) protested to the State Department in May, 1947, because it had refused to grant visas to Yugoslavian students desirous of entering the United States for further study. At the same time, SHAPLEY urged certain senators of the Federal Congress to oppose the Greek-Turkey Aid Bill and to follow the recommendations on matters of foreign policy proposed by the Honorable Senator CLAUDE PEPPER and the Honorable Senator GLENN TAYLOR, current candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket.

The NEW YORK TIMES for September 10, 1947, carried a news story reflecting a speech made by SHAPLEY at the University of Pennsylvania on September 9, 1947. SHAPLEY was alleged by the story to have criticized the American foreign policy and the actions of the State Department. He stated in part, "Instead of merely bemoaning the American policy of shutting our eyes to or simply bleating about the revelation of our philosophy of democracy to the tyranny that now prevails in Greece, let us recognize the travesty and hypocrisy and go in large numbers to the State Department about it."

The HARVARD CRIMSON for October 3, 1947; carried a news item reflecting that on October 2, 1947, the first meeting of the "Students Association for Natural and Social Sciences" had been held at Harvard. The meeting was addressed by SHAPLEY. It is noted that the organization is sponsored by the American Association of Scientific Workers and that its beginnings follow the suggestion made by BERNAL as indicated above that the AAScW establish a youth division for the purposes described. It can be noted at this time that subsequent to the dictation of the foregoing, information has been received through the Progressive Bookstore reflecting that BERNAL is undoubtedly a member of the British Communist Party. SHAPLEY in his speech to the students criticized the public press for playing up dissension between the United States and the USSR while ignoring such examples of international cooperation as the interchange of scientific and meteorological information. He said in part, according to the CRIMSON, "You don't know about cooperation because you read the wrong newspapers. We tend to think that the cleavage comes from the Kremlin and not from Wall Street, as WALLACE has said, or from Washington."

Loyalty Order

H-2 advised that SHAPLEY informed him in very late November, 1946, that he had read an article in the NEW YORK SUN relating to the plans of Congressman THOMAS to "clean up the Reds" in the U. S. Government employ. SHAPLEY told the informant that this was very dangerous and stated that he was desirous of obtaining all possible information concerning it. SHAPLEY related that President Harry Truman had been forced by such individuals as Congressman THOMAS to dismiss a number of fine government workers because of suspicion of Communist activity. SHAPLEY advised the informant that if he could obtain enough pertinent details regarding this program prior to its inception, he would denounce it and perhaps through exposé, prevent it from actually operating. (C)(U)

H-1 and H-5 have advised that SHAPLEY has directed a number of telegrams to Congressmen and to the Attorney General protesting investigation of alleged Communists by government agencies. He has been particularly interested in the case of Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, the case of RICHARD MOREORD of the NCASF, the case of Dr. EDWIN BARSKY of the JAFRC, the ten Hollywood figures cited for contempt. In his speech before the combined meeting of the AAScW and the FAS on March 16, 1948, SHAPLEY asserted that the current Truman Loyalty Program made it impossible for the government to obtain scientific workers. He asserted that twenty-five percent of the available positions, some of which were necessary to the defense of the country, were vacant because scientists would not work under such conditions. (C)(U)

Boston #100-16321

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Radio Station WRUL

H-4 has provided information reflecting that Radio Station WRUL has transmitting facilities on the South Shore of Boston, Mass., with principal studios in New York City. The radio station is one of the most powerful shortwave broadcasting units in the United States and is alleged to have a worldwide range. The corporate name of the station is the ~~World~~ Wide Broadcasting Foundation, and its corporate purpose is to disseminate knowledge of a cultural and scientific value throughout the world. HARLOW SHAPLEY has been since the inception of the organization the Chairman of its Board of Directors. Prior to World War II, and operating under endowments granted by such organizations as the Rockefeller Foundation, the station broadcast programs in many languages to the lands where those languages are native. The broadcasts were of a purely cultural nature to the best information available to this source (C)(U)

During the war years, H-4 stated, the facilities of the station were used by the State Department under a semi-eminent domain condemnation for the purpose of transmitting broadcasts under the direction of the Office of War Information. The State Department still maintained control of this station in 1947, having allocated a part of its facilities to UNESCO as a means of international communication. SHAPLEY and the active Director of the station, WALTER LEMMON, protested vigorously and endeavored to obtain the return of the station to the Foundation so that the latter might continue their original work. H-2 advised that SHAPLEY informed him that the Foundation was anxious to have the station returned to private operation, inasmuch as the broadcasting Foundation felt that it could do a better job in presenting America to the foreign nations than the "Voice of America." At the same time, SHAPLEY told the informant that he was considerably nettled by the refusal of the State Department and the FCC to permit him to establish through private radio stations a means of international communication with Harvard Observatories located in Ireland, South Africa, and potentially, Australia. (C)(U)

More recently, in March, 1948, SHAPLEY told H-2 that the station had secured the use of at least a part of its facilities for each day from the State Department, predicated upon a condition that Dr. SHAPLEY resign from the Board of Directors. SHAPLEY told the informant that apparently, the State Department had some doubts about his reliability from a loyalty standpoint, but there has been no information to corroborate the foregoing outside of SHAPLEY's statements to this informant. (C)(U)

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Russian Contacts

(As noted above) SHAPLEY headed the American Delegation to the 220th Anniversary Celebration of the Russian Academy of Science held in Moscow on June 15, 1945. H-9, who was present at this event, relates that the visiting scientists were accorded one of three types of treatment by their Soviet brethren. Those who indulged in alcoholic beverages were quickly intoxicated and remained in that state throughout their stay in Moscow. Those more readily susceptible to the charms of the opposite sex found their every desire gratified, and those who were of a higher moral calibre, in the informant's opinion, but who were susceptible to flattery were so constantly eulogized that they had little opportunity to do other than hear the odes written in their honor. H-9 stated that throughout his stay in Moscow, SHAPLEY was constantly in either category one or three, and therefore any observations made by SHAPLEY concerning conditions in Russia are not necessarily accurate.

The BOSTON POST of January 28, 1946, reported the establishment of the "Hugh Cabot Memorial Fund." The Fund proposed to raise $2,000,000 in the United States for the purpose of building a penicillin research laboratory and plant in the Soviet Union. The National Chairman of the fund was described in the newspaper article as HARLOW SHAPLEY. The BOSTON HERALD on February 6, 1946, reported that on that evening the first public meeting of the Hugh Cabot Memorial Fund would occur in the Copley Plaza Hotel . SHAPLEY advised the HERALD that he had been furnished a statement by Professor V. A. LEBEDENKO, head of the Russian Red Cross in the United States, indicating the necessity for the building of such a plant. The BOSTON POST of February 14, 1946, carried a news story reflecting that on the evening of February 13, 500 persons were present at a dinner sponsored by the Cabot Fund. The principal speaker at the dinner was the subject, and he was aided by Brigadier General ELLIOT ~~C.~~ CUTLER, a member of the staff of the Harvard Medical School and the Chief of the Professions Services of the Veterans Administration. H-10 has advised that Brigadier General CUTLER was at that time preparing a book on Soviet medicine for publication by the Little Brown Company in Boston. Brigadier General CUTLER, according to this source, had demonstrated a marked sympathy for the Soviet Union in the text of this book and in discussions with this source of information.

H-11 advised that on April 7, 1946, a conference of the Jewish Russian Relief Council was held at the New England Mutual Hall in Boston, Mass. The two principal speakers at this event were HARLOW SHAPLEY and EUGENE PERFILEEF, a member of the staff of the New York Office of the Russian Consul General.

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H-12 was present on May 4, 1946, at the Boston City Club when SHAPLEY acted as Chairman of a meeting sponsored by the MCASF at which SHAPLEY introduced the two honored guests, ILYA EHRENBERG and KONSTANTIN SEMINOV. The latter two persons were two world-famous Russian newspaper reporters, both well regarded by the Soviet Government, who were then making a national tour of the United States. It is noted that they were accompanied on this tour by FRED NEAL, identical with the person described above. SHAPLEY in his introduction stated that he was hopeful that scientists in the Soviet Union would soon equal and then ultimately surpass American scientists in their chosen field. He recalled his own pleasant days in Moscow in 1945. SHAPLEY asserted that he preferred the Russian system to the American, inasmuch as Russians had elected professional persons such as SEMINOV to the Supreme Soviet, while in America, scientists of his own standing could not even be elected to the position of dog catcher.

As indicated above, SHAPLEY on another occasion commented favorably on the Russian system of jurisprudence in describing the trial of 16 Polish officers as one of the most fair courts he had ever seen. (4)(U)

As indicated above, SHAPLEY has contacted A. A. ERMOLAEV, Third Secretary at the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of perfecting arrangements whereby a number of Soviet scientists might visit the United States at the invitation of the U. S. State Department. Also, as indicated above, he has contacted MOLOTOV and, according to H-2, at a subsequent time, GROMYKO, in the interests of American citizens then in Moscow. (4)(U)

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On October 22, 1946, H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4, and H-5 all furnished information independently reflecting that SHAPLEY was then host to nine Russian astronomers visiting the United States. These persons were in some instances world renowned in their field. They were GREGORI A. SHAYN, Mrs. GREGORI SHAYN, VLADIMIR P. LINNIK, ALEKSANDR MIKHAILOV, OLEG A. MELNIKOV, BORIS ORLOV, ANDRE SEVERNY, GREGORI MONIN, and VLADIMIR B. NIKONOV. SHAPLEY, according to these sources, consulted with the New York Office of the Soviet Consul General at the time of their arrival and maintained contact with officials of the American Russian Institute and the Consulate during their stay in the United States. He was their host at Harvard and arranged housing facilities here for them. He directed them to laboratories in the area and particularly to research work being done on X-ray defraction at the Polaroid Company, Cambridge, Mass. According to H-2, he told persons who were showing them through such installations that they were to be given "everything." There is no indication, however, that people followed SHAPLEY's instructions. He arranged tours for this group on an individual basis to observatories and laboratories throughout the nation. They were (4)(U)

particularly interested in the much-publicized hugh calculating machines then being developed at Harvard and M.I.T. SHAPLEY arranged for ALEKSANDR MIKHAILOV to spend one day at each institution observing the operation of said machines. GREGORI SHAYN attempted to visit the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, but there is no information available indicating that he was successful. SHAYN and MIKHAILOV both visited the U. S. Naval Observatory, and SHAPLEY told these two that he thought Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON could arrange for them to see some parts of the Bureau of Standards. These individuals while in the United States presented SHAPLEY with an ivory globe, in which was inserted a ruby cut in a five-point star. (C)(U)

H-5 has furnished information establishing the fact that SHAPLEY is a daily reader of PRAVDA, which is mailed to him by Registered Mail from Washington, D. C. He receives the paper in its original Russian text as printed in Moscow. (C)(U)

(U)(C) H-13, of known reliability, has advised that he has received information from another source which he believes to be reliable to the following effect: That Ukrainian aliens in this country desirous of obtaining a passport from their native land, the Soviet Union, in order to return there for visits have told H-13's source that such matters can best be handled in Boston through contact with Dr. SHAPLEY. Similarly, American citizens of Ukrainian extraction, through the same sources have asserted that if one desires a visa on a United States passport in order to visit the Soviet Union, that the quickest way to obtain it is to first visit Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY. Another person alleged to have almost equal influence in this matter is Dr. DIRK STRUIK at M.I.T. (C)(U)

Other Contacts and Miscellaneous Information

H-2 advised that SHAPLEY had informed him in early December, 1946, that President CONANT of Harvard was anxious to have SHAPLEY perfect accommodations for Dr. and Mrs. J. B. S. HALDANE when those persons visited Cambridge in late December of that year. SHAPLEY told the informant that it would be necessary to keep HALDANE from getting into the public eye because he was "very leftist politically" and if he were questioned about his political theories, would cause some public comment. HALDANE is a British scientist of note who is an admitted member of the British Communist Party and an Associate Editor of the London DAILY WORKER. H-2 learned that he could be reached while in Boston only through HARLOW SHAPLEY. (U)(C)

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H2, H-3, and H-4 furnished information reflecting that beginning in November, 1946, SHAPLEY devoted some time in attempting to influence the State Department to grant a visa to Dr. ALBERT SZENT-BYORGI, a Nobel Prize winner in biological chemistry. SHAPLEY told the informants that apparently, SZENT-GYORGI was regarded unfavorably by the State Department. Whether or not it was due to the subject's influence, SZENT-GYORGI ultimately did enter the United States and is currently believed to be pursuing his studies at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass. H-14 has furnished information indicating that SZENT-GYORGI was active as a Soviet agent in World War years and shortly thereafter in Hungary. (U)

H-2 advised that in December, 1946, SHAPLEY has related that he contacted Dr. THADDEUS MALINOWSKI and Dr. CLOGOWSKI of the Polish Embassy in Washington, D. C., in order to frame a program for the reestablishment of higher education in Poland. These men represented the current government of Poland. They had sought SHAPLEY's advice. In an effort to aid them, SHAPLEY told the informants that he was bringing three Polish students to the Harvard Observatory for further studies. Similarly, SHAPLEY has told these sources that he is a confidential advisor to President ALEMAN of Mexico on educational matters. (U)

As indicated above, SHAPLEY has also been in contact with JOSEPH DESMOND BERNAL, a British scientist of note and a member of the British Communist Party, according to the best information available locally. (U)

SHAPLEY has told H-2 that during 1946 and 1947, he has maintained contact and promised to deliver lectures at the Thomas Jefferson School in New York City, the California Labor School in San Francisco, and in behalf of the Spanish Refugee Appeal in Chicago. The first two organizations were declared within the purview of Executive Order #9835 by the Attorney General of the United States. The latter organization is, of course, a Chicago sub-division of the JAFRC. Similarly, this source has advised that SHAPLEY regretfully declined an invitation to address a meeting sponsored by the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born in New York City on March 3, 1948. He told the informant, however, that he approved thoroughly the ideas of the organization. (U)

(U) Source H-11 advises that while EARL BROWDER, then Executive Secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A., was incarcerated on a Federal charge in the Atlanta Penitentiary, SHAPLEY addressed a telegram to President Roosevelt urging immediate pardon for BROWDER.

During the course of SHAPLEY's difficulties with the House Committee on Un-American Activities in November, 1946, he consulted with

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

LESLIE ~~ARNOLD~~, then proprietor of the Progressive Bookstore, described above, concerning ways and means of developing favorable publicity for SHAPLEY. ARNOLD is a known Communist, but there is no evidence available indicating that SHAPLEY is aware of ARNOLD's political sympathies.

Sources H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4, and H-5 have furnished information from time to time indicating that SHAPLEY has expressed sympathies for the ~~Southern Conference of Human Welfare~~, for the literary efforts of ~~DONALD OGDEN STEWART~~, for the organizational efforts of HENRIETTA ~~SWOPE~~ and ~~GENE WELTFISH~~ of New York City in the ~~International~~ Women's Congress; that he has approved of the activities of the ~~American~~ Jewish Congress; that he condemned the Schwellenbach proposal to outlaw the Communist Party. (1)(d)

The BOSTON GLOBE for March 14, 1948, carried a news item reflecting that on March 13, SHAPLEY had addressed the Philadelphia Foreign Policy Association in Philadelphia on international events. He had been chosen, according to H-2, in order to present the Russian viewpoint on the international situation, while the United States viewpoint was presented by Professor JAMES BURNHAM of Columbia University. BURNHAM, the first speaker, concluded his address, according to the press, with this statement: "Dr. SHAPLEY belongs to that class of Americans who in one way or another continuously are finding excuses for what the Soviets do. . . . . When we examine the civil rights cases in which Dr. SHAPLEY is involved, they always turn out to be persons who are Communists or who are approved by the Communist Party." The press reports that SHAPLEY was visibly shaken by the remarks of his fellow speaker and said, "I didn't know I was being brought down to Philadelphia to face a malicious and erroneous smear. I think I can tell you where BURNHAM got his information - from J. PARNELL THOMAS and his Congressional Persecution Committee." SHAPLEY then cited his Vatican decoration as a demonstration of his loyalty and charged that the attitude of Congress towards scientists was making the latter fearful so that he did not know how scientists "could be expected to give their scientific knowledge if another war comes." (1)(d)

- PENDING -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

LEAD

BOSTON DIVISION

At Boston, Mass.:

Will continue to follow and report the subject's association with things Communist and Russian.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

CONTINUED

T-1: [redacted]

T-2: [redacted]

T-3: [redacted]

T-4: [redacted]

Source A: A highly confidential source available to agents in New York City.

Source B: [redacted] b7D b7E

Source C: [redacted]

Source D: [redacted]

(4) Source E: [redacted]

Source F: [redacted]

Source G: [redacted]

Source H: [redacted]

Source I: Treasury Department Records available to agents of the Washington Field Division.

Source J: A highly confidential source contacted by agents of this Bureau in 1943, having access to the records described therein.

Source K: [redacted]

Source L: [redacted]

Source M: [redacted] b7D b7E

Source N: [redacted]

Source O: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Source P: [redacted]

S-1: [redacted] (U)

S-2: [redacted]

S-3: Mail cover.

S-4: [redacted]

S-5: [redacted]

S-6: [redacted]

S-7: [redacted]

S-8: Military Intelligence, Boston.

S-9: [redacted]

S-10: ONI, Boston.

H-1: [redacted]

H-2: [redacted]

H-3: [redacted]

H-4: [redacted]

H-5: [redacted]

H-6: [redacted]

H-7: [redacted] (U)

H-8: [redacted]

H-9: [redacted]

H-10: [redacted]

H-11: G-2, Boston.

b7D
b7E

b7D
b7E

~~SECRET~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: April 9, 1948

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
Internal Security - R

46369

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

There are attached hereto copies of a summary report concerning the captioned subject.

A review of this report reflects that the information contained therein relates the background of the subject, his activity in numerous Communist Party front groups, his activity in the Progressive Citizens of America, and other miscellaneous activities relating to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, State Department, loyalty order, etc. Shapley is not an employee of the United States Government. This report is labeled "strictly confidential."

A review of this report also reflects that the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Corps and the State Department have a legitimate interest in this subject and should be kept advised of his activities.

G.I.R. 9

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that one copy each of the attached report be personally delivered to the following Government agencies by the Liaison Section: Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Corps, and State.

It is also recommended that the attached ~~teletype~~ letter be forwarded to the Boston Office authorizing them to furnish copies of this report to the local offices of ONI and G-2.

There is also attached hereto a memorandum to the Criminal Division enclosing one copy of the instant report for their information.

Attachment

RECORDED & INDEXED
19 APR 20 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY

DATE: April 19, 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

I thought you might be interested in the following information which was obtained through a technical surveillance on the residence of Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Conservatory.

Dr. Harlow Shapley informed one Adelaide Kuntz (phonetic) on April 8, 1948, that during the past week he had had a conference with Albert Einstein, who informed him that the United States was "bent" upon creating a "preventive war" under which guise the Soviet Union would be destroyed. Shapley stated further that Einstein's Washington sources of information were remarkably accurate and that he (Shapley) personally had resigned himself to the inevitability of a war in the near future.

G.I.R. 9

EHM:jc

[redacted]

RECORDED & INDEXED 47

100-341825-1142

FBI

3 APR 22 1948

6 APR 29 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 29, 1948

FROM : Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attached as an enclosure is a self-explanatory news item taken from the Washington Times Herald under date April 26, 1948. This deals with the activities of SHAPLEY and his associates in backing the National Science Research Bill.

Enclosure

CC - Boston

G.I.R.-9

mjb

100-17983

RECORDED - 2

100-341825-143

ENCL 1 MAY 11 1948

Reds' Associate Lobbies for Huge Research Fund

By WALTER TROHAN

Minutes of the inter-society committee for a national science foundation, a group of scientists promoting a bill to spend $15,000,000 a year on research, disclose that the group intends to pick the personnel of the foundation when and if it is approved by Congress.

Prominent in lobbying for the legislation and vice chairman of the group which would make the selections is Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard university, and a member of various organizations designated by Attorney General Clark as subversive.

Linked to Commie Groups

Shapley has a long record of affiliation with groups which the House un-American activities committee has labeled as communistic or Communist fronts. Recently he was disclosed as the master mind of "the committee of 1,000," a group formed to press for abolition of the House committee.

He was revealed in the columns of the Daily Worker as the signer of various letters supporting the aims of organizations, described by the committee as Communist fronts, and of appeals in behalf of Communists such as Gerhard Eisler and Earl Browder.

Previous Bill Vetoed

Members of Congress have learned that a list of persons proposed for members of the group has been prepared and is now ready for submission to the White House upon passage of the bill.

A science foundation bill, lobbied for by Shapley, was passed last year by Congress, but was vetoed by President Truman.

In the new bill scientific research related to national defense has been removed from the province of the foundation. The most important of these are atomic bombs, bacteriological warfare, biological warfare and climatological warfare.

The executive committee of the American Association for Advancement of Science yesterday sharply criticized the House un-American activities committee for its "treatment of Dr. E. U. Condon."

The House committee charged several weeks ago that Condon, director of the national bureau of standards, is "one of the weakest links in our atomic security." It plans to hold hearings on the charge next month.

The officials of the association pointed out that "the charges made against Condon were given wide publicity previous to the holding of any hearing."

Washington Times-Herald
April 26, 1948

RECORDED - 2

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 6, 1948

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-10-2011

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONF. INFT [redacted] advised on April 29, 1948 it was learned that DORA SHAPLEY intends to work for the United States Army in Washington, D. C., this summer with a Civil Service status. HARLOW SHAPLEY gave the impression to the informant she had already obtained the position. b7E

DORA SHAPLEY is a niece of HARLOW SHAPLEY. HARLOW SHAPLEY now has one son, WILLIS, employed by the Bureau of the Budget and another son, ALAN, employed in the Bureau of Standards. Both are subjects of pending Loyalty investigations.

CONF. INFT.
It is known that DORA SHAPLEY has been a student at Radcliffe College. It is further known from [redacted] that she had illicit relations with a Hindu who is studying at the Observatory under HARLOW SHAPLEY's direction. She has been associated with SERGEI GAPOSHKIN, a self-alleged Russian refugee who is also a member of HARLOW SHAPLEY's staff at the Harvard Observatory. GAPOSHKIN is a publicly pronounced defender of the Soviet Union and the subject of a pending Security investigation in Boston. DORA SHAPLEY has associated with GAPOSHKIN in a "philosophical club" operated as an extra curricular activity at the Observatory. The Russians have not been criticized in this club but the United States has. The foregoing information concerning DORA SHAPLEY's affiliation with GAPOSHKIN has been received from [redacted] b7D b7E

CONF. INFT.
It is suggested that the Department of the Army be informed of DORA SHAPLEY's possible employment in that department.

BSG:md
100-16321

RECORDED - 47 100-3411-144
INDEXED - 47
33 MAY 12 1948

G.I.R.-9

SAC, Boston

June 25, 1948

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Your file 100-16321

Reurlet 6/7/48.

Pursuant to your request, you are authorized to continue your investigation of Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory.

I would like to point out, however, that any contacts made by your office during this investigation with persons connected with Harvard University should be made only with reliable confidential sources of information.

RECORDED - 60
100-341825 145

EX-84

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
JUN 28 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 7, 1948

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Bureau SAC letter No. 77 dated May 15, 1948, Section B.

The above-named Subject is employed by the Harvard Observatory at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Investigation in the instant case is predicated upon the Subject's affiliations with not only the Communist Party and its front organizations, but also with certain persons involved or believed to be involved in the Russian network.

The greater part of the inquiry in the instant case is conducted through Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted]. However, because a new source, [redacted] has been discovered, the stipulated authority described in the referenced letter is requested. b7D b7E

The Bureau is assured that in conducting inquiries on or adjacent to the campus of Harvard, full precautions will be taken to prevent embarrassment.

BSG:MCG
100-16321

G.I.R.-9

RECORDED - 40 100-3418 5-145
INDEXED - 40 10 JUN 8 1948
EX-109

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-22-2010

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 11, 1948

FROM: SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: ASP. COUNCIL - PCA
HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon dated May 27, reflecting the contemplated "Survival Conference," which was actually held in New York City on June 5-7, 1948.

~~CONF. INFT.~~
On June 9, 1948 [redacted] furnished the following information concerning additional activity planned as a result of the aforementioned conference. On June 17, next, there will be held at Room 101 of the Biltmore Hotel at 4 PM an "off-the-record and entirely confidential meeting." The persons invited to this meeting are not known to the informant, but they will be advised of the conclusions and resolutions reached at the conferences of June 5-7. It is said that among those persons will be some of the forty scientists and professional people who participated in the conference of June 5-7. These people will be furnished with a mimeographed summary of their work, which will be labeled "not for release until revised and approved." The document is to be revised by one JENNINGS PERRY.

b7E

In connection with this meeting, SHAPLEY has directed a letter to one ROBERT SAUDEK (phonetic) of the American Broadcasting System for the purpose of arranging a 30-minute nationwide hookup. One half of the allotted time will be used by EINSTEIN in a broadcast from Princeton. The balance of the time will be consumed by SHAPLEY. In obtaining time SHAPLEY has assurred SAUDEK that the group will not endorse any particular political candidate for the Presidency.

In connection with the invitations issued for this 4 o'clock meeting, the invitees are being advised that among the forty persons who participated in the conference of June 5-7 who will also be present at the instant meeting will be the following: PHILIP MORRISON, of Cornell; THEODOR ROSEBURY of NYU; Dr. MAUDE SLY of the University of Chicago; Dr. ALLAN BUTLER of Harvard Medical School; Dr. COLSTON WARNE of Amherst, formerly an Administrative Assistant at the White House; Dr. ERNEST SIMMONS of Columbia; Dean Emeritus CHRISTIAN GAUSS of Princeton and the following persons not identified to the informant by affiliations: one HEIDELBERGER, KENNETH APPEL, CLARENCE PICKARD, One MAGINNES (phonetic).

In connection with this 4 PM program, SHAPLEY was advised by HANNAH DORNER of New York City that EINSTEIN had been disappointed with the results of the conference of June 5-7 but that one ROBERT NATHAN was keeping him "in line."

61-7581-146

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JAN 29 1960

RECORDED - 141

INDEXED - 141

Also, invitations have been issued for a dinner to be given at the Harvard Club of New York at approximately 6:30 PM on June 17, 1948. The persons invited, according to SHAPLEY, are those who have "no value excepting for their pocketbooks." The invitations to this dinner have been issued on SHAPLEY's personal stationery. These people are also to be advised of the existence of a conference on the past weekend and the necessity for financial support in continuing the studies in sociology initiated by the participants.

On the evening of that day a public meeting is to be sponsored at Carnegie Hall wherein the audience will adopt as a program the suggestions made at the conference of June 5-7. This is the same Carnegie Hall meeting which was earlier planned for June 8. The meeting, according to the informant, was moved back from June 8 to June 15 in order to prevent an impression that the persons who met on the weekend of June 5-7 were in any way politically associated with those who will be present at the June 17 meeting. SHAPLEY will appear and preside at the first two meetings and will definitely be a program participant in the third.

The foregoing information is provided the New York Office and the Bureau for informative purposes. Further investigative work is left to the discretion of the New York office.

BSG:md
100-16818

cc 100-16321
cc New York

SAC, Boston

June 10, 1948

Director, FBI

JAMES [illegible]
INTERNAL SECURITY -
Your file 100-16321

Report of Brenton J. Gordon dated March 27, 1948.

It is requested that you forward Form FD-122 regarding this individual as it is believed that he is a fit subject for a security index card.

100-341825

GEI:jb

RECORDED - 45

100-341825-147

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
JUN 11 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI
42 JUN 15 1948

EX-63

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED RECORDS ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 11 [illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 15, 1948

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)
(Bureau file 100-341825)

Rebulet June 10, 1948.

The Boston Office now maintains a Security Index card on this subject which has been maintained since March 14, 1947.

The Bureau's attention is called to form FD #122, undated, but submitted about January 25, 1947 and the Bureau's reply thereto dated March 11, 1947, instructing that a Security Index card be prepared.

PMB:md
100-16321

RECORDED - 70 100-341825-148

EX-36

59 JUL 15 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 21, 1948

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~CONF.~~ INFT.

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] advised on May 26 last that in a conversation with HANNAH ~~DORNER~~ of the ~~PCA~~ office in New York City, SHAPLEY revealed the following: b7E

SHAPLEY had prepared the text of a letter urging Representative RICHARD M. NIXON of California to resign from the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities and to oppose the currently pending Mundt Bill. This letter had been signed by the apparent author and sent to NIXON. The apparent author and the person who addressed the letter to NIXON is Professor DAVID F. ~~CAVERS~~ of the Harvard Law School. Dr. CAVERS resides at 94 Avon Hall Street, Cambridge, Mass., and has been a full professor at the Harvard Law School for a long time.

SHAPLEY further revealed that CAVERS had been one of NIXON's instructors when the latter attended Harvard Law School and that they had maintained a cordial friendship through the years. SHAPLEY was sure that in this manner he might well have struck a blow for the "Progressive cause."

The foregoing is provided the Bureau for informative purposes.

BSG:ac
100-16321

G.I.R.

RECORDED 87 100-34-1825-149
FBI
22 JUN 23 1948

INDEXED - 87

EX-54

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-22-2010

~~JUL~~

46368

MEMORANDUM

RE: VIRGINIA BISHOP SHAPLEY June 28, 1948

A review of the files of this Bureau reflects that Virginia Bishop Shapley is the wife of Willis Shapley who is the son of Harlow Shapley. No investigation of Virginia Bishop Shapley has been conducted by the FBI. For information concerning Harlow Shapley you are referred to a summary report entitled "Harlow Shapley" which was furnished to your agency on April 15, 1948.

This data is being submitted for your confidential information only and is not to be distributed outside of your agency.

(100-341825)

TCR:mcm
Original to ONI

G.I.R. 3

RECORDED - 125 100-341825 150

INDEXED - 125

EX-56

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Telo. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JUL 16 1948

5-Tele

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-22-2010

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 7-28-48

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY (D)
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

CONFERENCE AT BRESLAU, POLAND
August, 1948
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Reboslet July 19, 1948.

On July 22, 1948 [redacted] furnished the following additional information relating to the above named Congress and the association of Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY with its program. b7E

ALLEN HARKINS (phonetic) contacted SHAPLEY from Washington on July 22, 1948 and acknowledged receipt of SHAPLEY's letter of July 14, 1948 in which SHAPLEY reportedly requested information relating to the World Congress of Intellectuals to be held in Poland during August, 1948. SHAPLEY commented that he was leaving for Europe on July 29, 1948.

Harkins advised that "the people in the Department," believed to refer to the State Department, had conducted an inquiry regarding the Congress of Intellectuals and as a result of that inquiry had concluded that the Congress was Communist dominated and Communist inspired although the information which they have on it is presently incomplete. In addition, HARKINS stated that included in the information upon which this decision was predicated was a release by the Intercatholic Press Agency of New York City, which Harkins identified as a Polish agency covering religious, social and cultural news of Europe. He asserted that the Intercatholic Press Agency had issued a statement regarding the Congress of Intellectuals dated June 23, 1948 and asserted that the Congress had been called upon orders from Moscow and was just another Communist manifestation. The Intercatholic Press Agency asserted that the slogan of the Congress was to be "Defense of Peace." They identified this slogan as one widely quoted in Communist circles and Communist propaganda.

Harkins stated that in an attempt to check on the veracity of the Intercatholic Press Agency he had talked to Monsignor FRED HOPEWALL (phonetic) and SHAPLEY stated that he was acquainted with Monsignor HOPEWALL. Monsignor HOPEWALL was reported by HARKINS to have asserted that the Intercatholic Press Agency operated under unofficial Catholic auspices and consisted of Catholic priests and laymen who obtained their information from underground

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R83 JAN 29 1960

RECORDED - 61

INDEXED - 61

100-311128-151

4 JUL 30 1948

sources and from correspondents in Poland that it was Monsignor Hopewall's opinion that the agency was making favorable progress in its work.

SHAPLEY in acknowledging his thanks for the information provided by HARKINS regarding the Congress of Intellectuals stated he desired Harkins to send him a copy of the June 23 release of the Intercatholic Press Agency referred to above and further remarked that in a conversation with Dr. LESGA (phonetic) regarding the Congress that Dr. Lesga appeared to be skeptical regarding it. SHAPLEY identified Lesga as being associated with the Kosciusko Foundation and a neutral sort of person who believed that Americans should try anything in an attempt to get along.

SHAPLEY stated that he would convey the above information to WALTER ORR ROBERTS who plans to attend the Congress as ROBERTS plans to get "east of the curtain" and see what is going on.

SHAPLEY stated he may not attend the Congress but may visit Poland prior to the convening on an astronomical matter.

SHAPLEY stated in his conversation with the Polish Ambassador, from whom he reportedly received an invitation to the Congress, the Polish Ambassador indicated some Catholic people were interested in the work of the Congress.

HARKINS stated that unconfirmed sources in Paris, which he termed "not too authoritative" stated there was an article in "L'Humanite," which he identified as a French Communist paper, advising that the Americans who would take part in the Congress would be headed by ALBERT EINSTEIN and would include Charlie Chaplin and a person identified only as CALDWELL. To this, SHAPLEY stated that EINSTEIN definitely would not attend but that NATHAN, whom SHAPLEY identified as an associate of EINSTEIN, may attend and bring a message from EINSTEIN, possibly in the nature of a transcription, which, according to SHAPLEY, would be the participation of EINSTEIN.

SHAPLEY further advised that he thought Warnaw (phonetic) of Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, was going and that DAVIDSON (possibly JO DAVIDSON) might also attend.

SHAPLEY then asked HARKINS if he had obtained information regarding the set-up of the French Invitation Committee to which Harkins advised that there were a number of Communists on it, both recognized and admitted. SHAPLEY stated he knew FRED JOLIOT was on it and was an admitted Communist and also his wife IRENE CURIE, whom SHAPLEY stated was sympathetic. SHAPLEY indicated that the Polish Ambassacor had stated that the Invitation Committee was a "good spectrum," which contained representative groups of all but the reactionaries.

He furtherstated in a recent letter from the Polish Ambassador, the Ambassador indicated to him if he attended the Congress he should contact the Committee on Arrangements directly as it was the desire of the Embassy "to deprive the matter of any government character," although the government was interested in and would assist in SHAPLEY's attendance to the Congress. The Ambassador reportedly indicated there was no other agency to assist in organizing the work of the Congress and therefore the office of the Ambassador was handling same but, as indicated previously, it was desired the Congress function through the Committee rather than the government.

The foregoing information is set forth for the completion of the files of the Bureau and for the information of the New York and Washington Offices in connection with HARLOW SHAPLEY's possible attendance and participation in the Congress.

TFM:nd
100-16321
cc New York
Washington

SAC, Boston

152

July 9, 1948

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

In connection with your investigation of the captioned subject, there is attached hereto for your information a photostatic copy of a summary of information dated June 4, 1948, received by the Bureau from the Intelligence Division of the Department of the Air Force.

Enclosure.

EHM:ofm

G.I.R. 2/1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-10-2011

RECORDED

100-341825-153

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

EX-37

Date : July 27, 1948

To : Mr. Jack D. Neal
Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
State Department
515 22nd Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

G. I. R. 2

From : Director, FBI

Re : HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The following information was received from a source regarded as completely reliable:

On July 16, 1948, Harlow Shapley who, you will recall, is the director of the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts, contacted the University Travel Service in Cambridge. He mentioned that he desired to be in Warsaw, Poland, on August 6, 1948, and that he wanted to travel from Warsaw to Zurich, Switzerland, on August 12, 1948. Shapley stated that he had his passport but that he did not have his visas to go to Poland. He stated that he had a personal invitation from the Polish Ambassador and added, "I have been definitely invited, and more than that." The travel agent informed Shapley that it would be easier to travel from Zurich to Czechoslovakia and then from Prague to Warsaw, as transportation facilities were much better. It was mentioned by the travel agent that it was difficult to obtain a Czechoslovakian visa. Shapley advised that he had very excellent relations with the present Czechoslovakian Ambassador who was formerly a professor at Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts. He told the travel agent to make the reservations since he was certain that he could obtain the visas.

Your attention is invited to the report of SA Brenton S. Gordon at Boston, Massachusetts, dated March 27, 1948, which was a summary of the activities of Shapley which was made available to you on April 15, 1948.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED 9
JUL 28 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For your further information it is believed that Shapley's planned trip is in connection with a conference scheduled to be held at Wroclaw, Poland in August, 1948. This conference reportedly will be held by French and Polish Communists in order to discuss a peace program for the world.

The above is being made available to you for your confidential information and it is requested that no dissemination be made of it outside of your agency.

cc Director of Intelligence
General Staff
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C. Attention: Colonel L. R. Forney, Chief Security Group

Intelligence Division
United States Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C. Attention: Brigadier General K. B. Ages

Chief of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
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Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-22-2010

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 7-19-48

FROM : SAC, Boston (1)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY CONFERENCE AT BRESLAU, POLAND
INTERNAL SECURITY (R) August, 1948 - INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to earlier Boston teletype, reflecting that alleged French and Polish Communists will hold a conference at Breslau next month in order to discuss a peace program for the world. Said teletype further described the invitation to Shapley from the Polish Ambassador at Washington and Shapley's fear that the State Department might not issue a passport if they knew he were planning to attend the conference.

On July 16, 1948 [redacted] furnished the following additional information: b7E

SHAPLEY contacted a person at the University Travel Service in Cambridge and told them he wished to be in Warsaw on August 6, 1948 and that he wanted to go from Warsaw to Zurich on August 12. The travel agent wanted to know if he had a passport. SHAPLEY responded affirmatively and added he did not have his visas to Poland. SHAPLEY stated he had a personal invitation from the Polish Ambassador and then again commented "I have been definitely invited and more than that."

The travel agent later informed SHAPLEY that it would be easier to go from Zurich to Czechoslovakia and then from Prague to Warsaw as transportation facilities were much better. The same agent stated it was difficult to get a Czech visa. SHAPLEY advised him that he had very excellent relations with the present Czech Ambassador who was formerly a professor at Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts. He told the agent to make the reservations and he was certain he could get the visas.

DEFERRED RECORDING

The foregoing is provided New York, Washington and the Bureau for informative purposes.

The Washington Field is advised that the informant had provided information indicating that SHAPLEY contacted the Polish Ambassador in Washington on July 12, 1948.

New York is not being asked to arrange a discreet search of SHAPLEY's luggage at the La Guardia Field at this time because of the subject's readiness to suspect such activity and the likelihood of his bringing his suspicions to the attention of the press. However, if the Bureau deems such a search would appear to be in order, the Bureau is requested to advise New York and Boston.

BSG:md
100-16321
cc 100-16818
New York
Washington

RECORDED 1 100-16321-153
37 AUG 4 1948
EX-37

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-10-2011

100-341825 154

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA LIAISON

Date: September 15, 1948

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
State Department
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The following information has been furnished this Bureau concerning the captioned subject by a highly confidential and reliable source. The informant advised that one Harold Bredesen of New York City contacted the subject and advised that he was working with Lowell Thomas in arranging a coast to coast broadcast on the eve of the next conference of the Big 4 Foreign Ministers and that they desired to have Premier Stalin make a direct broadcast to the American people as a part of this program.

Bredesen advised that various individuals including one William T. Frary of New York City had suggested that Shapley possibly had contacts with various Russians and would be able to assist in the promotion of such a plan. He assured Shapley that his contact with him, as well as any future contact regarding this plan would be on a confidential basis.

Shapley acknowledged that he had contacts with the Soviets. He said he had recently returned from a conference of scientists in Switzerland and due primarily to his efforts the USSR sent eight of their scientists to the meeting. Shapley indicated the next meeting of this group would be held in Leningrad. Shapley mentioned meeting Lomakin. He explained that by saying that they cooperated in science and that he, Shapley, represented science. He said he knew Vismunsky, Gromyko and the following members of the Russian Academy of Sciences: 1. Vavilov, the President. 2. Povlovsky, (phonetic), a vice president, and 3. Bardine (phonetic), also a vice president.

Shapley said he recently gave the Russians a very hearty scolding which was taken back by their vice consul so that at the present time he may be in the good graces of the Russians. In this connection he indicated that he had a deal with a cultural attache recently returned to Russia, who had taken these

Tolson
Clegg
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Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Carnes
Hertz
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Sandy

EHH:jb

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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complaints back, which may have estranged him. He identified this attache as Fedosimov. He said that Fedosimov was very much embittered by American newspapers but was quite cheerful about apple pie a la mode and things of that kind. Shapley said Fedosimov indicated he believed that if Shapley invited the head of the Academy of Science to come to the United States he would come, which Shapley indicated was a surprise to him.

Shapley stated he knew a lot of Russians in this country but they were all on the wrong side because "if you tried to use White Russians you would not have much luck in this case."

Bredesen suggested to Shapley that he send a cablegram to Vavilov, the head of the Russian Academy of Science. At this time Shapley indicated he did not know Vavilov well. He said that Vavilov's assistant, Povlovsky, a vice president of the Russian Academy of Science, probably did not carry much weight in Russia and his other assistant, Bardine, would probably be off building atomic energy plants. Shapley said that it would probably be a better idea to send the cablegram to Gromyko.. Shapley said it was his understanding that Gromyko had gone back to Russia for a two months' vacation and that if he were still a big shot in Russia it would be better. Shapley said that sometimes he thought they take them back home and shoot them and other times they advance them. He stated that he thought Gromyko may have been advanced and if so he would be better. Shapley said that Gromyko knew him well enough to say he would speak at one of the dinners in New York if he, Shapley, would also speak. Shapley stated he would be willing to send the cablegram if that was the best thing to do but he wanted to think it over.

Shapley said that Fred Neal was formerly an attache in Russia and had worked with Ambassador Smith, and could possibly be of assistance to Bredesen in this case. Bredesen indicated he would endeavor to ascertain the present position of Gromyko in Russia. He told Shapley he had been advised that a political figure should not be used as that might possibly be dangerous. He also suggested a possibility of danger, apparently meaning embarrassment to Shapley if information concerning this plan leaked out.

Shapley told Bredesen it would not be dangerous because anything he did over there privately he would advise the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in the United States. Shapley said, "I work with him and he with me," and that he could tell this Deputy Assistant Secretary of State completely and in confidence. Shapley also indicated that Bedell Smith had Shapley forward some names to him in Russia over some wild scheme which did not pan out. Bredesen asked Shapley if they could deal directly with Bedell Smith. Shapley said he thought so but "there is where protocol might be involved and that was precisely where Fred Neal would be helpful." He said that before Neal left the State Department

he was asked by the Russian Ambassador to have Shapley visit him. Shapley said that Neal possibly arranged it and he, Shapley, would not go unless he could be in the company of another State Department man. He said that Neal possibly thought it would be a good friendly move to have someone talk with the Ambassador on scientific matters.

Shapley stated that while in India last year he met and travelled with a former vice president of the Supreme Council. Shapley said he has dined at the same table with Stalin and Molotov. He said he has never met Stalin and feels sure that Stalin does not know him.

Shapley identified another man who had contacts in Russia as Ernest Simmons, a professor at Columbia University. Shapley said that Simmons had been in Russia a year ago. He said if approached Simmons may talk discouragingly because they mistreated him, smeared him when he came out, a very brutal sort of thing. Shapley indicated that despite this alleged treatment of Simmons, apparently by the Russians, he was still sympathetic.

Shapley stated that Elliot Roosevelt and his wife, Faye Emerson, might be of possible assistance in arranging the program but Bredesen said he had received information to the effect that Elliot Roosevelt is to take a tour of various countries throughout the world for the purpose of interviewing heads of State and accordingly he did not think Elliot Roosevelt would be interested at this time.

Shapley said that Henry Wallace had never been to Russia and had never met Stalin, so accordingly political connections could not be utilized. He also referred to Farnsworth Fowell, who he said had resided quite a while in Russia and who was presently representing CBS at London, England. He said Fowell had a contact in Russia.

Bredesen told Shapley that he thought Lowell Thomas would want to keep things quiet until they are ready to come out with it as it was so easy to start repercussions. Shapley agreed that the thing could slip badly.

This information is not to be disseminated outside of your Department.

This information has also been furnished to the White House and the Attorney General.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-22-2010

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 2, 1948

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Proposed Broadcast of Premier Stalin to the American People)

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following information was obtained from Confidential Informant [redacted] on August 25, 1948: b7E

One HAROLD BREDESEN of New York City contacted HARLOW SHAPLEY, advising he was working with LOWELL THOMAS in arranging a coast-to-coast broadcast on the eve of the next conference of the Big 4 foreign ministers and they desired to have PREMIER STALIN make a direct broadcast to the American people as part of this program. BREDESEN advised that various individuals including one WILLIAM T. FRARY of New York City had suggested that SHAPLEY possibly had contacts with various Russians and would be able to assist in the promotion of such a plan. He assured SHAPLEY that his contact with him, as well as any future contact regarding this plan would be on a confidential basis.

SHAPLEY acknowledged that he had contacts with the Soviets. He said he had recently returned from a conference of scientists in Switzerland and due primarily to his efforts the USSR sent eight of their scientists to the meeting. SHAPLEY indicated the next meeting of this group would be held in Leningrad. SHAPLEY mentioned meeting LOMAKIN. He explained that by saying that they cooperated in science and that he, SHAPLEY, represented science. He said he knew VISHINSKY, GROMYKO and the following members of the Russian Academy of Sciences: 1. VAVILOV, the President. 2. POVLOVSKY, (phonetic), a vice president, and 3. BARDINE (phonetic), also a vice president.

SHAPLEY said he recently gave the Russians a very heavy scolding which was taken back by their vice consul so that at the present time he may not be in the good graces of the Russians. In this connection he indicated that he had dealt with a cultural attache

Rec'd 9/8/48

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recently returned to Russia, who had taken these complaints back, which may have estranged him. He identified this attache as FEDOSIMOV. He said that FEDOSIMOV was very much embittered by American newspapers but was quite cheerful about apple pie a la mode and things of that kind. SHAPLEY said FEDOSIMOV indicated he believed that if SHAPLEY invited the head of the Academy of Science to come to the United States he would come, which SHAPLEY indicated was a surprise to him.

SHAPLEY stated he knew a lot of Russians in this country but they were all on the wrong side because "if you tried to use White Russians you would not have much luck in this case."

BREDESEN suggested to SHAPLEY that he send a cablegram to VAVILOV, the head of the Russian Academy of Science. At this time SHAPLEY indicated he did not know VAVILOV well. He said that VAVILOV's assistant, POVLOVSKY, a vice president of the Russian Academy of Science, probably did not carry much weight in Russia and his other assistant, BARDINE, would probably be off building atomic energy plants. SHAPLEY said that it would probably be a better idea to send the cablegram to GROMYKO. SHAPLEY said it was his understanding that GROMYKO had gone back to Russia for a two months vacation and that if he were still a big shot in Russia it would be better. SHAPLEY said that sometimes he thought they take them back home and shoot them and other times they advance them. He stated that he thought GROMYKO may have been advanced and if so he would be in a very important position in Russia today. SHAPLEY said that GROMYKO knew him well enough to say he would speak at one of those dinners in New York if he, SHAPLEY, would also speak. (SHAPLEY SAID, "he knows me well enough to make that demand.") SHAPLEY stated he would be willing to send the cablegram if that was the best thing to do but he wanted to think it over.

SHAPLEY said that FRED NEAL was formerly an attache in Russia and had worked with Ambassador SMITH, and could possibly be of assistance to BREDESEN in this case. BREDESEN indicated he would endeavor to ascertain the present position of GROMYKO in Russia. He told SHAPLEY he had been advised that a political figure should not be used as that might possibly be dangerous. He also suggested a possibility of danger, apparently meaning embarrassment to SHAPLEY if information concerning this plan leaked out.

DIRECTOR, FBI

SHAPLEY told BREDESEN it would not be dangerous because anything he did over there privately he would advise the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in the United States. SHAPLEY said, "I work with him and he with me," and that he could tell this Deputy Assistant Secretary of State completely and in confidence. SHAPLEY also indicated that BEDELL SMITH had SHAPLEY forward some names to him in Russia over some wild scheme which did not pan out. BREDESEN asked SHAPLEY if they could deal directly with BEDELL SMITH. SHAPLEY said he thought so but "there is where protocol might be involved and that was precisely where FRED NEAL would be helpful." He said that before NEAL left the State Department he was asked by the Russian Ambassador to have SHAPLEY visit him. SHAPLEY said that NEAL possibly arranged it and he, SHAPLEY, would not go unless he could be in the company of another State Department man. He said that NEAL possibly thought it would be a good friendly move to have someone talk with the Ambassador on scientific matters.

SHAPLEY stated that while in India last year he met and travelled with a former vice president of the Supreme Council. SHAPLEY said he has dined at the same table with STALIN and MOLOTOV. He said he has never met STALIN and feels sure that STALIN does not know him.

SHAPLEY identified another man who had contacts in Russia as ERNEST SIMMONS, a professor at Columbia University. SHAPLEY said that SIMMONS had been in Russia a year ago. He said if approached SIMMONS may talk discouragingly because they mistreated him, smeared him when he came out, a very brutal sort of thing. SHAPLEY indicated that despite this alleged treatment of SIMMONS, apparently by the Russians, he was still sympathetic.

SHAPLEY stated that ELLIOT ROOSEVELT and his wife, FAYE EMERSON, might be of possible assistance in arranging the program but BREDESEN said he had received information to the effect that ELLIOT ROOSEVELT is to take a tour of various countries throughout the world for the purpose of interviewing heads of State and accordingly he did not think ELLIOT ROOSEVELT would be interested at this time.

SHAPLEY said that HENRY WALLACE had never been to Russia and had never met STALIN, so accordingly political connections could not be

DIRECTOR, FBI

utilized. He also referred to FARNSWORTH FOWELL, who he said had resided quite a while in Russia and who was presently representing CBS at London, England. He said FOWELL had a contact in Russia.

BREDESEN told SHAPLEY that he thought LOWELL THOMAS would want to keep things quiet until they are ready to come out with it as it was so easy to start repercussions. SHAPLEY agreed that the thing could slip badly.

SHAPLEY finally agreed with a suggestion of BREDESEN's that a 4-way telephone conversation be arranged for Monday, August 30, 1948 between SHAPLEY, BREDESEN, FRED NEAL and LOWELL THOMAS to go over the plan. SHAPLEY said he would be either at Peterboro, New Hampshire or at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

It is noted that throughout this conversation SHAPLEY indicated that his contact with the Russians had been on a scientific basis and it is further noted he claims to be clearing this information through a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, D. C., the name of whom he did not mention in his conversation. It was further noted that SHAPLEY gave this information to BREDESEN although it was obvious that he had never met this individual or had not talked with him prior to this time. At the conclusion of the conversation he asked BREDESEN his name.

FMC:maw
100-16321

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-22-2010

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9-7-48

FROM : SAC, Boston

46366

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY - INTERNAL SECURITY (R)
MEETING OF AAAS, Washington, D. C.

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following, which was obtained through the services of confidential informant [redacted] is forwarded to the Bureau for its information.

GEORGE MOSELEY contacted HARLOW SHAPLEY from the office of the AAAS in Washington, D. C., concerning arrangements to be made in connection with a dinner and reception of the AAAS which is to take place at Washington, D. C. on Monday, September 13, 1948.

SHAPLEY later talked with HUDSEL who inquired of SHAPLEY if he had heard from President Truman's office, whereupon HUDSEL told SHAPLEY that ROGER WHITTAMORE had advised someone in the Bureau of the Budget that the President was not coming to the meeting and that Moulton was to write a letter. It was HUDSEL's understanding that WHITTAMORE was to read this letter. WHITTAMORE was identified as being head of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C.

SHAPLEY expressed concern that a Cabinet Minister had not been designated in view of the President's absence to read the letter. SHAPLEY stated that apparently President Truman's advisers had told him this meeting was of no value to him.

HUDSEL said this was the first time in the history of the organization that the President had not made an appearance or supported the meeting. When SHAPLEY questioned that, HUDSEL said that from President Coolidge and back Presidents had appeared at this meeting and their Cabinet members had taken active parts in the program.

SHAPLEY said while the letter from the President was all right he believed a top Government official should be present, particularly where they had indicated that the President would not come to the meeting. He told HUDSEL to put it up to the committee with the idea that a Cabinet Minister should come and read the President's message. SHAPLEY said he thought that the President was making a big mistake by ignoring them but "of course, people who advise him are so damn dumb they do not understand the importance of his attending such a meeting." He said the President had JOHN STEELMAN

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up there and he did not know why STEELMAN had not given President Truman "the score." HUDSEL indicated that WHITTAKORE had intimated that STEELMAN was too busy to attend. At this point, SHAPLEY said he did not think they were taking them too seriously down there. SHAPLEY learned from HUDSEL that representatives of the local Embassies and the State Department had been invited and would be in attendance. SHAPLEY was still concerned, stating "Gosh, but with the President snubbing us." He told HUDSEL to get HOWLAND SARGENT, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, to read the President's message of welcome. He further identified SARGENT as an individual working under Allen, Assistant Secretary of State. At this point, HUDSEL told SHAPLEY that ALLEN was to be present to preside at one of the sessions and then they both agreed that if necessary ALLEN, who would be a high Government official, could read the message. SHAPLEY said he still would like to see a Cabinet Minister read the President's message if possible.

HUDSEL said arrangements would be made to have the proceedings broadcast over station WRUL and both NBC and ABC were dickering for the local rights.

The attention of the Bureau is directed to a letter on the instant case with a subcaption "Proposed Broadcast of Premier Stalin to the American People" dated September 2, 1948 from the Boston Office. It was pointed out in this letter that SHAPLEY, after disclosing his various Russian contacts, had further indicated to one BREDESEN that he was clearing everything he did over there with the Russians with a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State. It is suggested that the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, whom SHAPLEY did not mention in his previous conversation, is probably HOWLAND SARGENT, disclosed to informant in this present conversation, particularly as it was noted that SHAPLEY indicated that SARGENT "knows us well" and further said he believed ALLEN would be advised by HOWLAND SARGENT in connection with this dinner, apparently due to SARGENT's scientific contacts.

FMC: .d
100-16321
cc 100-18571

STANDARD FORM

COPY

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 8-6-48

TO : VD: R. Clyde Larkin

FROM : IEP: Sylvia Miller

SUBJECT: Inquiry from Harlow Shapley to H. Sargeant dated 7/26/48.

In accordance with my telephone conversation with you this morning, I am attaching a copy of the letter from Mr. Shapley to Mr. Sargeant, dated 7/26/48 in which the question is raised regarding the issuance of visas to Russian intellectuals to attend a conference in N. Y. If you will call me when your memo is ready, perhaps I can arrange for a messenger to pick it up.

As I mentioned to you, Miss Annis (FC) is securing for me the information regarding registration of foreign agents.

Received from the State Department through Liaison channels

Date

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INDEXED - 95

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EX-51

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EX-57

COPY

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Harvard College Observatory
Cambridge 38, Mass.

July 26, 1948

My Howland Sargeant
Department of State
21st Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sargeant:

Thanks for your letter and the enclosure. I send herewith a copy of a greeting (and a warning) to the Congress in Wroclaw, in accordance with a request by the Polish Ambassador. Through his Cultural Attache he has asked if there could not be some message of this sort, and possibly also one at the time of the Conference. Perhaps the Executive Secretary of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (the organization that has in mind a somewhat similar international conference) will send a telegram on August 25. I have asked that it be in the spirit of this communication of mine.

The First Secretary and the Cultural Attache at the Russian Consulate in New York City learned that there had been an off record conference in New York in June on the problems of peace, from the standpoint of the "intellectuals". The two had luncheon with one of the members of the office force of the Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and reported they would like to talk over possibilities of cooperative conferences with me. I had previously met one of them--Mr. Fedosimov. I hesitate for various reasons. One is my rather natural resentment that they are apparently systematically followed by our Secret Police just as our men undoubtedly are followed in Moscow. My informer tells me that these Russians thought that any move to get together for a "civilian" discussion of peace problems and activities should start in a very small way, perhaps quietly and with a limited objective, because it is so hard to get the slow Moscow machinery in operation.

This leads me to a question. Perhaps by inquiry you could find out in a preliminary way whether or not Russian intellectuals could come to New York for a conference of two or three days, along with French, Scandinavian, English, Italian, etc. That is, would visas be granted to them? If it continues to be required that any such individuals must register as foreign agents, the Russian pride will not let them come. For my part, I would not care to have a conference over here if it means that the Russian representatives, if any, must be sent around from the United Nations or Embassy staff.

That would

That would have no meaning. It was essentially what happened at the Princeton bi-centennial.

If it is not likely that visas would be granted to Russian representatives on the same basis as they would be granted to English, then any conference of this sort should be planned for London or Paris or Copenhagen and not for New York.

I am perhaps asking you unanswerable questions, but you know that I am very serious about the possibility of bridging cultural gaps, and making what use one can of non-political contacts in the interests of friendly cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ HARLOW SHAPLEY

P.S. Dr. S. P. Mizwa, Kosiuszko Foundation, now writes that in his opinion the Wroclaw Congress should be avoided; he fears Communist influence or whitewashing — and he loathes them.

(H.S.)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 14, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Attached hereto are self explanatory clippings re SHAPLEY which appeared in the September 14, 1948 issue of the Washington Post.

Enclosures

CC: Boston (Enclosures)

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PEOPLE In The NEWS

By Sam Stavisky

Harlow Shapley, Harvard Astronomer, One of Best Known Scientists in World

A national magazine some years ago devoted its front cover to Harlow Shapley, the astronomer. The following week the publication decorated its cover with Jean Harlow, the late siren of the films. The sky-gazer's friends were delighted by the coincidence.

"First, Harlow Shapley. Then, shapley Harlow. What next?" they chaffed.

The point of this pun—admittedly a weak one since the astronomer's name is pronounced "Shapplee—is that fellow scientists always expect the unexpected to happen when Shapley shows up.

Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory and sometimes referred to as the "statistician of the universe" is unquestionably one of the best and most widely known scientist in the world.

Fellow savants say that he is also the most beribboned and bemedalled scientist on earth. This claim is substantiated—in part, at least—by a Harvard neighbor who used to throw a waffle party for Shapley every time he won a new honor, until it got to be so that the astronomy faculty was on a steady diet of waffles.

Renowned as an astronomer, the outgoing president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science has a great range of interests, from the behavior of galaxies through the behavior of human beings down to the behavior of ants.

A veteran globe-girdler, Shapley is an inveterate ant collector. He picks them up wherever he finds the critters and appropriately pickles them. For example, the ant he captured in the Kremlin is soaked in vodka; those he got in Mexico are steeped in tequila.

But it's people, rather than astral bodies or ants, which most concern the doughty Missouri-born scientist. He's worried about the fate of humanity at war, and so is an ardent advocate of one world. He's a devoted defender of civil liberties, who has often exchanged volleys with the House Un-American Affairs Committee. He's a foe of bigotry and thereby has become something of a one-man employment bureau for refugee scientists from any and all

Associated Press Photo
DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
Noted Astronomer

Dr. Shapley is the leading and loudest spokesman for the modern school of scientists who feel they must speak up on political as well as purely scientific issues. He has spoken out against military control of the atom bomb, against loyalty-harrassment of Government scientists, against actions of the Government which he believed to be anti-Russian and prowar. He has been an open friend and adviser to Henry Wallace and other left-wingers.

But Harlow Shapley, for all of his anxiety about man, is no worrywart. He loves a good joke, even on himself. He likes parties, games, dances. At 62, he possesses a sharp wit and a keen sense of the dramatic, and gets a kick out of life.

Star-chaser Shapley is a down-to-earth guy who's just as eager to play with the kids, including his grandmother, as he is to compute orbits of double stars. With his wife, Martha, (who like so many other wives of astronomers is an astronomer in her own right) Dr. Shapley likes equally to play bridge with adults, or "Hells Bells," a game of their own invention, with the children. He's the emcee at parties and he stomps and calls the steps for a brisk Virginia Reel.

Shapley can't play an instrument, but he is fond of classical music, and sponsors musicales, presenting such distinguished violinists as Einstein. He's a rabid radio fan who'll listen in to a Braves or Red Sox game while working on cosmic problems. He's a poor sleeper, who keeps a radio, detective stories, and a dictaphone by his bedside.

A newspaper reporter for a year before he turned from the headlines to the heavens, Shapley is a speedy shorthand stenographer, who makes use of the skill attending lectures and in communicating with members of his family.

Professor Shapley has one absent-minded habit: He smokes a pipe, but often forgets the tobacco. On such occasions he borrows a cigarette, removes the tissue paper,

100-341825-157

September 15, 1948

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

46363

HARLOW SHAPLEY:
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The following information has been furnished this Bureau concerning the captioned subject by a highly confidential and reliable source. The informant advised that one Harold Bredesen of New York City contacted the subject and advised that he was working with Lowell Thomas in arranging a coast to coast broadcast on the eve of the next conference of the Big 4 Foreign Ministers and that they desired to have Premier Stalin make a direct broadcast to the American people as a part of this program.

Bredesen advised that various individuals, including one William T. Frary of New York City, had suggested that Shapley possibly had contacts with various Russians and would be able to assist in the promotion of such a plan. He assured Shapley that his contact with him, as well as any future contact regarding this plan would be on a confidential basis.

Shapley acknowledged that he had contacts with the Soviets. He said he had recently returned from a conference of scientists in Switzerland and due primarily to his efforts the USSR sent eight of their scientists to the meeting. Shapley indicated the next meeting of this group would be held in Leningrad. Shapley mentioned meeting Lomakin. He explained that by saying that they cooperated in science and that he, Shapley, represented science. He said he knew Vishinsky, Gromyko and the following members of the Russian Academy of Sciences: 1. Vavilov, the President. 2. Povlovsky, (phonetic), a vice president, and 3. Bardine (phonetic), also a vice president.

Shapley said he recently gave the Russians a very heavy scolding which was taken back by their vice consul so that at the present time he may not be in the good graces of the Russians. In this connection he indicated that he had dealt with a cultural attache recently returned to Russia, who had taken these complaints back, which may have estranged him. He identified this attache as Fedosimov. He said that Fedosimov was very much embittered by American newspapers but was quite cheerful about apple pie a la mode and things of that kind. Shapley said Fedosimov indicated he believed that if Shapley invited the head of the Academy of Science to come to the United States he would come, which Shapley indicated was a surprise to him.

Shapley stated he knew a lot of Russians in this country but they were all on the wrong side because if you tried to use this type Russians you would not have much luck in this case.

Bredesen suggested to Shapley that he send a cablegram to Vavilov, the head of the Russian Academy of Science. At this time Shapley indicated he did not know Vavilov well. He said that Vavilov's assistant, Povlovsky, a vice president of the Russian Academy of Science, probably did not carry much weight in Russia and

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TIME
DATE
BY

The Attorney General

his other assistant, Gardine, would probably be off building atomic energy plants. Shapley said that it would probably be a better idea to send the cablegram to Gromyko. Shapley said it was his understanding that Gromyko had gone back to Russia for a two months' vacation and that if he were still a big shot in Russia it would be better. Shapley said that sometimes he thought they take them back home and shoot them and other times they advance them. He stated that he thought Gromyko may have been advanced and if so he would be better. Shapley said that Gromyko knew him well enough to say he would speak at one of the dinners in New York if he, Shapley, would also speak. Shapley stated he would be willing to send the cablegram if that was the best thing to do but he wanted to think it over.

Shapley said that Fred Neal was formerly an attache in Russia and had worked with Ambassador Smith, and could possibly be of assistance to Bredesen in this case. Bredesen indicated he would endeavor to ascertain the present position of Gromyko in Russia. He told Shapley he had been advised that a political figure should not be used as that might possibly be dangerous. He also suggested a possibility of danger, apparently meaning embarrassment to Shapley if information concerning this plan leaked out.

Shapley told Bredesen it would not be dangerous because anything he did over there privately he would advise the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in the United States. Shapley said, "I work with him and he with me," and that he could tell this Deputy Assistant Secretary of State completely and in confidence. Shapley also indicated that Bedell Smith had Shapley forward some names to him in Russia over some wild scheme which did not pan out. Bredesen asked Shapley if they could deal directly with Bedell Smith. Shapley said he thought so but "there is where protocol might be involved and that was precisely where Fred Neal would be helpful." He said that before Neal left the State Department he was asked by the Russian Ambassador to have Shapley visit him. Shapley said that Neal possibly arranged it and he, Shapley, would not go unless he could be in the company of another State Department man. He said that Neal possibly thought it would be a good friendly move to have someone talk with the Ambassador on scientific matters.

Shapley stated that while in India last year he met and travelled with a former vice president of the Supreme Council. Shapley said he has dined at the same table with Stalin and Molotov. He said he has never met Stalin and feels sure that Stalin does not know him.

Shapley identified another man who had contacts in Russia as Ernest Simmons, a professor at Columbia University. Shapley said that Simmons had been in Russia a year ago. He said if approached Simmons may talk discouragingly because they mistreated him, smeared him when he came out, a very brutal sort of thing. Shapley indicated that despite this alleged treatment of Simmons, apparently by the Russians, he was still sympathetic.

The Attorney General

Shapley stated that Elliot Roosevelt and his wife, Faye Emerson, might be of possible assistance in arranging the program but Bredesen said he had received information to the effect that Elliot Roosevelt is to take a tour of various countries throughout the world for the purpose of interviewing heads of State and accordingly he did not think Elliot Roosevelt would be interested at this time.

Shapley said that Henry Wallace had never been to Russia and had never met Stalin, so accordingly political connections could not be utilized. He also referred to Farnsworth Powell, who he said had resided quite a while in Russia and who was presently representing CBS at London, England. He said Powell had a contact in Russia.

Bredesen told Shapley that he thought Lowell Thomas would want to keep things quiet until they are ready to come out with it as it was so easy to start repercussions. Shapley agreed that the thing could slip badly.

This information has also been furnished to the White House and the State Department.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 20, 1948

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Your file 100-341825)

ReBulet September 13, 1948.

The Agent to whom this case is assigned has been on sick leave during the past month. It is anticipated he will return to duty in the immediate future, at which time an investigative report will be prepared.

TFM:maw
100-16321

RECORDED - 14

100-341825-159
F HB I

4 SEP 21 1948

September 15, 1948

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vaughan:

The following information has been furnished this Bureau concerning Harlow Shapley by a highly confidential and reliable source. The informant advised that one Harold Bredesen of New York City contacted the subject and advised that he was working with Lowell Thomas in arranging a coast to coast broadcast on the eve of the next conference of the Big 4 Foreign Ministers and that they desired to have Premier Stalin make a direct broadcast to the American people as a part of this program.

Bredesen advised that various individuals, including one William T. Krary of New York City, had suggested that Shapley possibly had contacts with various Russians and would be able to assist in the promotion of such a plan. He assured Shapley that his contact with him, as well as any future contact regarding this plan would be on a confidential basis.

Shapley acknowledged that he had contacts with the Soviets. He said he had recently returned from a conference of scientists in Switzerland and due primarily to his efforts the USSR sent eight of their scientists to the meeting. Shapley indicated the next meeting of this group would be held in Leningrad. Shapley mentioned meeting Lomakin. He explained that by saying that they cooperated in science and that he, Shapley, represented science. He said he knew Vishinsky, Gromyko and the following members of the Russian Academy of Sciences: 1. Vavilov, the President. 2. Pavlovsky, (phonetic), a vice president, and 3. Sardina (phonetic), also a vice president.

Shapley said he recently gave the Russians a very heavy scolding which was taken back by their vice consul so that at the present time he may not be in the good graces of the Russians. In this connection he indicated that he had dealt with a cultural attache recently returned to Russia, who had taken these complaints back, which may have estranged him. He identified this attache as Fedosimov. He said that Fedosimov was very much embittered by American newspapers but was quite cheerful about applesauce a la mode and things of that kind. Shapley said Fedosimov indicated he believed that if Shapley invited the head of the Academy of Science to come to the United States he would come, which Shapley indicated was a surprise to him.

EHH:TD

RECORDED - 76 100-34161
INDEXED - 76
45 SEP 21 1948

DECLASSIFIED BY 516 STAFGL ON 4/2/86 #354,508

. Tolson
. Clegg
. Glavin
. Ladd
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. Tracy
. Egan
. Gurnea
. Harbo
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. Pennington
. Quinn Tamm
le. Room
. Nease
sr Candy

EX-98

Major General Vaughan

Shapley stated he knew a lot of Russians in this country but they were all on the wrong side because "if you tried to use White Russians you would not have much luck in this case."

Bradesen suggested to Shapley that he send a cablegram to Vavilov, the head of the Russian Academy of Science. At this time Shapley indicated he did not know Vavilov well. He said that Vavilov's assistant, Povlovsky, a vice president of the Russian Academy of Science, probably did not carry much weight in Russia and his other assistant, Bardine, would probably be off building atomic energy plants. Shapley said that it would probably be a better idea to send the cablegram to Gromyko. Shapley said it was his understanding that Gromyko had gone back to Russia for a two months' vacation and that if he were still a big shot in Russia it would be better. Shapley said that sometimes he thought they take them back home and shoot them and other times they advance them. He stated that he thought Gromyko may have been advanced and if so he would be better. Shapley said that Gromyko knew him well enough to say he would speak at one of the dinners in New York if he, Shapley, would also speak. Shapley stated he would be willing to send the cablegram if that was the best thing to do but he wanted to think it over.

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Major General Vaughan

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Bredesen told Shapley that he thought Lowell Thomas would want to keep things quiet until they are ready to come out with it as it was so easy to start repercussions. Shapley agreed that the thing could slip badly.

This information has also been furnished to the Attorney General and the State Department.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

COPY

Received from the State Department
through Liaison channels
Date 9/15/48

August 23, 1948

MEMORANDUM TO OEX - Mr. Johnstone

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation with Dr. Harlow Shapley, August 23, 1948

I reached Dr. Shapley at Sharon, New Hampshire, and told him that I had been delayed in obtaining the information which he had requested in his letter of July 26, 1948, and which I had promised to do my best to supply in my interim reply of August 2. I informed Dr. Shapley that the Foreign Agents Registration Act was administered by the Department of Justice and that the best guidance I could give him was that he pose his question to the Department of Justice, addressing the Foreign Agents Registration Section directly. I suggested that he set out in detail any plan that he had in mind in order that they could answer fully any question that he might have with respect to requirements for registration and so on.

I followed the suggestion made by the Visa Division to Mr. Colligan, as incorporated in his memorandum to me of August 10, 1948, in answering Dr. Shapley's question about the issuance of visas to Russian representatives. I told him that nationality or citizenship of a foreign country does not in itself preclude the issuance of a visa and that the individuals whom he might be interested in having at the conference could be advised to apply to an American consular officer in the area in which they reside in order that the consul may determine their eligibility to receive a visa.

Dr. Shapley seemed satisfied with the information I had furnished him.

RECORDED - 119

INDEXED - 119

Howland H. Sargeant

100-341825-1/67

31 SEP 22 1948

71 SEP 30

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9-23-48

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: ~~WITHDRAWAL OF HARLOW SHAPLEY FROM POLITICS~~
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following information was obtained through the services of [redacted] on September 21, 1948. The identity of this informant is known to the Bureau. In the event information contained in this letter is subsequently reported, it is requested that the Boston informant be afforded complete and adequate security.

b7E

GEORGE PEPPER of New York City contacted HARLOW SHAPLEY regarding "an independent statement." The nature of this "independent statement" is unknown to the Boston Office.

I. R. -8

The Bureau is advised that HARLOW SHAPLEY has not been at Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the past two weeks and it is possible this concerns a matter which he discussed while visiting New York City during this two-week interval. PEPPER invited SHAPLEY to dine with him at an early date and SHAPLEY indicated that he would possibly be in New York City on either September 30 or October 1. PEPPER stated at that time he was working for Wallace at the headquarters of the ASP.

SHAPLEY then began a discussion of what he referred to as "the Harvard situation" and his activities in the political business. He said he had a session with the University that morning and he is to head a big move for a graduate school of residence and education, etc. He said Harvard had already lost a great deal of support and money on account of him. Consequently, SHAPLEY pointed out he could not permit his name to appear in a political advertisement as the sacrifice is too much. He said two or three of their systematic supporters had walked out because of SHAPLEY's political affiliations. He said their action did not cower him but at the same time he had to choose the lesser of two evils.

RECORDED - 109 INDEXED - 109 100-341825-162

SHAPLEY indicated that all this was actually done while he was in Zurich this summer and as a result of it all he must 31 SEP 28 1948 very carefully "in the other business."

He said it would be permissible to use his name as an initiating sponsor through mail but at that it should be listed alphabetically and not as a leader. He said that he did not wish his name used in an advertisement.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 02-10-2011

SHAPLEY stated he was still supporting WALLACE and had confirmed that support in an interview today (9/21/48). To an inquiry from PEPPER as to whether it meant he could not speak on an ASP program on election eve for Wallace, SHAPLEY said in all probability he would not but he would reserve final decision. He said he had talked this whole situation over at the Observatory with BART JAN BOK, whom he referred to as "very much of a Wallace man." BOK agreed nothing could be accomplished by speaking out publicly. He said that even if he, SHAPLEY, allowed his name to be used publicly in an advertisement and even if the result netted a gain of 10,000 votes he would not gain in the long run and he, SHAPLEY, had to consider the risk - the actual risk of losing the "situation." He said that HENRY WALLACE understood his, SHAPLEY's, position very thoroughly.

Again referring to the Harvard supporters, he commented "we have lost three I know of and maybe Gerard Swope." He said many contributors are saying in reference to SHAPLEY that they "cannot go along with a man as crazy as that." SHAPLEY said they probably had turned their money over to the Dewey campaign, but in any event, it gave them an excuse for not contributing. SHAPLEY stated that as a scientist, a Harvard professor and a head of these various societies that he must put first things first and cautioned PEPPER not to allow his name to be used in an advertisement through some betrayal on the part of an enthusiastic worker.

SHAPLEY also said he proposed to discuss the future of the Committee of 1,000 with PEPPER in New York City on his next visit.

It was further noted that SHAPLEY in his opening remarks to GEORGE PEPPER indicated that he had just talked with HANNAH DORNER and that she was also aware of the "Harvard situation."

The foregoing is being made available to the Bureau and the New York Office as it reflects a new attitude of SHAPLEY with reference to permitting his name to be used in a public manner as a sponsor in political matters, apparently as a result of unfavorable action taken by contributors to Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

FMC:md
100-16321
cc New York
cc 100-16818

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9-28-48

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following information was developed on September 23, 1948 through confidential informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. b7E

ALAN SHAPLEY contacted his father HARLOW SHAPLEY at the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts, stating he was calling privately and having the phone bill charged to his residence. SHAPLEY questioned the safety and security of the phone conversation before proceeding with the conversation.

ALAN SHAPLEY referred to a letter he had received from his father and told Dr. SHAPLEY it was OK to proceed on his own and he was asking all others to do the same through the Princeton group. ALAN SHAPLEY advised that they needed one man of discrimination on the Board. He indicated that the present individuals were: (1) South Trimble, Jr., administrator; (2) the Chief Clerk of the Department of Commerce and (3) a member of the personnel group, Department of Commerce, all administrative personnel. ALAN SHAPLEY said G.I.R. 3 was their suggestion that a man of technical nature be added to the Board in order that the Board would have a broad outlook with an individual possessing a special knowledge in the field of the "defendant," whether it be science, economics or what. ALAN SHAPLEY then said they hoped that the hearing would be conducted in an atmosphere of fairness in view of the present hysteria. Dr. SHAPLEY agreed to write to Washington, apparently to CHARLES SAWYER, Secretary of Commerce, mentioning or suggesting these general points. SHAPLEY said he thought it might be advisable for him also to indicate it was not commonly known that the scientific and technological work has always had a tradition of international operation and the knowledge, strength and life of this work required that operation. Dr. SHAPLEY finally decided to submit a letter to arrive at Washington before Monday, September 27, making certain suggestions and apparently being directed to the Secretary of Commerce.

EMC:md
100-16321

cc 121-249

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-10-2011

RECORDED - 116

100-341162-163

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5 SEP 30 1948

60 OCT 12 1948

INDEXED - 116

FD-143

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Boston, Massachusetts
September 14, 1948

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.
Character of Case Internal Security - C
Field Office Boston
Symbol Number [redacted] b7E
Type of Surveillance: (Technical or Microphone) Technical

1. Subject's name and address:

HARLOW SHAPLEY, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.
Tel. - Kirkland 1339

2. Location of technical operation:

Boston Office

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorized February 20, 1947 - Installed March 4, 1947
(temporarily disconnected 5/15/47 - reinstalled 6/10/47)

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places.):

[redacted] installed 10/30/46 on Subject's Office in the Harvard Observatory b7E

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RECORDED - 64 100-371825-164
INDEXED - 64
EX-1
5 SEP 30 1948
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5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved:

This installation, covering Subject's home, has reflected contact by Shapley with HELEN BRYAN of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, an organization declared subversive by AG Clark, regarding the 11 members of the JAFRC sentenced to prison. Informant furnished information concerning The Committee of 1000, a new Communist front group, as well as movements of Subject and his contacts. This installation has been relatively inactive during summer months because Subject maintains summer home from early summer to October at Peterboro, NH.

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

Cost - Mileage	$7.50
2 loops @ $3	6.00
	13.50 per month

10. Remarks (By SAC):

It is recommended this installation be continued.

E.A. Soucy

E.A.SOUCY,SAC

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

This surveillance has been extremely productive on a local and national basis from the standpoint of following questionable scientific groups and individuals. It has enabled us to keep abreast of pro-Russian and pro-Communist contacts and associates of Dr. Harlow Shapley. I recommend that this surveillance be continued.

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

FD-143

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Boston, Massachusetts
September 13, 1948

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title HARLOW SHAPLEY

Character of Case Internal Security - R
Field Office Boston
Symbol Number [redacted] b7E
Type of Surveillance: (Technical or Microphone) Technical

1. Subject's name and address:

HARLOW SHAPLEY, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.
(Harvard Observatory)

2. Location of technical operation:

Boston Office

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorized 10/23/46 - Installed 10/30/46
(discontinued temporarily 5/15/47 - reinstalled 6/10/47)

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

Installation [redacted] on residence at same address - 3/4/47) b7E

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RECORDED - 31 100-374825-165
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3 OCT 6 1948

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved:

This installation has reflected Subject's involvment in a proposed talk to be given by Premier Stalin to the American people, as well as Shapley's Russian contacts (Bos. Ltr to Bu 9/2/48). It also reflected activity on the part of a proposed mass meeting to take place in Oct., 1948 at NYC, the purpose of which

is to agitate for "academic freedom for teachers." Subject's contact with HANNAH DORNER of The Progressive Party, NYC, and his activity in behalf of the Arts, Sciences and Professions has been indicated.

It has also reflected information concerning The Congress of Intellectuals in Poland, which one newspaper has terned a new Communist front (See Bos ltrs 7/19/48 and 7/28/48). Information has also been developed concerning The Committee of One Thousand and Shapley's activity in connection with this committee.

It has further reflected Shapley's interest in the Science Foundation Bill and information concerning THE SONS OF LIBERTY boycott committee (Bos ltr 7/12/48).

Shapley's opposition to the MUNDT-NIXON Bill was made available by this informant and was forwarded to Bureau by ltr 6/21/48, and information concerning Shapley's interest in the Arts, Sciences and Professions was made available to Bureau by Bos ltr dated 5/5/48.

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

$16.50 per month for leased lines

10. Remarks (By SAC):

It is recommended this installation be continued.

E.A.SOUCY,SAC

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

This surveillance has been extremely productive on a local and national basis from the standpoint of following questionable scientific groups and individuals. It has enabled us to keep abreast of pro-Russian and pro-Communist contacts and associates of Harlow Shapley. I recommend that this surveillance be continued.

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

✓

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: October 8, 1948

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY -R
(Bureau file 100-341825)

The following letter dated October 3, 1948 was received in this office on October 7, 1948 from Subject:

"I am told that one or more of the Hearst papers has recently published an implication that the Harvard Observatory, or that I, personally, have been involved in the shipment of photographic plates from Oak Ridge to Poland. Since the matter will likely be referred to your office, unless the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not bother with these deliberate distortions, I can perhaps save you some time and inconvenience by explaining that the Oak Ridge Station of the Harvard Observatory is near Concord, Massachusetts, has been established there since 1932, is one of the active astronomical research stations of the east, and that Dr. S. Piotrowski of Cracow, Poland (who, a year ago, was a research visitor at the Harvard Observatory) made a number of photographs on faint stars of the Northern Milky Way in the interests of his investigation of remote binary stars. After his return to Poland he asked to have his plates shipped to him for further study.

"It is almost certain that your office already knows of the possible confusion of the Oak Ridge Astronomical Station of the Harvard Observatory with the Oak Ridge laboratories of the government in Tennessee.

"It is customary for astronomers to travel in the interests of making photographs with special telescopes and taking those photographs with them.

"I would be glad to tell you anything further I can about Dr. S. Piotrowski and his visit here, and if you find it convenient, have you visit the Oak Ridge Station."

This letter has been acknowledged. No action has been taken on the subject matter of it and none will be taken in the absence of contrary Bureau instructions.

FMB:MAW
100-16321

RECORDED - 22

INDEXED - 22

100-341825-166

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ND-32

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

_____ 1948

TO:

____Director	____Mr. H. B. Fletcher
	____Mr. Baumgardner
____Mr. Tolson	____Mr. Whitson
____Mr. D. M. Ladd	____Mr. Kelly
____Mr. Clegg	____M _____
____Mr. Glavin	
____Mr. Harbo	____Mr. Laughlin
____Mr. Nichols	____Mr. Wall
____Mr. Rosen	____M _____
____Mr. Tracy	____M _____
____Mr. Q. Tamm	
____Mr. Mohr	____Mr. Sanders
____Miss Gandy	Foreign Service Desk
____Mr. Nease	

____Mrs. Davidson	____See Me
____Miss Waldrep	____Call Me
	____Appropriate action
	____Note & return
	____Send file
	____Bring up-to-date
____Chief Clerk's Off.	____Correct
____Records Section	____Re-date
____Personnel Files	____Please initial & return
____Mechanical Sec.	____Place on record
____Ident. Division	____Place on record & return
____Technical Lab.	

mfb

H. B. Fletcher

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-23-2010

New York, New York

September 17, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: WORLD CONGRESS OF INTELLECTUALS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b7D

Dear Sir:

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that he had ascertained from JOHN GATES, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, and editor of the Daily Worker, the following information concerning the World Congress of Intellectuals for the Preservation of Peace which was held in Worclaw, Poland. According to the informant GATES advised that the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, considered the results of this congress as one of the "most important events in the International line-up of the Communist Left Wing Movement." GATES stated that the most important thing resulting from the congress was the formation of a permanent International Committee of the Intellectuals for the Preservation of Peace and for the creation of a United Front of the Left Wing Intellectuals on a world scale. GATES also stated that the decision of the congress to set up national committees of intellectuals in every country throughout the world for the purpose of creating international unity among professionals and scientists will result in a strong and uniform world action in further interest of world peace as well as building and strengthening the world progressive movement.

GATES advised the informant that he had talked with ALBERT KAHN, President of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, I.W.O., and a delegate to the World Congress of Intellectuals and KAHN had told him that the congress was definitely dominated by the Communist and Left-Wing Intellectuals and that the Soviet Union's delegation dominated the Left Wing delegates. According to the informant KAHN also advised GATES that no delegates attempted to contradict any of the resolutions offered by the Soviet delegations, as it was taken for granted that the Soviet

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delegates knew what was best and how it should be done. GATES advised the informant that KAHN remarked that the Right Wing delegates at the Congress were a nusiance -- that they were needed for the purpose of "decoration", so as to give the congress a Democratic touch of minority and majority opinions.

GATES advised the informant that another point of great importance is the fact that the Congress "branded the Bi-Partisan Foreign Policy of the United States as a policy of monopoly capital to dominate the world and that the persecution of Intellectuals in the imperialist countries (United States, France and Italy) are a danger to the peace of the world."

GATES also commented to the informant that it was important to note that among the resolutions adopted by the Congress there was a resolution condemning the "persecution" of HOWARD FAST and another resolution demanding the release of GERHARDT EISLER.

The informant advised that among the Americans named to the permanent bureau of the International Committee which was set up by the Congress, were the following: HOWARD FAST, PAUL ROBESON, ALBERT KAHN, HARLOW SHAPLEY and JC DAVIDSON.

GATES advised the informant that it was his personal opinion as well as the opinion of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, that the organization of this "International Intellectuals World Movement is just as important as the International Trade Union Movement and it is one more link in the organization of National and International Mass Movements of the International Communist Coordination Committee."

GATES also stated that he understood that the International Communist Coordination Committee is presently working on plans for organizing an International Congress of Peasants and Farmers for World Peace which will result in the creation of national mass organizations of peasants and farmers directed by an international organization.

GATES advised that the National Committee of the Communist Party - USA, is now working on plans for the formation of a permanent organization of Intellectuals and Professionals in the United States. GATES stated the aim of the party is to unite all the existing organizations and groups of the professions into a National Congress of

NY 100-

Intellectuals for Peace and to set up a permanent national organization in the United States as a part of the world organization of Intellectuals.

The above is being submitted for the information of the Bureau.

CC: Bureau File 100-3-81
New York File 67-2557 (R&C)
New York File 100-86624 (CP USA, International Relations)
New York File 100-17923 (JOHN GATES)

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/22/48

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

[redacted] has advised of a conversation which occurred on October 13, 1948 between HARLOW SHAPLEY and one WESSEL, who is in charge of contract payrolls at Harvard University. From the conversation, the following appear: b7E

SHAPLEY is endeavoring to bring into the United States a Swedish scientist who is a designer of instruments using lenses and who has the rank of full professor in his own country. This person's name is OHRMAN or EHRMAN (phonetic). SHAPLEY desires to bring this man to the United States to work on a contract known at Harvard as Number ANC-17. OHRMAN will be employed at Climax, Colorado and Alamogordo, New Mexico.

WESSEL instructed that in obtaining the necessary visa, SHAPLEY should describe the Swede as a "research fellow" because the term "research associate" was generally being applied to persons doing national defense work. The latter term, therefore, would excite more attention. WESSEL further stated that the man should obtain a visa which specifically mentions that he will be admitted to accept employment while in the United States. To facilitate the obtaining of this visa, WESSEL told SHAPLEY that SHAPLEY should file a requisition memorandum with the Harvard University Employment Office, recommending that OHRMAN be employed as a research associate at $5,000 per year plus travel expenses. WESSEL stated that he would thereafter approve this memorandum and a copy of this could be filed with the proper agency (Immigration and Naturalization Service) so that the visa would be obtained.

As previous correspondence under this caption reflects, the Harvard Observatory has a non-classified contract at Alamogordo, New Mexico. The nature of this work is to photograph and measure the speed of guided missiles presently being experimented upon at White Sands, New Mexico. The actual work of constructing such missiles is classified. Both the Army and Navy are interested in this item. At Climax, Colorado, the Harvard Observatory is doing non-classified research work on cosmic rays for both the Army and the Navy. This contract and the location of the Observatory has caused some public discussion because the site is in the center of a reservation wherein certain precious metals are mined under contract for the Atomic Energy Commission.

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INDEXED - 137

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 02-10-2011

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

10/22/48

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In the foregoing conversation, SHAPLEY mentioned to WESSEL that he and WALTER CHR ROBERTS had met CHRIAN when in Europe and that both were agreed that he was the ideal man for the employment they had in mind. It is noted that SHAPLEY and ROBERTS were both in Zurich, Switzerland, during August, 1948, to attend an international astronomers' meeting.

The same informant has earlier advised that SHAPLEY, when invited to attend the World Congress of Intellectuals at Breslau, Poland, on August 25 last, replied that he would be unable to be present. However, according to Washington confidential informants, he advised the person who invited him, the present Polish Ambassador in Washington, that he would, if possible, designate WALTER CHR ROBERTS to represent him. ROBERTS is the subject of a pending investigation in Boston.

This office has no information concerning CHRIAN. The foregoing is provided the Bureau, and it is suggested that consideration be given to furnishing the Army and Navy at the Seat of Government a summary of the foregoing.

BSG/ner
100-16321

100-341825-169

CHANGED TO

100-358760-3

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egen	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 11/26/48

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY; ASP, COUNCIL OF PCA, INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following represents a lengthy conversation reported by [redacted] b7E to have occurred on November 22, 1948 between HARLOW SHAPLEY and ALICE BARROWS.

SHAPLEY related that he had attended a dinner of a private nature in New York City a few nights previously. Approximately 20 persons were present. Among those present were former Ambassador Joseph Davies, Mrs. Davies, Dr. and Mrs. Stuart Rudd, Senator Thomas "Dumb" Desmond, Mrs. Desmond, further described as a Brady of New Haven who writes books on the lives of Presidents' wives. Shapley told that he sat next to Mrs. Joseph Davies who told him that he should call upon her husband more frequently for assistance in international matters. SHAPLEY further stated he made a speech and at its conclusion JOE DAVIES complimented him. Shapley declared: "He (Davies) saw beneath the veneer in my speech and was so delighted he invited me down to spend a week with him in Palm Beach."

B. J. R. -7

With continued reference to the dinner, SHAPLEY stated he learned from some sources who were really "inside" the State Department that his own plan for getting along with the Russians was scuttled two years ago by the Honorable James F. Byrnes and not by Charles Bollen as he had previously thought. The exact nature of the foregoing matter was never disclosed to the informant.

SHAPLEY then related that he had been contacted by COLSTON WARNE of Amherst College concerning the "Seattle business." One Phillips of the University of Washington (very likely Herbert Joseph Phillips)(who it is believed is known to the Seattle Office as a professional member of the Communist Party) had contacted WARNE because of a certain hearing now being conducted in Washington State in which he is involved. A number of professional educational societies have requested permission to have representatives present at this hearing and such requests have been denied. Phillips was seeking the assistance of eastern university professors in order to obtain an opposite ruling.

BARROWS stated that Phillips had also contacted her but she had learned that a full transcript of the proceedings is to be furnished the societies in question and, therefore, felt it best not to proceed further. SHAPLEY was willing to let the matter rest at that point and said he would so advise WARNE.

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DATE 02-10-2011

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INDEXED - 14

The Seattle Division is advised that WARNE was formerly an administrative assistant at the White House and resigned immediately prior to the beginning of that program established by Executive Order #9835. In resigning he declared he would not associate himself with an administration which fostered such a "loyalty program." His statements were widely publicized in the local press.

Arrangements were then made for SHAPLEY to meet with BARROWS, GEORGE PEPPER, Mrs. SHAPLEY and CLYDE MILLER (also interested in the Phillips case) at the Harvard Faculty Club in Cambridge in the early morning of November 23. The purpose of this conference is to continue arrangements begun at the last ASP Council meeting for a "Peace Conference." The latter conference is to be initiated by individual members of the ASP Council at a meeting scheduled to be held at the Algonquin Hotel, New York City, on the evening of November 29, 1948. Twenty-five to thirty people will attend this meeting and if they have the proper spirit a peace conference will be arranged in which the leading intellectuals in the world will be invited to participate. Beyond setting the forces in motion, the ASP Council is not to become involved. Its name will not be used. Its individual members will attract other individuals and everyone will act jointly as a joint committee for the purpose of holding the conference. The conference is presently scheduled to be held February 25 and 27, 1949. BARROWS stated that she had agreed that the ASP Council would quietly pay the expenses of the delegates to the Peace Conference from certain European countries, which she did not describe further. SHAPLEY declared that he would not be able to attend the conference in New York but directed that a copy of the "call to a Peace Conference" should be mailed to him after its general text had been agreed upon at the November 29 meeting. BARROWS advised that this call would not be issued until SHAPLEY had approved of it.

BARROWS further related that a letter from the ASP Council had been directed to more than 200 scientific and educational socities concerning a court case of an undescribed nature which will come up in January, 1949. SHAPLEY stated he had had responses from some of these letters already inasmuch as the ASP letterhead carried him as its national chairman. Dean John Bunker of Massachusetts Institute of Technology had responded for the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Dean Bunker had "slapped us down." On the other hand, MAURICE VISSCHER, President of the American Association of Scientific Workers, had written SHAPLEY that he could not commit his organization to supporting the defendants until he had received the approval of his national executive committee. VISSCHER expressed personal sympathy for ASP names and stated further that with the help of HARRY GRUNDFEST, of New York City, he could no doubt gain the support of his organization.

SHAPLEY then read the following telegram which he had received from one RALPH NALSTEAD: "Small private meeting of approximately 20 outstanding persons, of which you are one, being called late afternoon Saturday, December 4, and continuing through Sunday, December 5, at private home, vicinity of New York City. Others invited include Northrop of Yale, Oppenheimer, P. A. Sorokin, Ordway Rede, Norman Cousins, Robert Hutchins, Robert Ullich,

Dwight D. Eisenhower, Edmund Sinnott and under the chairmanship of KIRTLEY MATHER. Look to urgently necessary international collaborative developments within education. Feel we must have benefit your thinking and cooperation with other eminent scholars present. Overnight accommodations made. Further necessary information being forwarded. Please confirm acceptance."

With reference to the foregoing telegram, SHAPLEY stated that RALPH HALSTEAD was known to him as a representative of the Foundation for Integrated Education at 60 East 42 Street, New York City. It was to this address that he was to direct his reply. SHAPLEY stated he did not know much about HALSTEAD or the organization and wondered if BARROWS could advise him as to whether or not it was something he should seriously undertake. He stated among those invited SOROKIN was difficult to handle and Rheim was the "extra sensory perception expert of Duke who is crazy." BARROWS stated she did not know Halstead personally but understood he was all right. SHAPLEY then commented "somebody is following the line that has been laid down - by one thing and another." (The latter phrase was spoken as though an afterthought).

It was ultimately decided by SHAPLEY alone that he would attend this conference. BARROWS then advised SHAPLEY that one MIKE NICHOLSON of New York City was now the treasurer of the ASP Council and in auditing their books had determined that the Council had raised $56,000 since May 14 last. She further advised SHAPLEY that Madame Chiang Kai Shek was now in San Francisco, possibly to avoid being present when SHEK's government collapsed.

SHAPLEY expressed a hope that the United States would not intervene in China because it would be an empty, futile and belated gesture which could only further complicate the international situation.

BARROWS then stated that the ASP was desirous of having someone contact President Truman in an effort to have him condemn the House Committee on Un-American Activities in his first message to the new Congress. SHAPLEY stated that he would request the above named COLSTON WARNE do this because WARNE could quickly and easily gain access to the White House and the President.

They concluded their conversation by discussing the National Science Foundation Bill which has been the subject of frequent correspondence heretofore. BARROWS declared that the position of the ASP Council would be enhanced if it were the first to board the bandwagon because the bill would undoubtedly be passed in the new Congress.

The foregoing is offered New York, Seattle and Bureau for informative purposes. With reference to the meetings to be held in New York City, further investigative activity is left to the determination of the New York Office.

BS :md
100-16321
cc 100-16818
New York
Seattle

100-341825-171

CHANGED TO

100-358760-4

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Boston, Massachusetts

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 19, 1948

Director, FBI

ATTN: SECURITY DIVISION

RE: HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS-C
[redacted]

Dear Sir:

DELETED PAGE(S)

b7E

[redacted] The services of Confidential Informant were disconnected during the night of November 9, 1948, and the services were resumed and placed in full operation at 12:40 PM, November 19, 1948.

The interruption was caused by technical difficulties beyond the control of this office.

Very truly yours,

E. A. SOUCY
SAC

CEP:MP

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-22-2010

EX-47

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FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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SAC, New York

173

December 22, 1948

Director, FBI

COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Boston letter dated December 14, 1948, with a carbon copy designated your office captioned "Dr. Harlow Shapley; National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions of the PCA, Internal Security - C."

This letter reflects that the report of the above Committee, appointed to investigate the deprivation of civil liberties of scientists, is to be furnished to the Executive Board at the Annual Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on December 28, 1948, in New York City.

The New York and Boston offices are instructed to make discreet efforts to obtain a copy of the report of the Committee. This matter must be handled in a most careful manner and efforts should be limited to contacts with established and reliable sources of information and confidential informants only.

The Bureau must be promptly advised of the results of your efforts.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc Boston

CHG:rb

FILED
DEC 22 1948 P.M.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (AMSD)

DATE: 12-14-48

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: DOCTOR HARLOW SHAPLEY;
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS OF THE POA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6BJA/KCA
ON 4/8/94 # 337238; 339332, 339335; 339337; 340196; 340198

Strictly ~~Confidential~~

The following information was received from [redacted] on December 2, 1948. It concerns the efforts of the captioned and other organizations named below to aid in the defense of the "Hollywood Ten." The information was received by the Informant in the course of his being present at a conversation between HARLOW SHAPLEY and one BILLIE MOLDAVAN (phonetic). b7E

BILLIE MOLDAVAN identified herself as a secretary in the national office of the ASP-Council in New York City. She stated that the Council was endeavoring to have cultural organizations submit briefs "amicus curiae." In accordance with a suggestion previously made by SHAPLEY, HANNAH DORNER had contacted HARRY GRUNDFEST of New York City and solicited him to approve a brief being filed in the name of the American Association of Scientific Workers. The brief would be prepared and paid for by the ASP; and the only action of the AAScW would be to lend its name and that of its national officers. GRUNDFEST had replied that, under the rules of the AAScW, he could only take such action if it were approved by the national officers. SHAPLEY had then agreed to write MAURICE VISSCHER, national president of the AAScW, and request VISSCHER to advise GRUNDFEST to proceed.

On December 1, 1948, GRUNDFEST advised that he had received a letter from VISSCHER, in which the latter stated that he personally did not feel that he could participate in view of his being the Chairman of a Committee on Civil Liberties sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He had no objection, however, to the AAScW participating in the filing of the brief provided that the national officers were polled and in the majority approved. GRUNDFEST had told DORNER that he did not feel as though he could act unless VISSCHER were willing to act. Thereafter, and again at SHAPLEY's suggestion, DORNER contacted MELBA PHILLIPS in New York City in an effort to have her activate

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the AAScW. PHILLIPS did not appear to know what the situation was about; and now MOLDAVAN was complaining for DORNER that VISSCHER appeared to be "evasive."

SHAPLEY explained that he, as President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, America's outstanding and largest organization of scientists, had appointed MAURICE VISSCHER at the annual convention of the organization in December 1947 at Chicago, Illinois, to head a committee. Said committee was to investigate cases which indicated a deprivation of civil liberties of scientists working under security and clearance programs or the Loyalty Order. In view of the importance of the organization and the widespread repercussion which could be expected from a strong report, SHAPLEY had requested VISSCHER to avoid participation in any type of civil liberties activity until the AAAS report had been published. The reason for this request was to prevent any charge that any member of the AAAS Committee was in any way biased. SHAPLEY further stated that the VISSCHER Committee had worked long and diligently, had accumulated a considerable number of facts, and would submit its report on December 28 next at New York City at the annual convention of the AAAS. In view of the time involved in developing this report, VISSCHER had been most anxious not to compromise his reputation prior to its issuance.

MOLDAVAN interrupted to suggest that SHAPLEY arrange to have the AAAS submit a brief in the case of the "Hollywood Ten." Said brief could be founded on the work of VISSCHER's committee. She became enthusiastic about this suggestion as she realized that the AAAS included such distinguished members as CHARLES F. KETTERING, CHARLES E. WILSON of General Electric, JAMES CONANT, ALBERT P. SLOAN and WILLIAM KNUDSEN. SHAPLEY abruptly interrupted her. He stated that VISSCHER's committee was to submit its report to the executive board of the AAAS in non-published fashion. The report, or a part of it, would only be published with the approval of the executive committee of the organization. Inasmuch as the report concerned the F.B.I. and the Loyalty Order, as well as the House Committee on Un-American Activities, SHAPLEY was doubtful that the executive committee would ever permit any part of the report to be published. He noted that with the exception of himself, one CARLSON and KIRTLEY MATHER, the remaining members of the executive board were "reactionary conservatives" who would probably vote to kill the report. SHAPLEY then explained that VISSCHER was entirely "approachable" and had the right attitude. He

stated that he would contact VISSCHER directly and request him to instruct GRUNDFEST to poll the national committee members of the AAScW so that the brief might be submitted.

SHAPLEY further suggested that MOLDAVAN and DORNER contact the Princeton Association of Scientists, a division of the Federation of American Scientists. This organization, according to SHAPLEY, had recently established a "Committee on Secrecy and Clearance," which was formed to act in just such cases. He instructed MOLDAVAN that they should tell the Princeton group that the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council was soliciting briefs to be filed in the case of the "Hollywood Ten," which would be heard in Washington approximately January 12, 1949. The Arts, Sciences and Professions Council was soliciting these briefs because an attack on artists, such as the Hollywood group, opened the door to further attacks on educators and scientists. SHAPLEY stated that the persons on this committee who could be contacted and who were reliable are one BUSH, one WHITEMAN, ALBERT EINSTEIN and himself. He indicated that the first two named might be reluctant to act and adopt the attitude that they were formed solely to aid scientists. In this event, the ASP representative could point out that SHAPLEY and EINSTEIN were in favor of filing the brief.

In addition, HANNAH DORNER should contact Doctor ROBERTS, President of the FAS, who, while not a member of the ASP, has attended its executive council meetings with HANNAH DORNER and GEORGE PEPPER. SHAPLEY also felt that if PEPPER approached WILLIAM HIGGINBOTHAM, he would attempt to persuade WHITEMAN and BUSH.

On December 3, 1948, the same source advised that SHAPLEY contacted HANNAH DORNER to inform her that he had reached VISSCHER and that VISSCHER was instructing HARRY GRUNDFEST by air mail letter to poll the national officers of the AAScW concerning the filing of a brief.

b7D

Reverting to the December 3rd conversation again, SHAPLEY stated that if the Princeton FAS Group would file a brief, it might be well to leave the AAScW out of it. He stated that the New York Branch of the AAScW had been "smeared." The Princeton Group, being newly-formed, had not as yet been publicized in any way.

SHAPLEY further suggested that in talking to the Princeton scientists, it should be pointed out to them that the principle involved in both the case of the "Hollywood Ten" and Doctor EDWARD U. CONDON was the same, i.e., the attempt to fix guilt upon mere association.

b7D

[redacted]

BSG:ak
100-23044

cc: NEW YORK

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-22-2010

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: December 23, 1948

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The following information was given on December 22, 1948, at 2:36 P.M. by Confidential Informant [redacted]: b7E

HARLOW SHAPLEY conferred with Mrs. BARBARA WHIPPLE concerning the admission to this country of a Hungarian artist by the name of ELEMER VASS and his wife, JEAN VASS, who desire to come to this country.

It does not appear that the VASS' are politically minded or might be dangerous persons to admit into the country; however, SHAPLEY, during the course of the conversation, asked Mrs. WHIPPLE if VASS was of Russian origin. He said that he would have no trouble in getting VASS over here if he were of Russian origin and commented "I have this all worked out now for people of Russian extraction."

It is not known exactly what SHAPLEY meant by the above comment, but it is being given over to the Bureau for such value as it may have.

PJB:MC
100-16321

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DEC 27 1948

EX-141

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 04-22-2010

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: December 29, 1948

[redacted] has reported a lengthy conversation which occurred on the morning of December 21, 1948, between HARLOW SHAPLEY and WATSON DAVIS of Washington, D. C. b7E

The conversation opened with a discussion of the suicide of LAWRENCE DUGGAN. Both men stated that they had met DUGGAN, on occasion, in Washington, D. C., while he was affiliated with the Government and both noted that they did not know him well. SHAPLEY asked DAVIS if DUGGAN was a Communist or a spy or if there was anything wrong with him. DAVIS replied that DUGGAN was not a Communist and then, in an incomplete sentence, indicated that there was something else wrong with him which did not bear upon political matters.

DAVIS further related that he had on that day had a lengthy conversation with WILLIAM L. SHIRER, the radio news commentator. SHIRER had told DAVIS that during the years with which the HISS-CHAMBERS case is concerned, that every newspaperman who amounted to anything in Washington always had a "hot secret document" in his desk. SHIRER allegedly had stated that "those things were really passed around in those days," and that they were passed around without any reference to Communism or Russia. The two men then discussed SHIRER from the standpoint of his participation in the Science Book of the Month Club program. SHIRER is one of the selecting editors of this Club and apparently makes his recommendations upon the reviews of DAVIS. SHAPLEY informed DAVIS that SHIRER was a "slippery" and ambitious individual who would not be restrained by any ethical considerations in obtaining his ends. SHAPLEY further noted that SHIRER had been suspected of being a Fascist by some of his, SHAPLEY'S, associates. Commenting further on this, SHAPLEY stated that at this particular period in our history a Fascist suspect enjoyed a certain amount of prestige with the Government, and from that standpoint SHIRER could be useful to him in obtaining visas. SHAPLEY also commented that Mrs. SHIRER was a brilliant person who likewise has been under suspicion. SHAPLEY did not qualify his description of her further, excepting to note that she was of Danish origin.

SHAPLEY then asked DAVIS if he knew anything about the proposed

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peace conference to be staged in Mexico by the Latin American intellectuals. CHAPLIN further stated that the conference had been brought to his attention by HANNAH DORNER of New York City with the suggestion that he might attend. She, in turn, had received her information concerning it from a Mexican artist who is presently in New York City. DAVIS indicated that it looked like the Breslau Conference all over again. DAVIS also commented that from the standpoint of the "Polish fringe group under the Iron Curtain," the Mexican Conference would be good strategy. CHAPLIN agreed, but did not indicate whether or not he planned to attend the Mexican Conference.

It is noted that the same source in reporting a conversation on December 23, 1948, between CHAPLIN and [redacted] McNAIR, organizer for the Boston group of the ASP, furnished the following information:

CHAPLIN informed McNAIR that the peace conference by the ASP Council at New York City in February, 1949, looked as though it would be most successful. CHAPLIN asserted that he had solicited an endorsing statement from [redacted] of India and felt certain that he would obtain it.

In concluding his comments in this conversation, CHAPLIN told McNAIR that at New York the group hoped to prevent the rabid Communists from running away with it as they had done in Breslau last summer.

In view of the relevancy of the foregoing comments to widely disseminated press articles being published at this time, the foregoing has been furnished the Bureau for informative purposes.

[redacted] - WASHINGTON FIELD

DSG:MG
100-16331

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-22-2010

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

DATE: December 31, 1948

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY;
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS OF THE PCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to earlier Boston letters concerning a proposed "Peace Conference of Intellectuals" to be held in New York under the auspices of the ASP in the latter part of February, 1949. Said letters further referred to invitations to be issued to outstanding professional people from abroad, notably, P. M. B. BLACKETT, FREDERICK JOLIOT-CURIE and the French artist, PICASSO. (U)

[redacted] has advised of a very lengthy conversation which occurred on December 20, 1948, between HARLOW SHAPLEY, MAXINE WOOD and HANNAH DORNER. As a result of this conference, SHAPLEY dictated the following "Call To A Cultural And Scientific Conference For World Peace": (U) b7E

"Your work of the past, present and future is not going to be worth anything at all if present trends here and abroad lead us into a Third World War. The scale of preparations for war (generally or commonly called defense) is tremendous. The next world conflict would not be a bluster, a face-saving maneuver, followed by agreement and prosperous peace. It would end our proud American way of life, whether we seemed to win, lose or draw. (U)

"Let's do something about it. It may be done. But there is not so much time that we can simply wait and hope. Everybody agrees that the so-called armed truce gives us nothing beneficial except perhaps time for the necessary adjustments. (U)

"How can we help, what can we do - we the artists, scientists and professionals, in America? (U)

"Several of us have conferred many times recently on this problem. We have decided to hold a Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace late in March in New York City. (U)

"Will you join me and Aaron Copeland, Robert Kenny, Linus Pauling, Norman Corwin, Thomas Mann, Louis Untermeyer, Lillian Hellman, W. E. B. DuBois, Arthur Schnable and Olin Downes as co-sponsors of the "Call and the Conference. (U)

"We shall then seek the participation of great men and women on the Continent, and in the follow-up meetings and educational (U)

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conferences throughout the country. We shall seek the cooperation of United Nations officials, business leaders, foreign artists and scientists. We shall strive to come out with an aggressive program. (U)

"The conference will deal with obstacles that block the path to pease as well as the effects of the world situation on the cultural life of the country. This second aspect will be discussed in panels where we shall also determine the contribution that we can make in our various skills and disciplines towards the realization of peace. (U)

"Enclosed is the Call. We should like to have you join us. Please sign the enclosed card and returned it at your earliest convenience. (U)

"Sincerely yours,

"HARLOW SHAPLEY" (U)

In preparing this letter and selecting the names of the founding co-sponsors, SHAPLEY was informed that in addition to those named, the following had also agreed to be present and to lend their names to the ASP: (U)

ADOLPH STREN (?)
THOMAS EMERSON
HOWARD FAST
MORTON GOULD
IVAR HIRSHMAN
MATTHEW JOSEPHSON (U)
NORMAN MAILER
DON MARTIN
PHILIP MORRISON
IRWIN PANOFSKY
THEODOR ROSEBURY
MAX WEBER

SHAPLEY suggested that before the Call was more broadly circulated, DORNER should obtain the name of one outstanding religious leader. She asserted that the Reverend GUY EMERY SHIPLER was available. SHAPLEY stated that he could be considered a good second choice but that every effort should be made to obtain the Methodist Bishop G. BROMLEY OXNAM. He also stated that the name of some outstanding individual in Chicago should be added to the list and recommended that MAUDE SLY, Cancer Research Expert at the University of Chicago, should be useful. (U)

SHAPLEY also suggested that it might be well to add the name, JO DAVIDSON, to the list. He stated that people had been writing him (U)

letters recently, advising him that he should not affiliate with such known Communist card-carrying members as HOWARD FAST and JO DAVIDSON. SHAPLEY stated, "I don't give a damn whether they carry cards or not. It's quite immaterial to me." Continuing, SHAPLEY stated that JO DAVIDSON was the honorary chairman of the organization; that his name appeared on its letterhead; that if he were good enough for that, he ought to be good enough to be a sponsor of so important an event. No decision was actually reached and as the letter was ultimately dictated, it did not include DAVIDSON's name. (U)

DORNER advised SHAPLEY that in New York City at the moment was a "Mexican painter" (possibly JUAN DIEGO RIVIERA). Said Mexican painter had advised DORNER that Ex-President CARDENAS of Mexico is calling a Congress of Intellectuals at about the same time in Mexico City. This Congress is designed to attract the leading progressive intellectuals of Latin and South America. The Conference was enjoying the official sponsorship of the Mexican government due to the political influence of CARDENAS. The painter had told her that the U. S. Department of State had endeavored to cause the Mexican government to withdraw its sponsorship and had been politely told "to go to hell." SHAPLEY and DORNER enjoyed thoroughly the latter comment and SHAPLEY stated that he would endeavor to learn more of this Conference which would so closely parallel their own. (U)

The foregoing is furnished the Bureau and New York for informative purposes. It is assumed that the New York Field Division will arrange coverage of this Conference when it is held. It is noted that if either the Bureau or New York so desires, it will be possible to have [redacted] and/or [redacted] present. (U) b7D

cc - New York

100-23044
BSG:rol

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-10-2011

Director, FBI

SAC, Boston

1/11/49

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARLOW SHAPLEY;
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS - FCA
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4-ELW 13MP~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW DATE~~ 11/30/82

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

References is made to earlier Boston letters reporting information received from [redacted] and concerned with a contemplated "peace conference" to be staged by the ASP in New York City. Earlier letters have indicated that the "peace conference" would be held February 25, 26, and 27 at the Waldorf Astoria. (U)

On January 7, 1949, [redacted] was present at a conversation between HANNAH DORNER and HARLOW SHAPLEY in which the first press release for the above described peace conference was prepared. This press release reflects that the conferences will occur on March 25, 26 and 27, next at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City. The press release further reflects that the following "intellectuals" have signed the original "call" addressed to approximately 3,000 professional people. The call urges the recipient to participate in the conference. The signers of the call to be afforded publicity as such are the following: LEONARD BERSTEIN, ALGERNON D. BLACK, SARAH GIBSON BLANDING, the Reverend W. RUSSELL BOWIE, Dr. ALLEN BUTLER, ANTON J. CARLSON, HENRY S. CHURCHILL, NORMAN CORWIN, HERBERT JOHN DAVIS of Smith College, OLIN DOWNES, LEON FEUC TWANGER, DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER, the Reverend JOSEPH FLETCHER, CHARLES GRAHAM (identified by SHAPLEY as a man who had recently accepted a responsible position at Oak Ridge), STEFAN HEYM, IRA A. HIRSHMAN, ROBERT W. KENNEY, RUFUS S. CLEMENTS, AARON COPELAND, HALLIE FLANIGAN DAVIS, LEON M. DAVIDOFF, JO DAVIDSON, IRWIN EDMUND, LANGSTON HUGHES, MATHEW JOSEPHSON, ISAAC M. KOLTOFF, ROBERT S. LIND, NORMAN MAILER, PHILIP MORRISON, EDWARD A. PARK of Johns Hopkins, THORNTON W. PAGE, LINUS PAULING, REXFORD TUGWELL, LEON KROLL, the Reverend JOHN HOWARD LOTHROP, THOMAS MANN, EMILE LEYALL (phonetic), OTTO MEYERHOFF, Bishop ARTHUR W. MOULTON, ARTHUR SCHWABEL, The Reverend GUY EMERY SHIPLER, COLSTON E. WARNE, LOUIS UNTERMEYER, JOHN SLOANE, OSWALD E. VEBLEN, JAMES WATERMAN WISE, IRA WOLFER. (U)

In addition, DORNER revealed approximately 150 additional scientists of somewhat less prominance had also agreed to attend the conference and their names will be released in groups of five or ten between now and March. (U)

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~~1:53 PM JAN 18 1949~~

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SHAPLEY advised DORNER he had written a letter to JOSEPH LAVIES, former Ambassador to Moscow, and was certain he would attend and participate in the conference. SHAPLEY also advised he has written a long and friendly letter to Pundit Nehru of India and anticipates that Nehru will furnish a statement to be used in New York in late March. (U)

It was decided not to publicize the participation in this conference of the Reverend Harry Ward inasmuch as many people regard him as "an out-and-out Red" and might remain away rather than be publicly in his company. (U)

Further investigative activity with reference to this conference in New York City is left to the discretion of that office. (U)

The foregoing is provided the Bureau and New York for informative purposes.

BSG:mcd
100-18321
100-23044

cc New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc: Mr. La
Mr. Fl

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

January 13, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

I thought you would be interested in the following information received from a highly reliable confidential source.

On January 7, 1949, Dr. Harlow Shapley conferred with Garrett Birkoff and Karl Sax concerning the possibility of the Russian Government sending some of its outstanding scientists and educators to the United States.

Dr. Shapley is Director of the Harvard Observatory and is known to be active in numerous Communist influenced organizations. Mr. Birkoff is a Professor of Mathematics at Harvard University and Mr. Sax is a member of the Harvard University faculty in Genetics.

Dr. Shapley explained to the above-named men that he had been quietly approached in Washington about one week ago by a highly placed Government official who is "very close to the White House." This unidentified official advised Shapley that information had been received in Washington to the effect that the Russian Government was anxious to send some of its outstanding scientists and educators to the United States. The men would come to this country to exchange ideas of progress with others engaged in the same fields of activity in the United States. Shapley told Birkoff and Sax that he was very doubtful that the Russians were willing to send scientists to this country. According to Shapley, the unidentified Washington official indicated to him that in view of the President's speech in Kansas City wherein the President declared that certain of the Russian leaders were anxious for peace and the more recent appointment of Dean Acheson as Secretary of State were both indications that the cold war was about to end and normal relations between the two countries were to begin.

Dr. Shapley related that the unidentified Government official had pointed out to him that the Russian Government would undoubtedly pay the transportation expenses of its scientists to this country. It would be incumbent upon institutions in the United States to make arrangements under which the visiting Russians could lecture to students at various universities and consult with faculty members in seminar sessions.

(Boston memo 1-11-49 captioned Harlow Shapley; confidential source - tech. on Mr. Shapley)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CBH:GAS

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TIME 1 45 P.M.
DATE 1-19-49
BY

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Dr. Shapley further explained that this unidentified Government official requested him to ascertain what universities would be willing to participate in the program and in what particular fields of science and education they would be willing to play host. The institutions acting as hosts would have to reimburse the visiting Russians to the extent necessary to pay for their room and board as well as traveling expenses while in the United States.

Dr. Shapley contacted Mr. Birkoff to ascertain whether or not the Harvard Department of Mathematics would be willing to participate in the program. Birkoff received the idea with enthusiasm but pointed out that the most renowned Russian mathematicians were not believed to be presently in the good graces of the Soviet Government and it was, therefore, doubtful that any of them would be allowed to leave the Soviet Union. Birkoff expressed the belief that Princeton University and the University of Chicago would undoubtedly participate in the program in as far as mathematics was concerned. Dr. Shapley said he felt certain that William T. Martin, head of the Department of Mathematics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, would be willing to underwrite a part of the program.

During this conference, Mr. Sax informed Dr. Shapley that the geneticists in this country would not be interested in hearing Lysenko, author of the new theory which follows Marx and contradicts natural science. Sax stated that the Russians had done excellent work in animal physiology and fair work in botany. He doubted if the reputable geneticists in Russia, who were opposed to Lysenko, would be allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

In concluding the conference, Dr. Shapley advised Mr. Sax and Mr. Birkoff that after he had determined there was a sufficiently large number of institutions to accommodate a sizable delegation of visiting Russian scientists, he would contact the Russian Ambassador in Washington on a very discreet basis. He would ascertain from the Ambassador whether or not the Soviet Union would accept an invitation if it were to be issued by the United States Government. According to Dr. Shapley, if the Ambassador gives him an affirmative answer then a high official of the United States Government will issue the invitations.

The above information has been submitted to Major General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Intelligence Divisions of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

If additional pertinent data concerning this matter is received you will be promptly advised.

CC - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-10-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: January 18, 1949

To: Director of Intelligence
General Staff
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Colonel A. J. Mead, Jr.
Chief, Security Group

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached copies of a blind memorandum captioned "Dr. Harlow Shapley" dated January 18, 1949, containing information received from a highly confidential source concerning a conference held on January 7, 1949, between Dr. Harlow Shapley, Carreti Birkoff and Karl Sax.

This is submitted for your confidential information and should not be disseminated outside of your Department.

cc Chief of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

cc Director of Special Investigations (I.G.)
United States Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

RECORDED - 118
INDEXED - 118
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Enclosures

CBH:rb

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

January 18, 1949

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY

The following information was received from a highly reliable and confidential source.

On January 7, 1949, Dr. Harlow Shapley conferred with Garrett Birkoff and Karl Sax concerning the possibility of the Russian Government sending some of its outstanding scientists and educators to the United States. Dr. Shapley is Director of the Harvard Observatory and is known to be active in numerous Communist influenced organizations. Mr. Sax is a member of the Harvard University faculty in genetics and Mr. Birkoff is a full professor of mathematics at Harvard University.

Dr. Shapley explained to the above-named men that he had been quietly approached in Washington about one week ago by a highly placed government official who is "very close to the White House." This unidentified official advised Shapley that information had been received in Washington to the effect that the Russian Government was anxious to send some of its outstanding scientists and educators to the United States. These men would come to this country to exchange ideas of progress with others engaged in the same fields of activity in the United States. Shapley expressed doubts that the Russians were willing to send scientists to this country.

According to Dr. Shapley, the unidentified Washington official had indicated to him that in view of the President's speech in Kansas City, wherein the President declared that certain of the Russian leaders were anxious for peace, and the more recent appointment of Dean Acheson as Secretary of State, the cold war was about to end and normal relations between the two countries were to begin. Shapley said that the unidentified government official pointed out to him that the Russian Government would undoubtedly pay the transportation expenses of its scientists to this country. It would be incumbent upon institutions in the United States to make arrangements under which the visiting Russians could lecture to students at various universities and consult with faculty members in seminar sessions.

Dr. Shapley explained that this unidentified government official requested him to ascertain what universities would be willing to participate in the program and in what particular fields of science and education they would be willing to play host. The institutions acting as hosts would have to reimburse the visiting Russians to the extent necessary to pay for their room and board as well as traveling expenses while in the United States.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clark
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CBHoward:rb

ENCLOSURE

Dr. Shapley inquired of Mr. Birkoff whether or not the Harvard Department of Mathematics would be willing to participate in the program. Birkoff received the idea with enthusiasm, but pointed out that the most renowned Russian mathematicians were not believed to be presently in the good graces of the Soviet Government and it was, therefore, doubtful that any of them would be allowed to leave the Soviet Union. Birkoff expressed the belief that Princeton University and the University of Chicago would undoubtedly participate in the program in as far as mathematics was concerned.

Dr. Shapley expressed certainty that William T. Martin, head of the Department of Mathematics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, would be willing to underwrite a part of the program.

During the conference Mr. Sax informed Dr. Shapley that the geneticists in the country would not be interested in hearing Lysenko, author of the new theory which follows Marx and contradicts natural science. Sax expressed the opinion that the Russians had done excellent work in animal physiology and fair work in botany, but stated he doubted if the reputable geneticists in Russia, who were opposed to Lysenko, would be allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

In concluding the conference, Dr. Shapley advised Mr. Birkoff and Mr. Sax that after he had determined that there was a sufficiently large number of institutions to accommodate a sizable delegation of visiting Russian scientists, he was to contact the Russian Ambassador on a very discreet basis. He would ascertain from the Ambassador whether or not the Soviet Union would accept such an invitation if it were to be issued by the United States Government. According to Shapley, if the Ambassador gives him an affirmative answer, then a high official of the United States Government will issue the invitations.

(Source: Boston Memo 1-11-49 re "Harlow Shapley, IS - R. Confidential source; technical on Dr. Shapley)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: January 18, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

There are attached one original and three copies of a blind memorandum captioned "Dr. Harlow Shapley," dated January 18, 1949, containing information received from a highly confidential source concerning a conference on January 7, 1949, between Dr. Shapley, Garrett Birkoff and Karl Sax.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to the Liaison Section for the purpose of personally delivering two copies of the blind memorandum to appropriate authorities of the Atomic Energy Commission, and the original and one copy to Mr. George F. Keenan of the State Department.

CBH:rb

Attachments

2 ccs of memo to ASC 1/24/49.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1/11/49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] has advised of two conversations which occurred on the evening of January 7, 1949. These conversations were between SHAPLEY and GARRETT BIRKOFF and KARL SAX respectively. SAX is a member of the Harvard University faculty in genetics. BIRKOFF is a full professor of mathematics, a member of the Mathematics Department's Governing Board and the chairman of the same department's Committee on Tutors. Since the two conversations concerned the same subject matter, they will be described below as one incident.

b7E

SHAPLEY advised each of the above named men that he had been quietly approached in Washington about one week ago by a highly placed Government official who is "very close to the White House." This unidentified official advised SHAPLEY that information had been received in Washington to the effect that the Russian Government was anxious to send some of its outstanding scientists and educators to the United States. The men would come to this country to exchange ideas of progress with others engaged in the same fields of activity in the United States. SHAPLEY told his listeners that he was very doubtful that the Russians were willing to send scientists to this country. The unidentified Washington official had indicated to him that in view of the President's speech in Kansas City wherein President Truman declared that certain of the Russian leaders were anxious for peace and the more recent appointment of Dean Acheson as Secretary of State were both indications that the cold war was about to end and normal relations between the two countries were to begin. SHAPLEY stated that the unidentified Government official had pointed out to him that the Russian Government would undoubtedly pay the transportation expenses of its scientists to this country. It would be incumbent upon institutions in the United States to make arrangements under which the visiting Russians could lecture to students at various universities and consult with faculty members in seminar sessions.

SHAPLEY alleges that this same unidentified Government official requested him to ascertain what universities would be willing to participate in the program and in what particular fields of science and education they would be willing to play host. The institutions acting as hosts would have to reimburse the visiting Russians to the extent necessary to pay for their room and board as well as traveling expenses while in the United States.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-10-2011

SHAPLEY contacted BIRKOFF to ascertain whether or not the Harvard Department of Mathematics would be willing to participate in the program. BIRKOFF greeted the idea with enthusiasm but pointed out that the most renowned Russian mathematicians were not believed to be presently in the good graces of the Soviet Government and it was, therefore, doubtful that any of them will be allowed to leave the Soviet Union. BIRKOFF stated that Princeton University and the University of Chicago would undoubtedly participate in the program in as far as mathematics was concerned.

SHAPLEY said he felt certain that WILLIAM TED MARTIN (subject of a Security Matter (C) investigation in Boston) as head of the Department of Mathematics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology would be willing to underwrite a part of the program.

When conferring with SAX, SHAPLEY was informed that the geneticists in the country would not be interested in hearing Lysenko, author of the new theory which follows Marx and contradicts natural science. SAX stated that the Russians had done excellent work in animal physiology and fair work in botany. SAX stated that he doubted if the reputable geneticists in Russia, who were opposed to Lysenko, would be allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

SHAPLEY advised each of these men, after he had determined that there was a sufficiently large number of institutions to accommodate a sizable delegation of visiting Russian scientists, he is to contact the Russian Ambassador at Washington on a very discreet basis. He is to ascertain from the latter individual whether or not the Soviet Union would accept such an invitation if it were to be issued by the United States Government. If the Ambassador gives him an affirmative answer, then a high official of the United States Government will issue the invitations.

It is noted that on earlier occasions SHAPLEY has referred to himself as a person of influence with the Honorable George C. Allen, Assistant Secretary of State. He is not known to have any close contacts in the State Department beyond Mr. Allen at this time. The informant and others in his position have been unable to furnish any information reflecting that the unidentified Government official above is Mr. Allen. It is entirely possible that SHAPLEY's recital of the facts is fictitious.

The foregoing is furnished New York and the Bureau for informative purposes. No further investigative activity is suggested in the absence of specific Bureau direction.

BSG:.a
100-16321
cc New York

I think we should send (Hennard) substance to W.N., State, Atomic Energy & all Intelligence Services.
K.

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General

February 21, 1949

Director, FBI

LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Information has recently been received from a highly confidential and reliable source indicating that Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, who is active in the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions-PCA, and who is affiliated with numerous reported Communist influenced organizations, intends to distribute in Congress and to the President "an enormous report" concerning the Loyalty Program. This confidential informant has further related that this report to be distributed by Dr. Shapley recommends that the Loyalty Program is doing more damage than good and must therefore be eliminated.

The above information is being submitted for your information.

The confidential source mentioned above is [redacted] which information was reported to have been received on Jan 16, 1949, by the Boston Office and which was received by letter from Boston dated Jan 20, 1949, in the case entitled, "Laurence Brewster Ellis, FSA, LGE", Bufile 121-8445. b7E

Duplicate yellow for
Harlow Shapley
100-341825

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JEM:hsb

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21 MAR 2 1949

60 MAR 9 1949

Boston File 100-16321
Bureau File 100-341825
[illegible] CHARLES
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Delinquency: On November 3, 1948, the Bureau advised that this case was delinquent and requested a report bringing it up to date. Up to the present time no report has been submitted.

Explanation: This matter has been brought to the attention of the Agent to whom the case is assigned with instructions that it be accorded immediate attention.

100-341825-
[illegible]

Self Inspection Report
Boston Office
January 21, 1949
E. A. S. 21, SAC

100-341825 - 174

RECORDED 29

Date: January 25, 1949

Personal and ~~Confidential~~
By Special Messenger

EX-116

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street
Washington, D. C.

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

You will recall that I have previously furnished you with information concerning the captioned individual.

A reliable and confidential source has recently advised that Harlow Shapley inquired during a conversation concerning the admission into this country of a Hungarian artist by the name of Elmer Vass and his wife, Jean Vass whether the Vass' were of Russian origin. Shapley stated that he would have no trouble getting Elmer Vass into the United States if he were of Russian origin inasmuch as he had worked out a method of getting persons of Russian extraction into the United States.

The above is for your ~~confidential~~ information and should receive no dissemination outside of your department.

DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

JAN 25 3 19 PM '49

EHM:hhr

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
BY
SPECIAL MESSENGER
JAN 26 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. hhr
Mr. Quinlington
Miss Gumm Tamm
Mr. Upton
Miss Holmes

FEB 2 1949

COPY

January 28, 1949

Dear Dr. Shapley:

Your note of January 24 comes to my desk at the same time with a clipping from the New York Herald Tribune which contains a Moscow dispatch by the UP dated January 25 reporting the premiere of a motion picture attacking American cultural "spies" and Soviet scientists who believe that their knowledge belongs to the world. The dispatch, which you may have seen, refers to the film, "Court of Honor", which is an adaptation of Alexander Stein's play of this same name which has been playing to capacity houses at two theaters in Moscow for a year. "Pravda" reviewed the film in three columns of which certain excerpts are given in the UP dispatch. According to the review which praised the film as "a bright example of Soviet art," the film clearly unmasks the slavelike dependence of scientists in capitalistic countries on their bosses, and shows that cosmopolitanism is only a cover for plundering and stealing discoveries for use against democratic countries.

The UP dispatch reviews the plot of the film as follows:

"The film's main story concerns the Soviet discoverer of a painkilling drug who succumbs to 'bourgeois Western science' during a visit to the United States and permits publication of his findings there before they are announced in Russia.

"On learning of their colleague's error, indignant Soviet scientists convene a court of honor at Prime Minister Stalin's personal suggestion and decree severe punishment. The findings of the court condemn the culprit's 'blind belief in pure science, which permits the publication of a Soviet discovery in the bourgeois press without understanding that it means yielding the priorities of Soviet science to imperialistic plunderers.'

"A sub-plot deals with the visit to Russia of American 'Professor Carter,' who is accompanied by intelligence agents to ferret out Soviet scientific secrets under the pretense of a simple 'exchange of scientists.'"

I am

Dr. Harlow Shapley
Harvard College Observatory
Cambridge 38, Mass.

INDEXED - 94
RECORDED - 94
EX-141
EX-141

I am happy to have the copy of the letter which you have received from Ambassador Panyushkin and will see that the appropriate officers in the Department also see it. The coincidence of the receipt of the copy of the Ambassador's letter to you at the same time with this UP dispatch will, I am sure, interest you.

Sincerely yours,

Howland H. Sargeant
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs

COPY

HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY

Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

January 24, 1949

Mr. Howland H. Sargeant
Department of State
21st Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sargeant:

To supplement the file on my correspondence relative to the exchange of scientific personnel with Russia, I enclose a copy of a letter just received from Ambassador A. Panyushkin.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED: HARLOW SHAPLEY

b/r

COPY

January 20, 1949

My dear Dr. Shapley:

Your letter of January 11, 1949, was received and I appreciate your kind offer to render your services in promotion of scientists' exchange between our countries.

Your suggestion will be transferred for consideration to the appropriate Soviet scientific organizations, and upon the receipt of an answer I shall not fail to inform you.

Very respectfully yours,

(SIGNED: A. PANYUSHKIN
Embassy of the
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics
Washington, D. C.

COPY

ENCL.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-22-2026 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Howard

February 21, 1949

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vaughan:

I thought the President and you would be interested in knowing of the proposed "Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace" to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City from March 25-27, 1949, under the sponsorship of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Dr. Harlow Shapley as Chairman of the National Council issued the initial call to this Conference in an article appearing in the "Daily Worker" of January 10, 1949, to "seek a basis for common action for world peace." In this article, Dr. Shapley was quoted as stating "Whatever may be our views in regard to the social, political and economic policies of the Soviet Union, we agree that it is necessary to re-establish American-Soviet understanding and cooperation which alone can make peace possible."

Invitations have been extended to various artists, scientists, educators and clergymen throughout the United States and Europe.

A reliable, confidential informant has advised that Dr. Shapley received information from Soviet Ambassador Alexandre S. Panyushkin that the following Russian nationals would attend this Conference: A. A. Fadeev, Soviet novelist; A. I. Oparin, Acting Secretary of the Soviet Biological Academy; P. A. Pavlenko, Soviet writer; D. D. Shostakovich, world renowned Soviet composer; S. A. Gerasmiov, Soviet motion picture producer; and I. D. Rujonsla (possibly Rujansky), who is not further identified.

The Washington "Post" of February 21, 1949, carried an article in which Dr. Shapley announced the above Russian nationals would attend the Conference.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CBH:esb

RECORDED - 42
INDEXED - 42

FEB 21 1949

MAR 2 1949

185

This informant also advised that Ella Winter, writer who is representing the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in Paris at the present time, had arranged for the attendance of the following French nationals at this Conference: Father John Boule (phonetic), theologian, mathematician and member of the French Assembly; Madame Cotton, physicist; and Paul Elyard, French poet.

Ella Winter proposes to pick up additional representatives in England and Italy.

Irwin Christersen, Cultural Attache of the Norwegian Embassy, will represent Scandinavian science and Frederick L. Schuman, former head of the French Government, will analyze American-Soviet foreign policy at the Conference.

According to the informant, Dr. Shapley has previously discussed this matter generally with Mr. Harwin Sargeant of the State Department and intends to contact Assistant Secretary of State George Allen in the immediate future in order to assure Mr. Allen's cooperation on a confidential basis.

The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was organized in the spring of 1948 by a professional group of the Progressive Citizens of America. Reliable informants have advised that several known Communists as well as a number of Communist sympathizers are officers and members at large of this organization.

If additional pertinent data concerning this Conference is received, it will be furnished to you promptly.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Boston teletype 2-19-49, ASP Council, CI-Tech on Dr. Shapley; Daily Worker 2-21-49, page 2)

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General

February 21, 1949

Director, FBI

LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Information has recently been received from a highly confidential and reliable source indicating that Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, who is active in the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions-PCA, and who is affiliated with numerous reported Communist influenced organizations, intends to distribute in Congress and to the President "an enormous report" concerning the Loyalty Program. This confidential informant has further related that this report to be distributed by Dr. Shapley recommends that the Loyalty Program is doing more damage than good and must therefore be eliminated.

The above information is being submitted for your information.

The confidential source mentioned above is [redacted] which information was reported to have been received on Jan 16, 1949, by the Boston Office and which was received by letter from Boston dated Jan 20, 1949, in the case entitled, "Laurence Brewster Ellis, FSA, LGE", Bufile 121-8445. b7E

EX-47
RECORDED - 42
INDEXED - 42

FEB 23 11 18 AM '49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JEM:hsb

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-22-2010

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Boston, Massachusetts

February 21, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

ATTN: SECURITY DIVISION

Re: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS - C

Dear Sir:

On or about February 16, 1949, Confidential Informant [redacted] b7D advised that he was in receipt of a complaint from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to the effect that Dr. WALTER O. ROBERTS of Boulder, Colorado, in making long distance telephone calls to Harvard University, Kirkland 7600, Extension 892 and 893, encountered transmission noises and that he was in receipt of instructions to check the circuit. It should be noted that Extension 892 is assigned to DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY, and in addition, there are two other extensions on this branch line which is off the Harvard University switchboard. Extension 893 is the extension off the Harvard switchboard assigned to Dr. Menzel. It should be noted that this office is utilizing technical surveillance on Extension 892 and that no technical surveillance is being utilized on Extension 893.

On February 18, 1949, [redacted] b7D requested that the services of this informant be temporarily disconnected in order to permit him to make a check of the circuit. The bridge was disconnected at 2:45 PM on 2/18/49. On the same day [redacted] advised the test had been accomplished and the circuit tested satisfactory and he stated it would be in order to reconnect the bridge. Accordingly, on 2/21/49 at 10:20 AM the bridge was reconnected and the technical surveillance was resumed and placed in full operation.

It has been the experience of this office that there are about two telephone extensions off Extension 892 and the employees in this office are very curious and occasionally will listen in on one of the extensions. It does not appear, however, any trouble was located at this end of the circuit and it is suggested to the Bureau that in the event the Bureau has any technical coverage in the vicinity of the point of origin that it might desire to recheck the circuit and take such action as is necessary to insure that it is in satisfactory operating condition.

Very truly yours,

CEP:MP

RECORDED - 116

INDEXED - 116

1/00-341825

F B E.A.SOUCY
SAC

11 MAR 2 1949

MAR 1 1949

62-341825-

5 - Bureau
2 - Boston
1 - Denver
1 - S.F.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3-10-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ReBulet March 3, 1949.

This will advise that a report on this subject was dictated in January, but because of the pressure of deadline cases it has not been possible to afford the matter constant typing attention.

It is anticipated that the report will reach the Bureau not later than March 23 next.

BSG:ac
100-16321

G.I.R.-7

100-341825-188

RECORDED - 68

EX-22

F B I

12 MAR 11 1949

FIVE

FD-143

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Boston, Massachusetts
March 2, 1949

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title HARLOW SHAPLEY

Character of Case Internal Security - R
Field Office Boston
CONF. INFT. Symbol Number [redacted] b7E
Type of Surveillance: (Technical or Microphone) Technical

1. Subject's name and address:

HARLOW SHAPLEY, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.
(Harvard Observatory)

2. Location of technical operation:

Boston Office

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorized 10/23/46 - Installed 10/30/46
(discontinued temporarily 5/15/47 - reinstalled 6/10/47)

G.I.R.-3

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

CONF. INFT. Installation [redacted] on residence at same address - 3/4/47) b7E

RECORDED - 68 100-341825-189
INDEXED - 68
F EB 11
31 MAR 15 1949

COPY DESTROYED
R83 JAN 29 1960

EX-19

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved: Informant has provided information concerning founding and organization of ASP Council, voluminous detail, including plans to import D.Shostakovich and four other Russians, contacts with Russian Embassy, Henry Hill Collins set forth in numerous Boslets captioned "ASP Council, IS-C." Informant also furnished data re Shapley's attempts to influence State Dept Sec.Acheson in this matter. This material is usually of an extraordinary nature and is furnished Bureau and NYC by teletype and Air Mail letter.

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

$16.50 per month for leased lines

10. Remarks (By SAC):

It is recommended this installation be continued.

E.A.SOUCY,SAC

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director: This surveillance has been extremely productive on a local and national basis from the standpoint of following questionable scientific groups and individuals. It has enabled us to keep abreast of pro-Russian and pro-Communist contacts and associates of Harlow Shapley. I recommend that this surveillance be continued.

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: March 3, 1949

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: Dr. Harlow Shapley
IS - C

[redacted] b7E

TIME OF CALL: 9:15 AM
3-3-49
TIME DICTATED: 10:30 AM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

In connection with the attached letter from the Boston office setting forth difficulties encountered in connection with the technical surveillance on the above named subject, SAC Soucy was telephonically contacted. Special Agent J. M. Matter of the Laboratory was put on the line and advised the sound man at Boston, Special Agent C. E. Pelletier, of the following measures which could be taken to eliminate the transmission loss caused by the technical. A repeat coil such as the 94E or 125A could be installed on the leased line at the source of the technical or at the first exchange through which the leased line passed. The repeat coil should be wired for a three to one ratio with the plant being on the low end of the ratio. This equipment has been used successfully in other instances of transmission losses due to long leased lines.

In the event a repeat coil is not used, a Western Electric 111B mechanical pre-amplifier installed at the source of the technical or at the first exchange through which the leased line passes could be used. The 111B would prevent any drain on the subject's line and would supply sufficient gain for Bureau uses. While this is not the standard telephone company use of the 111B, such installations have been successfully used on other technicals by the Bureau.

Special Agent Pelletier stated that he would keep the Bureau advised as to the results of the above suggestion.

ACTION:

None

ENCL

JMM:MCS

EX-47

RECORDED - 140
INDEXED - 140

G.I.R.-7

100-34825-190

19 MAR 11 1949

160

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-22-2010

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Boston, Massachusetts

CONFIDENTIAL

February 25, 1949

Director, FBI

RE: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS-C
[redacted] b7E

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter to Bureau 2/21/49.

On February 23, 1949, Mr. Eliot K. Grant, Legal Department, New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, advised that he was in the process of drafting a reply to the letter from the district manager of the Telephone Company at Denver, Colorado, with respect to the complaint which the latter received concerning the loss of transmission on long distance telephone calls to Extension 892 of Kirkland 7600, which is the switchboard of Harvard University.

Mr. Grant desired to know whether it would be permissible to confidentially inform the district manager at Denver of the fact that there is a technical surveillance on extension 892 without disclosing the identity of the agency maintaining it. He was advised that under no circumstances was he to disclose this fact. Mr. Grant then inquired about the possibility of having a Bureau Agent call on the telephone contact at Denver in an effort to suppress this complaint. He was informed that this would not be possible.

It was suggested that possibly the Telephone Company could add some sort of auxiliary equipment to the leased line in order to eliminate some of the transmission loss and he advised that this was considered and was ruled out as not being successful. Mr. Grant stated that he would hold his reply in abeyance pending receipt of advice from this office.

The matter was discussed with [redacted] who is a contact of this office and it appears that the long distance calls are put through to extensions 892 and 893 of the Harvard switchboard. It would arouse the suspicions of the switchboard operator if orders were issued to route all such calls on extension 893 only, and it would also possibly arouse suspicion if captioned subject were given a new extension number on the switchboard inasmuch as captioned subject and Dr. Menzel, to whom these calls are made, are located on the same floor of the Harvard Observatory. b7D

ENCLOSURE

The leased line goes through the Kirkland Exchange, Cambridge, thence

cc detached in Ltr 3/3 JMM

100-341825 RECORDED - 113

EX-116 MAR 11 1949

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Director, FBI February 25, 1949

to the Bowdoin Exchange in Boston, thence to the Milk Street Exchange, Boston, to the cable entering this office where the circuit is protected by .5 fixed condensers. The total distance of the leased line is about six to seven miles.

[redacted] who supervised the tests on the subscriber's line, advised that there is a transmission loss of minus 8.5 DB's with the leased line and all monitoring equipment connected. When the bridge was disconnected during the test, the total transmission loss was minus .4. About .8 loss was attributed to the line from the Milk Street Exchange to the monitoring plant, and about 7.6 loss was attributed from the Milk Street Exchange through the leased line to the Kirkland Exchange. If a .02 mfd condenser were to be installed on the tip and ring side of the bridge connecting the working multiple appearance with the leased line, it would undoubtedly remedy the loss on the subscriber's line. However, it would greatly reduce the volume coming over the leased line to the monitoring plant. [redacted] stated that the loss over the leased line is normal and the installation of a new leased line would not remedy the situation. b7D

I would appreciate the immediate advice of the Bureau in order to inform Mr. Grant, who is preparing his reply as it is possible that the Bureau might have a plan to correct the trouble, in which case Mr. Grant can inform the district manager at Denver that the trouble has been corrected.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Soucy
SAC

CEP:MP
AM

cc - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher

72367

March 7, 1949

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers
Executive Secretary
National Security Council
Old State Department Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

I thought you would be interested in knowing of the proposed "Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace" to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City from March 25-27, 1949, under the sponsorship of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Dr. Harlow Shapley as Chairman of the National Council issued the initial call to this Conference in an article appearing in the "Daily Worker" of January 10, 1949, to "seek a basis for common action for world peace." In this article, Dr. Shapley was quoted as stating "Whatever may be our views in regard to the social, political and economic policies of the Soviet Union, we agree that it is necessary to re-establish American-Soviet understanding and cooperation which alone can make peace possible."

Invitations have been extended to various artists, scientists, educators and clergymen throughout the United States and Europe.

A reliable, confidential informant has advised that Dr. Shapley received information from Soviet Ambassador Alexandre A. Panyushkin that the following Russian nationals would attend this Conference: A. A. Fadeev, Soviet novelist; A. I. Oparin, Acting Secretary of the Soviet Biological Academy; P. A. Pavlenko, Soviet writer; D. D. Shostakovich, world renowned Soviet composer; S. A. Gerasimov, Soviet motion picture producer; and I. D. Rujensla (possibly Rujansky), who is not further identified.

The Washington "Post" of February 21, 1949, carried an article in which Dr. Shapley announced the above Russian nationals would attend the Conference.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
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Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
BY
SPECIAL MESSENGER
MAR 8 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 9
100-341[illegible]-1
F B I
45 MAR 15 1949

EX-1

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

This informant also advised that Ella Winter, writer who is representing the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in Paris at the present time, had arranged for the attendance of the following French nationals at this Conference: Father John Boule (phonetic), theologian, mathematician and member of the French Assembly; Madame Cotton, physicist; and Paul Eluard, French poet.

Ella Winter proposes to pick up additional representatives in England and Italy.

Irwin Christensen, Cultural Attache of the Norwegian Embassy, will represent Scandinavian science and Frederick L. Schuman, former head of the French Government, will analyze American-Soviet foreign policy at the Conference.

A reliable confidential informant has also advised that Dr. Harlow Shapley, Chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and Soviet Ambassador Alexandre A. Panyushkin recently discussed the possibility of a concert by Shostakovich, Sergei Koussevitsky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Washington, D. C. The Soviet Ambassador reportedly expressed the opinion that such a concert would have a definite propaganda value. Dr. Shapley has consulted with Koussevitsky, Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Business Manager of the Orchestra. These individuals indicated a willingness to undertake such a Concert provided that the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions could obtain Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C. for April 11, 1949. The Orchestra will not appear in Washington on any other date or at any other Hall.

Sergei Koussevitsky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra have agreed to appear with Shostakovich in Philadelphia on April 12, 1949 if such an appearance is agreeable with the Soviet Composer.

The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was formed in the spring of 1948 by a professional group of the Progressive Citizens of America. Reliable informants have advised that numerous Communists as well as a number of Communist sympathizers are active members at large of this organization.

Additional pertinent data concerning this concert is being obtained and will be furnished to you promptly.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

(teletype 2-19-49, ASP Council, CI-Tech on Dr. Shapley; New Worker 2-21-49, page 2; 100-356137-28)

March 7, 1949

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vaughan:

Reference is made to my memorandum of February 21, 1949, advising of the intended plans of D. D. Shostakovich, world renowned Soviet composer, and four other Russian nationals to attend the "Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace" to be held in New York City from March 25-27, 1949, under the sponsorship of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

A reliable confidential informant has now advised that Dr. Harlow Shapley, Chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and Soviet Ambassador Alexandre A. Panyushkin recently discussed the possibility of a concert by Shostakovich, Sergei Koussevitsky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Washington, D. C. The Soviet Ambassador reportedly expressed the opinion such a concert would have a definite propaganda value.

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Sergei Koussevitsky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra have agreed to appear with Shostakovich in Philadelphia on April 12, 1949, if such an appearance is agreeable with the Soviet composer.

If additional pertinent data concerning this matter is received it will be furnished to you promptly.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

CBH:asg:mhc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
MAR 8 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 9
100-356127-128
INDEXED - 101
15 MAR 15 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: February 24, 1949

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
ESPIONAGE - R.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

A recent news item appearing in the Washington Post reflected that an announcement was made by Dr. Harlow Shapley, of the Harvard Observatory, reflecting that a number of Soviet scientists were proceeding to the United States to attend a conference on "Culture and Scientific Matters for World Peace." This conference allegedly will take place March 25,26, and 27 at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. According to the news item, Dr. Shapley is Chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Whitson, Espionage Section, Mr. Roach checked at the State Department to determine if the State Department had any knowledge of the Russian scientists proceeding to this country. Mr. Neal, after making appropriate inquiries, advised that the State Department has no knowledge of these individuals proceeding to the United States. Neither has the Embassy in Moscow as of this date received a request for United States visas. Mr. Neal explained that if these people are to come to the United States, they must be passed upon by high policy level in the State Department. With this in mind, Mr. Neal desires to know what information the Bureau has concerning the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to the Espionage Section for its information and to the Internal Security Section so that appropriate information may be compiled on the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions for transmittal to the State Department. This information should be made available to the Liaison Section for personal delivery to the State Department.

G. I. R. -7

RECORDED - 127
INDEXED - 127

1/00-341825-193
F B I
31 MAR 21 1949

RRR:tlc

62APR4 1949

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover.
Director of F.B.I.
Washington.
Personal.

EDMUND PENDLETON TURNER
1311 THIRTIETH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

House Spy Probers Eye Dr. Shapley

By TONY SMITH Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

The House Un-American Activities Committee is showing considerable interest in Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard University professor, and his National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, it was learned today.

The committee plans to put a statement concerning the astronomer in the Congressional Record Wednesday or Thursday. Then, it was said, its members may find it necessary to bring him to Washington for questioning Friday, the day he is scheduled to greet a delegation of Russian Communists arriving in New York for his "World Peace Conference."

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY

INTERESTED IN VISAS

The committee wants to know from Dr. Shapley how he managed to convince the State Department that Soviet Composer Dmitri Shostakovich and four other Russians should be given visas to come here. Their admission to this country was opposed by Justice Department officials, it was learned.

Also, the committee is particularly interested in the list of sponsors of the New York conference. So far, 524 have been named. Many of them were said by a committee source to have been connected with the "Committee of 1000" which Dr. Shapley formed two years ago for the expressed purpose of working for abolition of the Un-American Activities Committee.

The list so far shows representation from 51 universities and colleges. Columbia University in New York has 17 representatives listed.

One sponsor withdrew over the week-end. Dr. Sarah Blandings Gibson, Vassar College president, said she was getting out because she was convinced there would not be "a fair balance of opinion" at the conference.

COUNTER-RALLY

At the same time, plans were announced for a counter-rally by Prof. Sidney Hook, New York University philosophy professor. He said the assembly would be "for democratic Americans who oppose totalitarianism." He told newsmen Dr. Shapley would be welcome to address this gathering.

Dr. Shapley's conference, Prof. Hook charged, will be more of a war conference than a peace conference. "Its real purpose," he said, "is to further the war of the Soviet Union against the free culture of the West."

eral Bureau of Investig

United States Department of Justice

Boston, Massachusetts

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 23, 1949

Director, FBI

Attn: Security Division

RE: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
Internal Security - C
[redacted]
CONF. INF'T.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with instructions, a 94-E Repeating Coil and a 1. mfd fixed condenser connected 3;1 ratio was installed at the bridge of this technical surveillance. On March 17, 1949, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that a test of the subscriber's line disclosed that the loss was reduced to normal. A schematic diagram is being attached.

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

It appears, however, that the installation of the coil also reduced the voltage on the leased line so that there is insufficient voltage to kick off the buzzer and the light which operate from a B-365 type relay. This office is now engaged in attempting to correct the situation, and the Bureau will be kept advised.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-22-2010

Very truly yours,

DEFERRED-RECORDING

E. A. SOUCY
SAC

CEP:MP

Noted 3/25/49 jmm.

RECORDED - 119

INDEXED - 119

EX-141

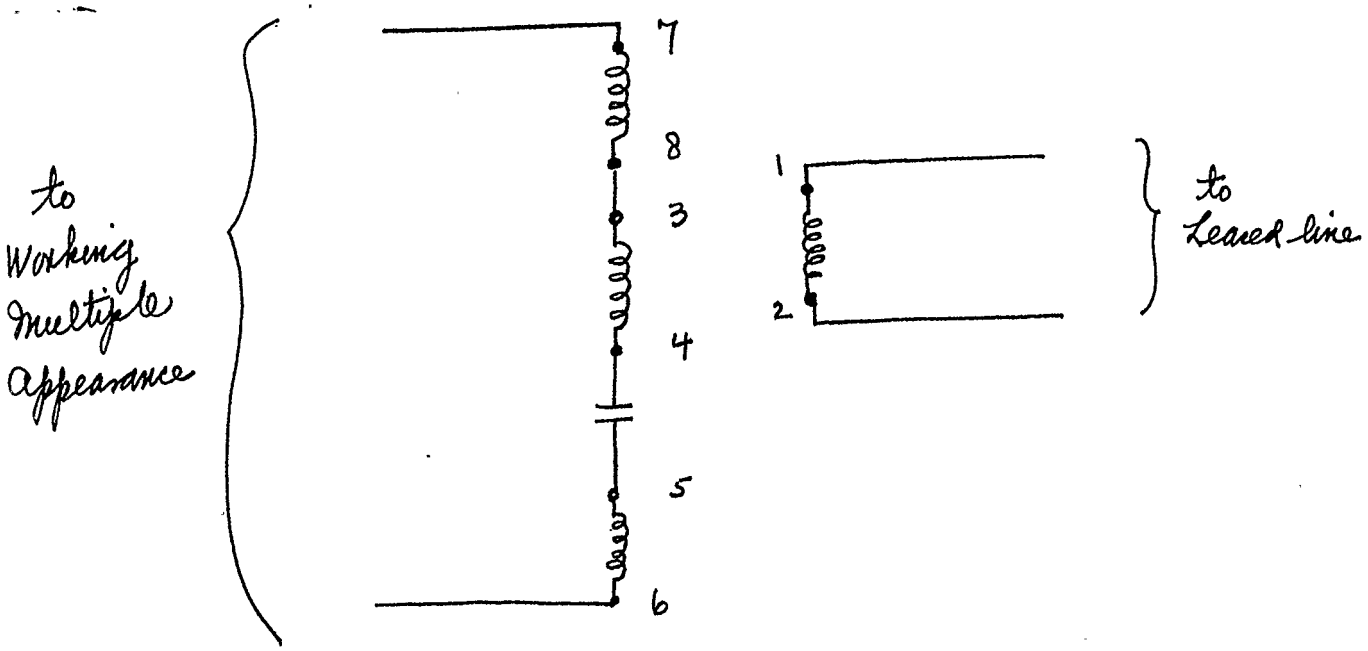
100-34125-195
E B I
23 MAR 31 1949

EX-141

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

60 APR 11 1949

94-E Repeating Coil 3:1 Ratio
1. MFD Condenser
Connected at Bridge



ENCLOSURE

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FOI/PA# 1451907-001

Total Deleted Page(s) = 9
Page 51 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 54 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 56 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 69 ~ b7D;
Page 157 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 177 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 192 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 193 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 260 ~ Referral/Direct;

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X For this Page X
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 24 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Lester
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM BOSTON 11 24 3-23 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS-C. BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE FOUR ONE EIGHT TWO FIVE. REPORT OF SA BRENTON S. GORDON, BOSTON, DATED MARCH TWENTY TWO NINETEEN FORTYNINE, AS INSTANCES OF EARLIER REPORTS, NO DISTRIBUTION BEING MADE AT BOSTON TO OUTSIDE AGENCIES UNTIL APRIL SIX, NINETEEN FORTYNINE IN ORDER THAT BUREAU MAY EDIT REPORT IF DEEMS SUCH NECESSARY.

SOUCY

RECORDED - 68 100-341125-196

EX-118

FBI

APR 7 1949

COR PLS FIRST LINE THIRD GROUP SHOULD BE "IS

HFC PLS

5 APR 13 1949

SAC, Boston

April 4, 1949

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
100-341823-196

RECORDED - 68

Reurtel 3-24-49.

You are authorized to distribute report as requested in your referenced teletype.

EHM:EHW

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
APR 4 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Lease
Gandy

APR 18 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 FD-143

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 3/18/49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.
Character of Case Internal Security - C
Field Office Boston
Symbol Number [redacted] CONF. INFT. b2
Type of Surveillance: (Technical or Microphone) Technical

1. Subject's name and address:

HARLOW SHAPLEY, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.
Tel. - Kirkland 1339

2. Location of technical operation:

Boston Office

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorized February 20, 1947 - Installed March 4, 1947
(temporarily disconnected 5/15/47 - reinstalled 6/10/47)

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

[redacted] installed 10/30/46 on Subject's Office in the Harvard Observatory. b2

RECORDED - 76

COPY DESTROYED
JAN 29 1960

INDEXED - 76

EX-137

13 APR 5 1949

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved: Detailed data concerning Nat'l Council ASP "Peace Conference" plans for 3/25-3/27/49 rec'd. Said data reflected names of persons contacting Sec. of State and Attny Gen'l in effort to obtain visas for foreign guests; names of speakers, identities of known CP and non-CP participants. Material forwarded Bureau by letter and teletype.

58 APR 13 1949

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No. Shapley uses this line when he wants "super-confidence." He is certain it is not "tapped," but is suspicious of other phones.

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

Cost - Milease	$7.50
2 loops @ $3	6.00
	13.50 per month

10. Remarks (By SAC):

It is recommended this installation be continued.

E.A.SOUCY,SAC

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

This surveillance has been extremely productive on a local and national basis from the standpoint of following questionable scientific groups and individuals. It has enabled us to keep abreast of pro-Russian and pro-Communist contacts and associates of Harlow Shapley. I recommend that this surveillance be continued.

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-20-2010

RECORDED - 61

100-341825 - 198

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: April 15, 1949

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to previous information furnished to you concerning the captioned individual.

A confidential and reliable informant has recently advised this Bureau that Harlow Shapley informed Christine Buechner that he had not received any information that your Department would or would not provide "the appropriation". According to the informant, Shapley asserted that it was imperative that this money be obtained because last year's appropriation was insufficient and he had advanced $2,000 of the Harvard Observatory's money to Buechner's Committee. The informant further stated that Shapley planned on replacing this money from the new State Department appropriation. According to the informant, Shapley further informed Buechner that he had a personal feeling that the State Department was trying to ease him out of the way.

According to this same informant, Shapley subsequently told Buechner to contact Watson Davis in Washington, D. C. and to have Davis lunch with Lawrence W. Morris (phonetic) of the State Department and that Davis should attempt to obtain information relating to the above appropriation from Morris. Christine Buechner has been reported to this Bureau as the chairman of a committee in charge of exchanging scientific publications between this country and members of the Latin American group. Her committee is reportedly supported by funds received from the State Department's Division of Cultural Relations with Latin America. It was further reported that Buechner's committee operated technically under the direction of Shapley and the Harvard Observatory and that the funds of this committee are channeled through the Observatory office. According to the informant, Buechner was afraid that her committee would not receive an appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, next, from the Department of State.

The above is furnished for your confidential information and it is requested that no dissemination of this material be made outside of your office.

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Clavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 18 1949
SPECIAL MESSENGER

EHM/mp

(Confidential informant [redacted] b2
Technical Surveillance on Harlow Shapley
100-341825-198)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 20 1949

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-20-2010

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hesko	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 4-8-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2 [redacted] has furnished the following information concerning the subject on April 5 and 6, 1949.

On April 5, the informant was present when HARLOW SHAPLEY had a conversation with one ROGER SPAULDING. The latter person is in charge of the Harvard campaign to raise money which will endow a graduate school in science. SPAULDING had contacted SHAPLEY in order to ascertain if SHAPLEY had any likely contributors among that group of people with whom he had been in contact over the week-end of March 25-27, 1949 at New York City. The latter occasion was the Peace Conference staged by the NCASP. SHAPLEY did not provide any definite information to SPAULDING. He stated that as far as graduate work at the Harvard Observatory was concerned he felt that he did not need additional funds. SHAPLEY stated he was confident that he would very likely obtain from the Atomic Energy Commission some $20,000 to $30,000 in the next few days. This money will be furnished for non-classified research on interstellar space. It appears that the so called "throbbing stars" are motivated by atomic energy released by nature in the heavens. SHAPLEY stated that it appeared to him to be a certainty that he would get this money before July 1, inasmuch as the Atomic Energy Commission was anxious to expend the money from its current appropriations. SHAPLEY further stated he planned to be in Albany on April 7, to confer with FRED NEAL, formerly of the State Department, who had sufficient contacts in the AEC to clinch the deal.

On April 6, 1949 SHAPLEY engaged in a conversation with CHRISTINE BUECHNER. It is recalled that BUECHNER is the chairman of a committee in charge of exchanging scientific publications between this country and members of the Latin American group. Her committee is supported by funds received from the State Department's Division of Cultural Relations with Latin America. BUECHNER told SHAPLEY that something was wrong in Washington and it might be that her committee would not receive an appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, next. It is noted that BUECHNER's committee operates technically under the direction of SHAPLEY and the Harvard Observatory and that the funds are channeled through the Observatory office. SHAPLEY stated he had not received information that the State Department would not provide the appropriation but neither had he been told that it would.

Bad country AEC advised of this 4-20-49 Cmp

Letter to Head 4-15-49

RECORDED - 9
INDEXED - 9
EX-138

F B I
13 APR 11 1949

Rec:md
100-16321

COPY DESTROYED
JAN 1985

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 8, 1949

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

This will advise that one copy of the report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON in the instant case dated March 27, 1948, has been furnished IDAF, Westover Field, Massachusetts.

BSG:FCG
100-16321

G.I.R.D.

RECORDED - 110

100 - 341825 - 199
F B I

31 APR 11 1949

196

EX-11

53 APR 13 1949

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-14-2011

FD-7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS [redacted] FILE NO. 100-16321 HLL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	3-22-1949	3/27 - 12/31 1948	BRENTON S. GORDON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
HARLOW SHAPLEY	INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

13931 4/23/49

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

373905

Additional background data concerning Subject set forth herein. He continues to act as leading figure in the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, Progressive Citizens of America and in the Committee of 1000. His efforts in behalf of EDWARD U. CONDON, against the Mundt-Nixon Bill, for the American-Russian Institute as known set forth. Additional known contacts with the Russian and Polish Government personnel set forth. Also described is available information concerning other contacts with persons or causes apparently related to the Communist movement. (U)

A.M. 3/29/49 LMP

cc to State Dept
cc to ONI 3-31-49
cc to SDA, Bstn.
cc to AE

7-2-84
Classified by SP2TAP/CLM
Declassify on: OADR
77 Civ 949(CLB)

- P -

REFERENCE: BUREAU FILE 100-341825.
Report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON, dated March 27, 1948, at Boston.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DETAILS: BACKGROUND DATA:

The following information concerning the Subject's personal history is in addition to that set forth in reference report.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	Special Agent in Charge	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		100-341825-200

RECORDED - 82
INDEXED - 23

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4 - BOSTON
1 - WASHINGTON FIELD (INF.)
1 - IDA, GOVERNORS ISLAND
1 - IDAF, WESTOVER FIELD

32 APR [illegible] FIVE

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

Boston Confidential Informant T-I has advised that [redacted]

[redacted] T-I advised that HARLOW SHAPLEY is one of a pair of identical twins. He left high school in Missouri in his sophomore year and went to Chicago, Illinois to become a newspaper man. He started as a copyboy and ultimately became a staff reporter on a Chicago paper. After a brief experience in the latter field he came to realize he would need a college degree in order to become successful in the publishing field. He, therefore, returned to his home town in Missouri and commenced again his high school education. To the memory of T-I he finished 2 and one fraction years of high school in approximately 6 months. He completed the degree course at the University of Missouri with like rapidity. While at college he took two courses in astronomy because they looked like "snap courses." He discovered that he liked the field and has been an astronomer since.

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b7D

T-I stated that SHAPLEY still likes to see his name in printer's ink and had a great personal ambition for news publicity. The Informant [redacted] feels that many of the "sensational" statements made by him are based upon a desire to obtain publicity rather than for the purpose of accurately portraying a situation or fact.

T-I further advised that SHAPLEY is the most opinionated man he has ever known and one who enjoys complete confidence in himself. He is described as being adept in criticizing others but unable to stand any criticism of himself. Any criticism of his political opinions is always greeted by "you just don't understand the situation."

T-I further advised that [redacted] he has known and been associated with SHAPLEY he has never known him to be insincere. He usually means exactly what he says insofar as opinions on personalities, public affairs and scientific matters are concerned.

T-I declared that SHAPLEY sincerely advocated HENRY WALLACE for President of the United States, and sincerely believed until the last moment that he would win the election.

T-I concluded by advising that SHAPLEY's identical twin finished his

100-341835-

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

high school education in normal fashion and has since been a farmer at the family homestead in Missouri.

Confidential Informants T-2 and T-3 advised that between March and mid-December, 1948, SHAPLEY became increasingly cautious about making public statements having to do with politics, civil liberties and pending legislation. SHAPLEY advised T-2 in September, 1948 that he was unable to further publicly endorse HENRY WALLACE. He advised Informant that certain of the Harvard Alumni were complaining about him to the President of the University. Since the complainants were invariably people who had been accustomed to donate large sums to the University coffers, the Harvard officials were inclined to regard SHAPLEY's political activity unfavorably, and so advised him. 4(u)

T-2 advised that as early as June, 1948 when the Progressive Party wished to utilize a public statement made by SHAPLEY in printing Wallace campaign literature, SHAPLEY refused permission. He pointed out the favorable words written about him in the New York World Telegram and Washington Times Herald at an earlier date and said "They regard me as the American Communist Pope. The important people in the United States think these things have got to be made known, I am through, I have been loosing political weight." 4(u)

Confidential Informant Boston T-4 7, 4(u) [redacted] offered the following estimate of SHAPLEY, based upon his association with him: "He is a stubborn advocate of his own ideas and one of the supreme egotists of our time. He has an inherent disloke for authority, and will invariably do the opposite to what he is told or supposed to do."

b6
b7C
b7D

ACTIVITIES IN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS; DIVISION OF PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA:

As indicated in reference report, SHAPLEY was one of the founders and a National Vice Chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America. The

reference report further reflects that in his activities in the latter organization provisions were made for the establishment of an independent citizens group of professional people of the PCA members which was to occur at that time when the PCA became the Progressive Party.

[Boston T-1] &(4) advised that on February 13, 1948 SHAPLEY, after a conference with ALICE BARROWS (whom the Informant stated SHAPLEY always described as a former Communist Party member) and JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, appeared to set up the ASP Council. BARROWS at the time was the Executive Secretary designate of the new organization and JOHN HOWARD LAWSON occupied a position on the West Coast of the United States comparable to that of SHAPLEY on the East Coast in preparing to form the new group. It is noted JOHN HOWARD LAWSON is one of the much publicized "Hollywood 10" who are appealing a conviction of contempt of Congress after refusing to answer certain questions put to them by the House Committee of un-American Activities.

[T-1] &(4) advised that it was SHAPLEY who prepared the letters of invitation to be mailed to artists, scientists and professional people, such as doctors, lawyers, teachers, to join with him in establishing an independent citizens organization. The purposes of this organization were to be generally those of the PCA, but the organization was to be of the "Cultural Political" type and was not to commit itself openly to support HENRY WALLACE. This Informant advised that it was SHAPLEY who determined that the first meeting of the new group would occur in New York City on April 6, 1948, and that every effort should be made to avoid publicity. He expressed fear of a "smear campaign," to be waged against the ASP by a hostile press and Congressional Committee. SHAPLEY told Informant that in an effort to operate in the most secret fashion contact by mail with HANNAH DORNER was through a mail drop. Informant advised that SHAPLEY has on various occasions identified DORNER as a CP member and as the real Executive Secretary of a number of organizations mentioned in this report whose headquarters are in New York City and with which SHAPLEY identified DORNER. After an unhappy publicity break on the Committee of 1000 she came to the conclusion that her telephone wires were &(4) tapped and that her mail was being opened. SHAPLEY advised [T-1] that in view of this he avoided making unnecessary telephone contact with DORNER and addressed his mail to her through a mail drop, i. e. SIDNEY ROWEN (a girl), The Royalton, New York City.

[Boston T-1] (S-U) further advised that in mid-March, 1948 SHAPLEY was contacted by one SAUL B. NEWMAN and asked to recommend a speaker for a PCA meeting in New Haven. The people present were to be of the professional type and NEWMAN wished to have an authority on the then coming Italian elections who would be certain to support the Wallace Foreign Policy. [T-1] (S-U) advised that SHAPLEY, through LUIGI JACCHIA of his own Observatory Staff, learned that GEORGE SALVEMINI, an Italian refugee scholar at Harvard College, was opposed to the Marshall Plan, and the State Department "interference" in the Italian elections. He further learned that SALVEMINI approved the Wallace statement that the United States was interfering in the Italian elections. After gaining this information, SHAPLEY recommended SALVEMINI as an ideal speaker for the New Haven group.

Confidential Informant T-5 noted that SHAPLEY's political viewpoint on this event and at this time coincided with that then being expressed in the news and editorials of the Daily Worker, East Coast Communist newspaper. (S-U)

The same source advised that again in March he was present when SHAPLEY conferred with ALICE BARROWS regarding the principal officers who were to direct the affairs of the ASP. BARROWS suggested that JO DAVIDSON and ALBERT EINSTEIN would make honorary co-chairmen. SHAPLEY stated that DAVIDSON alone would be honorary chairman. SHAPLEY stated that DAVIDSON and EINSTEIN were both Jewish and it would not be politically wise to have 2 Jewish men as honorary heads of the organization. BARROWS said that she did not know that DAVIDSON was Jewish. SHAPLEY replied that he had already discussed the matter with EINSTEIN who had identified DAVIDSON as a person of Jewish origin whose racial affiliation is not generally known. He further stated that EINSTEIN was of the opinion that the organization would not fare well if its letterhead showed as the first two names thereon a native and an alien refugee Jew. It is noted that when ultimately formed, JO DAVIDSON alone held the post of honorary chairman. (S-U)

[T-1] (S-U) advised that in April, 1948 the Subject signed a letter of authority enabling RUTH EMERY to establish a bank account in the name of the Massachusetts Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Confidential Informant T-6 was present in mid-April of 1948 when SHAPLEY designated HANNAH DORNER the Executive Secretary of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions. SHAPLEY selected the regional and professional officers of the group as well as the Executive Committee. He designated these people before they had accepted the office or before they had been nominated by anyone. He advised DORNER of his first choice for each office and of his second choice. The second choice was to be utilized in the event the first could not or would not accept. At the same time he approved plans for a "peace conference" to be staged by the organization as its first public event, in New York City on June 5,6,7, 1948. He also directed that a simultaneous conference of a similar nature should occur in Los Angeles. He selected the persons who were to participate in both conferences. He accomplished the latter by advising DORNER as to what persons would be acceptable and what persons would be unacceptable. It has been noted by T-6 that the persons selected by SHAPLEY were those who ultimately held the positions as demonstrated by letterheads of the organization. (4)

Confidential Informant T-2 has been able to corroborate a good part of the information in instant item. It can be noted that the majority of the people selected by SHAPLEY for these posts are or have been the subjects of Bureau security investigations. (4)

Confidential Informant T-6 further advised that on May 20, 1948 there occurred in New York City a public meeting sponsored by the Committee of 1000. PAUL ZYBORKIS, a national officer of the Committee of 1000 solicited SHAPLEY to appear at this meeting inasmuch as SHAPLEY had selected the speaker and the chairman. SHAPLEY advised ZYBORKIS that he would be unable to appear because he already committed to attend a meeting of the ASP in New York at the same time. ZYBORKIS told SHAPLEY that he would obtain for him a "release" from the ASP meeting in order that he could attend the Committee of 1000 public meeting. SHAPLEY advised Informant that ZYBORKIS did not understand the situation; that ZYBORKIS could not get him a release. SHAPLEY further told the Informant, "I run the ASP - it is my field - International stuff you know." (4)

[Confidential Informant Boston T-1] (4) advised that in May, 1948 there was considerably news publicity and comment concerning an exchange of notes between the governments of the USSR and the United States concerning Russia's proposal for a two power discussion of certain topics suggested by HENRY WALLACE. The government of the United States refused to

participate in any conference looking towards international agreement effecting the peace settlements in Europe outside the councils of the UN. [Boston T-1 plus] stated that following the exchange of notes by MOLOTOV and Ambassador SMITH, SHAPLEY dictated a statement which the ASP office in New York was to circulate among its members for approval and signature. In dictating the statement, SHAPLEY stated that it should not be publicized until all the members who would approve it had signed it and it could then be released to the press. The statement as dictated by SHAPLEY follows:

"The reference to an American-Soviet conference contained in the recent exchange of notes between Bedell Smith and Molotov, and the declaration by Premier Stalin of the USSR's willingness to accept the topics suggested by HENRY WALLACE as a tentative basis for a conference have been greeted with hope and enthusiasm by the peoples of both countries and of the entire world.

Although we have been dismayed by the refusal of the President and of the State Department to welcome the overture, we are convinced that this opportunity to end the cold war and exciting the flames of war hysteria still can and must by seized upon as the first essential step towards real world peace. We consider the Administration's position inexcusable. While it is true that world peace can be achieved only through a strong United Nations, it is also true that the United Nations will not develop necessary strength unless the two most powerful nations in its organization - the United States and the USSR - have arrived at a working relationship based upon mutual understanding and good will.

"This plan for two nations to adjust their differences is specifically provided for by the United Nations charter. We agree that issues involving additional relations must be settled within the framework of the United Nations, but there will be no satisfactory solution of these problems until the differences between our two nations are first resolved.

"We of the Arts, Sciences and Professions earnestly petition the President of the United States of America to reconsider his decision and announce that the United States is prepared to confer with the Soviet Union for the purpose of halting the cold war and arriving at

a basis for cooperative action which alone will insure the realization of the United Nations as the direct force for world peace."

As indicated above, SHAPLEY planned the program of the "Peace Conference" or "Survival Conference" staged by the ASP at New York City on June 7 and 8, 1948. Confidential Informant T-1 further stated that in a letter dated May 5, 1948 SHAPLEY prepared a list of questions which the conference should endeavor to answer. These were:

1. How is the cold war boomeranging on the United States? Has it resulted in attacks on civil liberties, UMT and Mundt legislation?

2. What will happen if war comes: What are the economic and social consequences of war?

3. How shall we counterattack? Are the preconditions for avoiding war the acceptance of the following: The right to criticize the Government. The thesis that war is not inevitable. The possibility of peaceful coexistence of Capitalism and Communism. The right of self determination of those entitled by birth to national sovereignty.

4. Is support of the United Nations necessary to make [illegible] agreement between the USA and the USSR a reality?

5. What should be our conclusions? Should the present group constitute itself to study the above problems and meet again from time to time, and should it not send all its conclusions to all political parties?

6. Should we outline and incorporate a program of useful individual actions to promote conclusions. Should we seek to coordinate and incorporate survival activities in important citizen groups?

7. Should we just quit and trust to God and Washington.

It is noted that with reference to the 7 point SHAPLEY program that while it might appear to be meaningless it was a necessary proof to anyone who knew him that he had written the program. It was intended to be sarcastic.

Informant further notes that late in December, 1948 SHAPLEY advised him that he (SHAPLEY) had never received anything from God, was not now

receiving anything from God, and did not anticipate receiving anything from God in the Future. SHAPLEY advised Informant that trusting in God and relying upon Him is about as helpful as relying upon Santa Claus.

[T-1] & (4) knew of but one individual personally invited by SHAPLEY to attend the peace conference in June, 1948. The invitation carried with it a promise to pay all of the invitees expenses incurred in travel and residence in New York City. The one local individual known to have been invited by SHAPLEY was ISIDORE AMDUR. AMDUR was unable to accept the invitation because of other commitments. [It is noted that he was identified by T7 as a 1945 member of the professional unit of the CP.] & (4)

Confidential Informant T-5 in June, 1948 exhibited a letterhead of the Massachusetts Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions which identified SHAPLEY as the Chairman thereof. & (4)

[T-1] & (4) advised that following the peace conference held in New York City on June 8, 1948, SHAPLEY invited 75 people to attend a further meeting in New York City on June 17, 1948. SHAPLEY advised the Informant that the select 75 were considered excellent prospects for large financial contributions. He would meet with this group at a dinner and he would solicit them for contributions. He told Informant latter that he regarded the dinner more than successful. How much money he raised on this occasion is not known but in a letter in November, 1948 SHAPLEY told Informant that the ASP has started with $3000 and that he and others had raised approximately $56,000 in a 6 months interval to support their activities.

In July, 1948, [T-1] & (4) was with SHAPLEY when he designated a committee to write a science platform of the ASCP. This platform was to be submitted at the first National Convention of the ASP occurring simultaneously with the nominating convention of the Progressive Party at Philadelphia in late July, 1948. SHAPLEY further advised Informant that it was anticipated that the science platform of the ASP would be adopted by Henry Wallace and the Progressive Party. The platform committee designated by SHAPLEY was composed of HERBERT SCHIMMEL, of Washington, D. C., MAURICE VISSCHER, the University of Minnesota, MILBA PHILLIPS, HARRY GRUNDFEST and THEODORE ROSEBURY of New York City. It is noted

that each of these persons is or has been the Subject of a security investigation by this Bureau. The last four named are active officers in the American Association of Scientific Workers and have been characterized by [T-5] as followers of the CP line.] (4)(4)

The Progressive Citizen was the national campaign organ of the Henry Wallace candidacy. Its issue dated August 21, 1948 reported the proceedings of the Philadelphia nominating convention [and a copy of this was furnished the Boston Office by T-3] (4)(4) It contains therein a photograph of 4 people, JO DAVIDSON, HARLOW SHAPLEY, LILLIAN HELLMAN and HENRY WALLACE. The caption beneath the photograph reads "ARTS AND SCIENCES. The Progressive Party's platform plank providing for a U. S. Commissioner of Culture of Cabinet rank is the object of much serious talk by sculptor Jo Davidson, Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard University Observatory, playwright Lillian Hellman and Henry Wallace."

[T-1] (4)(4) advised that in late September, 1948 the ASP began to make plans for an Election Eve (November 1, 1948) Nation-wide, all network radio program. The purpose of the program was to advocate the candidacy of HENRY WALLACE and the program was to be sponsored by the ASP as a contribution to the Progressive Party. [T-1] (4)(4) advised that SHAPLEY was consulted as National Chairman of the ASP regarding the persons who were to participate in this program. SHAPLEY himself refused to participate for fear that his action would bring criticism on the University and himself. GEORGE PEPPER, organizer of "Professional Men for Wallace" suggested that the scientist speaking on the program might well be NORBERT WEINER. SHAPLEY struck WEINER's name from the list of those to receive further consideration on the grounds he was subject to attack because of an Atlantic Monthly article in which WEINER was listed as one of seven scientists who refused to work on military research. SHAPLEY instructed that the scientist to speak on this program should be PHILLIP MORRISON, an atomic scientist affiliated with Cornell University. In the event MORRISON was unavailable SHAPLEY's second choice was THEODORE ROSEBURY and he instructed that ROSEBURY should discuss bacteriological warfare. Either speaker should attempt to develop the fear of war in the minds of the radio audience. It is noted that ultimately the broadcast featured PHILLIP MORRISON, who is the subject of a pending security investigation in Albany.

The Daily Worker for November 19, 1948 carried a news story reflecting that the NCASP had directed a message to President Truman and the 81st Congress requesting them to abolish the House Committee on un-American activities. The message was signed by a number of people who were members of the organization including the Subject.

[T-1] &(4) further advised that Subject directed that the lawyers who were members of the ASP should file a brief as amicus curiae in the appeal of the "Holywood 10" from their convictions of contempt of Congress. The ASP, under the Subject, also solicited other organizations such as the Federation of American Scientists and the American Association of Scientific Workers to submit briefs at the expense of the ASP Council.

[T-1] &(4) advised that beginning in mid-December, 1948 SHAPLEY began a series of conferences in New York and Boston with HANNAH DORNER (now the Executive Secretary of the ASP Council) looking towards the holding of a "Peace Conference" in New York City at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. When first planned the conferences were to occur February 26 and 27, 1949 but more recently the Informant advised the date has been shifted to late in March. SHAPLEY has directed personal letters to certain members of the ASP requesting them to join him in sponsoring these conferences. As a result of these initial letters, just shortly after Christmas a letter was circulated more widely by him asking others to become sponsors. In the latter letter SHAPLEY asserts that AARON COPELAND, ROBERT KENNEY, LINUS PAULING, THOMAS MANN, LOUIS UNTERMEYER, NORMAN CORWIN, LILLIAN HELLMAN, ARTHUR SCHNABEL and OLIN DOWNES have joined him in initiating the conferences. When the conferences are actually held they will be portrayed as an independent event of individual artists, scientists and professionals unaffiliated with any particular organization. The peace conference will be then formally named "Cultural and Scientific Conferences for World Peace." It is anticipated that some 600 prominent professional people in the United States will attend the conferences. They will be addressed by P. M. B. BLACKETT of England, FREDERICK JOLIOT-CURIE and PICASSO of France, among other invited guests from the Continent and Latin America. SHAPLEY has identified each of the last 3 named as members of the CP of their respective countries. He has told Informant that he intends to keep the rabid Communists from "running away" with this conference as they did with a similar one held in Breslau, Poland in August, 1948. SHAPLEY

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has also told Informant that he intends to look into a simialr type of conference now announced for about the same time for Mexico City under the leadership of ex-President CARDENAS of that country. SHAPLEY has been invited to the latter event but has not yet accepted the invitation, and he has told the Informant that he believed the two conferences could collaborate.

SHAPLEY continues to be National Chairman of the National Council ASP. The initial meetings looking towards establishment of Massachusetts subdivisions were held in his home and that of Dr. LAURENCE ELLIS in Cambridge, Massachusetts, during the Christmas holidays in 1948. The foregoing information was obtained from T-2 and T-6. (4)

AFFILIATION WITH THE JAFRC:

Boston T-8 advised that in late February, 1948 SHAPLEY accepted an invitation from Dr. EDWARD BARSKY to act as a National co-chairman with ALBERT EINSTEIN of a Welcoming Committee formed to sponsor the appearance in the United States of Madam JOLIOT-CURIE. The appearances were to be under the sponsorship of the JAFRC and Madam Curie was to make a nation-wide speaking tour to raise funds for that organization's work in France. SHAPLEY advised Informant that Madam Curie is the wife of FREDERICK JOLIOT-CURIE, who was the French delegate to the United Nations Committee on atomic energy. When accepting the invitation to act as co-chairman, SHAPLEY made it clear that because of prior commitments in Colorado he could not be present at the principal event of the tour a dinner in the Madam's honor to be held in New York City, March 21, 1948. (4)

Late in the evening on March 18, 1948, SHAPLEY learned, according to T-8, that Madam Curie had been held at Ellis Island by Immigration and Naturalization Service. According to Informant, SHAPLEY promptly addressed a telegram to the Attorney General protesting this detention. He advised that while her husband was well known as a Communist and as a leading French authority on atomic energy, she was in the United States for purely humanitarian reasons entirely apart from scientific reasons. (4)

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On the morning of March 19, 1948, SHAPLEY told the Informant that he had discussed Madam Curie's detention with VICTOR WEISSKOPF, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology physicist, who was also interested in the Madam's tour. In the course of the conversation concerning her detention SHAPLEY stated that he asked WEISSKOPF whether or not WEISSKOPF believed the Madam had gone through the ordeal of detention without "breaking." SHAPLEY alleges that WEISSKOPF replied that he knew Madam Curie well; that she was a "cold and highly intelligent woman;" that he was certain that even if she had been held for a long period of time she would have maintained her composure and silence. (4(u))

By the afternoon of March 19, 1948, the story of Madam Curie's detention was receiving widespread press coverage. T-8 was present at the Harvard Observatory when SHAPLEY was interviewed by ALICE BURKE of the Boston Traveler, with reference to this matter. BURKE wanted to know what SHAPLEY, as co-chairman of the Curie appearance, thought of her detention and what action had been taken. SHAPLEY advised that he had not known of her detention until a few minutes before Miss BURKE's interview; that he possessed no facts and was not in a position to comment. (4(u))

On March 24, 1948, according to T-8, WEISSKOPF, described above, complained to SHAPLEY that the JAFRC in Boston had invited very few scientists to attend the dinner being given Madam Curie on March 29, 1948 in Boston. WEISSKOPF expressed the opinion there were a number of scientists in Cambridge, Massachusetts who would attend if invited. SHAPLEY advised him that he would immediately consult with the JAFRC locally and arrange for the issuance of additional invitations to the people described. (4(u))

Confidential Informant Boston T-9 attended the dinner of March 29, described above and obtained a program which listed Subject as National Co-Chairman of the Committee sponsoring the Curie appearance and further he was a sponsor of her Boston appearance. (4(u))

Boston T-8 advised that in mid-May, 1948 SHAPLEY congratulated the national office of the JAFRC on their fight against the Mundt-Nixon Bill, proposed legislation to outlaw the CP. Boston T-8 further advised that SHAPLEY prepared a letter as National Chariman of the (4(u))

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ASP Council requesting President Truman to grant executive clemency to the 16 members of the National Board of the JAFRC, convicted of contempt of Congress. The 16 members were headed by Dr. Edward Barsky and had refused to furnish the House Committee on un-American Activities with the books and records of that organization. The Supreme Court had at the time refused to hear any further appeals. (U)

[Confidential Informants Boston T-3 and Boston T-5 were each present] (U) at a dinner sponsored by the Boston Division of the JAFRC, held on November 19, 1948. The dinner was a public affair and the principal speaker was OLIN DOWNES. [The Informants stated that SHAPLEY was not present but that his name was listed as a contributor in the amount of $10 to the organization at that time.] (U)

COMMITTEE OF 1000:

As indicated in referenced report, according to Boston confidential informants, SHAPLEY was the prime organizer and director of the Committee of 1000, an organization whose only aim is to eliminate the House Committee on un-American Activities.

Confidential Informant Boston T-5 was present at a meeting of the AAScW and the Cambridge Association of Scientists, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 16, 1948, when SHAPLEY urged the members of both of these organizations to join the Committee of 1000. (U)

Confidential Informant Boston T-10 advised that SHAPLEY in March, 1948 was considerably upset when the Century Club of New York City advised him to either cease holding executive meetings of the Committee of 1000 at this establishment or resign from the club.
SHAPLEY told T-10 in October, 1948 that the Committee of 1000 had been so badly damaged by adverse publicity appearing in the Washington Times Herald on January 22, 1948 that it had never recovered. It had been necessary to close the Washington Office, a necessary location for a lobbying organization. It had removed to New York and it had lost a number of sponsors, particularly those in the academic world, because of its being so frequently labelled a Communist front organization in the press. SHAPLEY further advised T-10 that he had discussed in New York City the winding up of the Committee of 1000 with the claim (U)

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that it had been formed to defeat the Mundt-Nixon Bill and had been successful. In its place SHAPLEY proposed to establish a "Bureau of Academic Freedom." The later organization would be a part of the ASP Council and would be designed primarily to protect scientists from the House Committee on un-American Activities and would also endeavor to eliminate that Committee. SHAPLEY stated that it might not be necessary to make the Bureau a division of the ASP if a number of universities could be enticed into supporting the organization as a definite means through which to combat the activities of the House group, the Loyalty program, and certain security investigations. SHAPLEY declared that the Bureau of Academic Freedom had about $3000 upon which to initiate its work. He admitted that he had discussed with DAVID CAVERS of the Harvard Law School the entire matter and that CAVERS felt that it would be possible to secure the support of the University for the Bureau. CAVERS stated that inquiries made at Harvard Law School were concerned not only about the activities of the House Committee on un-American Activities and federal agencies but also about the activities of certain state investigating committees such as those operating in Washington and California. (u)

Despite these plans to eliminate the Committee of 1000, T-10 has learned that on January 9, 1949 the Committee sponsored a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City. According to Informant at that time in January 2000 people were anticipated to attend the affair. SHAPLEY has not informed T-10 fully of the program for the evening but he did tell him that EDWARD CONDON has been invited to speak together with certain New York Congressmen who are opposed to the Committee. SHAPLEY has expressed his intention to Informant of being present at this affair. (u)

ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE MUNDT-NIXON BILL:

As indicated above, the Mundt-Nixon Bill was introduced with the intention of outlawing the CP, USA. [Confidential Informant Boston T-II has advised that up to its introduction the CP mobilized all friendly forces towards combating passage of this legislation.] (u)

As indicated above, SHAPLEY congratulated the JAFRC on their fight against this bill. (u)

SHAPLEY advised T-10 that on April 27, 1948 he attended a conference held in Washington, D. C. at which the organizing of opposition to the Mundt- (u)

Bill was discussed. He described those attending the conference as the following, among others: Congressmen BLATNIK, HOLIFIELD and SABBATH, the Legislative Agent of the CP, a similar representative of the American Slav Congress, and the Lobbying Agent of the Civil Rights Congress. SHAPLEY noted that the labor union lobbyists and others were invited to attend the conference and failed to attend. He stated that at this conference the concensus of opinion was that the Mundt-Nixon Bill would be adopted by the House in view of the hysterical attitude created by the House Committee on un-American activities., but that it would be killed in the Senate. Further opinion was that if the Bill was passed it would undoubtedly be ruled un-Constitutional by the Supreme Court. During the time elapsing in the course of a court fight, however, the bill "will tie people up for a couple of years." (U)

T-10 further advised that in early May, 1948 SHAPLEY endeavored to retain Attorney CHARLES HORSKY (upon the recommendation of DAVID CAVERS of the Harvard Law School) of the firm of COBINGTON, BURLING, RUBLE, ACHESON and SHORB, of Washington, D. C., to act as a lobbyist for the Committee of 1000 in combating passage of the Mundt-Nixon Bill. (U)

The Harvard Crimson of May 22, 1948 carried a news story reflecting SHAPLEY was among those Harvard professors who had publicly and severely criticized the Mundt-Nixon Bill and called upon his Congressman to vote against its passage.

AFFILIATION WITH DR. EDWARD U. CONDON:

Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON is the Director of the National Bureau of Standards, a division of the Department Commerce. Widely disseminated press reports reflect that the House Committee on un-American Activities has conducted but not completed hearings concerning CONDON's allegations that he has been a contact of Russian couriers, and is regarded as the "weakest link" in the security of the secret of the atom bomb.

Information has been received from Boston T-3 reflecting CONDON first received his appointment to his present position through the intercession of Subject with HENRY WALLACE. (U)

Confidential Informants Boston T-12, 5,3, and 10 have each independently furnished information reflecting that when CONDON was first called before the House Committee on un-American Activities, SHAPLEY undertook a campaign (U)

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to secure monies for his campaign and to have persons protest to their Congressmen regarding interrogation of CONDON by the Committee. These Informants further advised that SHAPLEY endeavored to promote such activity amongst the members of the Federation of American Scientists and the A.A.Sc.W. in the Greater Boston area. He further attended meetings sponsored by these organizations protesting the hearings. (U)

Boston T10 further advised that beginning in May, SHAPLEY, as President of the American Association for Advancement of Science, and KIRTLEY MATHER, as Chairman of the organization Educational Board, began arrangements which were ultimately completed to place CONDON on the Board of "Science" the national organ of the organization. SHAPLEY advised T-10 the post would lend CONDON considerable additional prestige and would bring him a stipend of $1000 in addition to expenses. (U)

Boston T-2 has advised of a "veiled" conversation, the exact meaning of which was not clear to Informant, which occurred between SHAPLEY and his son ALAN in late September, 1948. ALAN SHAPLEY stated that the "Board" at the Department of Commerce had been "pretty well chosen." He indicated that the then presently designated members were one SOUTH TRIMBLE, an administrator; the Chief Clerk of the Department of Commerce; and a member of the Department of Commerce Personnel Staff. ALAN SHAPLEY stated it was necessary that another member be added to the Board who had a knowledge of technical problems and who would have a "broad outlook" in the field of endeavor of the "Defendant." The Informant gained a distinct impression that the 2 men were discussing the Loyalty Board which was to hear the case of Dr. CONDON. The Subject advised his son that together with contacts in Princeton University arrangements would be made to suggest a suitable 4th member to the Loyalty Board for the consideration of the Honorable Secretary of Commerce, CHARLES SAWYER. (U)

ACTIVITIES IN SCIENCE ORGANIZATIONS:

As indicated in the referenced report, SHAPLEY as Chairman of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was empowered through bylaws adopted by this organization at its national convention in Chicago in December, 1947, to appoint a committee to investigate alleged violations of civil liberties. The alleged violations were committed by Government agencies with reference to investigation of scientists working under Government contracts or at colleges and universities. SHAPLEY appointed MAURICE VISSCHER, President of the A.A.Sc.W. as Chairman of this Committee. He

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subsequently, according to T10, empowered VISSCHER to employ the services of WENDELL STANLEY as an investigator. VISSCHER's committee did prepare a report which was submitted to the National Executive Board of the A.A.Sc.W. in the last week of December, 1948 but the report has not as yet been published. The same source further advised that SHAPLEY instructed VISSCHER to contact the Rockefeller Foundation for the purpose of obtaining funds with which to do the investigative work. ¢(U)

SHAPLEY advised the Informant that the report could not be published except upon the majority approval of the Executive Board of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. SHAPLEY personally doubted that this approval would ever be obtained after noting that only he, KIRTLEY MATHER and one CARLSON of the University of Chicago were the "liberals" among the membership of the described Executive Committee. ¢(U)

SHAPLEY, in May, 1948, [redacted] have the A.A.Sc.W. conduct a poll of scientists on a nation-wide basis. The poll would undertake to determine the circumstances which attracted scientists to their work, the present working conditions they found themselves in, and their attitude toward accepting employment on government classified "projects." SHAPLEY advised the Informant that he hoped to be able to obtain money with which the poll could be taken. No monies were ever forthcoming and the poll never was taken. ¢(U) b6 b7C b7D

The Harvard Crimson of October 15, 1948 carried a news item reflecting that SHAPLEY had accepted membership on a committee sponsored by Princeton UFAS BRANCH which committee is known as the Committee on Secrecy and Security Regulations, and has the expressed aim of investigating cases in which scientists are dismissed from or embarrassed in employment on government contracts as the result of security investigations. It is the further aim of the committee to obtain council for such people, according to T-2 and T-5. ¢(U)

As indicated above, the ASP Council is filing a brief as an "amicus curiae" in the appeal of the Hollywood 10 from their convictions of contempt of Congress. ¢(U)

T-10 advised that in October, 1948 SHAPLEY was successful in having the A.A.Sc.W. submit another such brief prepared at the expense of the ASP Council. He also advised Informant that he was endeavoring to have the Princeton group of the Federation of American Scientists, described above, ¢(U)

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submit still another brief. He refused to have a brief submitted by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, pending approval of the VISSCHER report by the Executive Committee of that organization. (U)

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE:

T-10 advised that in early April, 1948, SHAPLEY assisted HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., Director of the American Russian Institute at New York City, in arranging a "fund raising dinner," held in behalf of the organization on February 2, 1948 in New York City. SHAPLEY suggested to COLLINS a list of speakers and a chairman, and it is Informant's understanding that his nominees would finally appear at the event. A month later SHAPLEY told the same Informant that he was leaving to attend the American Russian Institute Dinner at which the guest speaker was to be ANDREI GROMYKO. SHAPLEY stated that he had secured a reservation at table #20 but did not wish to publicly participate in the event lest he have trouble in renewing his passport. He acknowledged to the Informant the receipt of a message of congratulations from Mrs. NORWELL GILMORE of the American-Russian Institute for persisting in obtaining as chairman of the dinner, Dr. DAVIS, and for further assisting in obtaining Mr. BARTLEY CRUM as a speaker. (U)

POLISH CONTACTS: (U)

Boston T-2 advised that between August 25 and August 28, 1948 the present Polish Government sponsored at Breslau (Wroclaw) Poland a "World Congress of Intellectuals for Peace." The same source advised that in early July, 1948 SHAPLEY received from the Polish Ambassador at Washington, D. C. a personal invitation to attend this conference and apparently at the expense of the Polish Government. (U)

Confidential Informants Boston T-13 and T-14 have been able to advise that SHAPLEY consulted with the Polish Ambassador at Washington on July 10, 1948, and thereafter with one C. MILOSZ, second secretary, at the same Embassy. SHAPLEY at these conferences expressed his gratitude for the invitation given him by the Ambassador and his regrets that the Centennial Celebration of the A.A.A.S. in Washington, in very early September, 1948 would prohibit his attending the Polish Conference. SHAPLEY advised the Polish officials that he would be in Zurich, Switzerland at an an astrological convention in the early part of August, 1948. He expressed (U)

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his intention of visiting Poland for a day or two from Zurich, and that he has been endeavoring to make reservations to do so. The latter Informant does not know with what success he has been able to do this. SHAPLEY according to Confidential Informant T-14, further advised the Polish officials that he would urge Dr. WALTER ORR ROBERTS (Director of the Harvard Observatory at Climox, Colorado and the subject of a pending security investigation at Denver), Dr. S. P. MISRA and Dr. KIRTLEY F. MATHER to attend the Polish Conference. He subsequently told T-10 that he had designated Dr. ROBERTS as official representative at the Polish Conference. It is to be noted that MATHER has also been the subject of a security investigation in Boston. (U)

The Boston Globe for August 29, 1948 carried a news dispatch dated at Breslau, Poland, reading as follows: "The World Congress of Intellectuals announced today it is establishing an "international committee" in defense of peace in Paris as part of a worldwide campaign to avert a new war.

"Twentyone persons, including four Americans, were named to the committee.

"The announcement was made after a manifesto was issued by the predominantly pro-Communist conclave calling for setting up international and national peace organizations throughout the world.

"Americans appointed included Professor HARLOW SHAPLEY, astonomer and director of the Harvard University Observatory; JO DAVIDSON, sculptor, living in Paris; and ALBERT E. KAHN and HOWARD FAST, writers."

It can be noted the last 2 named persons are the subjects of pending investigations in the New York Office of a security nature.

On the day following this dispatch SHAPLEY told T-2 that he was considering dropping out of the "Breslau post." He stated that one NATHAN had apparently doublecrossed EINSTEIN and that it looked as though the rabid Communists had run away with the publicity. He regarded the publicity released to the world as unfavorable. SHAPLEY finally told Informant that he would defer his decision with regard to affiliation with this group pending the return of O. JOHN ROGGE to the United States because he was

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certain that ROGGE could give him an accurate portrayal of what had happened. Subsequently, T-2 learned that SHAPLEY was reassurred concerning the BRESLAU Conference. HANNAH DORNER had told him JO DAVIDSON and JULIAN HUXLEY, British scientist, had described the event as a wonderful affair. Both of these persons are alleged to have stated the american press descriptions of the Breslau Conference were mixed up and inaccurate. As an indication of the descrepancy prevalent these men reported that of the 30 Americans present 23 had signed the resolution to work for world peace and 7 had dissented, the dissenters included one JAMES SHELDON. (14)

Boston T-5 has offered the opinion that SHAPLEY's efforts to plan and hold a "Peace Conference" in New York City in the latter part of March, 1949, and his interest in the proposed similar conference to occur in Mexico at about the same time could be an intent to continue the work outlined at the Breslau Conference. The Informant notes further that all three of these conferences could be considered as a part of the Russian sponsored Communist "Peace Offensive" now circulating the Globe. The Informant is unable to provide any facts with which to substantiate this opinion. (14)

T-10 advised that SHAPLEY has been for a considerable length of time a member of the Board of Directors of the KOSCIUZKO FOUNDATION, 15 East 65th Street, New York City. This organization is dedicated to the furthering of cultural relations between Poland and the United States, and has been in existence since 1925. Its Executive Secretary is STEPHEN P. MISLA, possibly identical with the person whom SHAPLEY stated he would urge to attend the conferences at Breslau in early September, 1948. The Foundation, according to T-10, released to the press an announcement to the effect that Dr. SHAPLEY had been dropped from its Directorate. SHAPLEY was exceedingly disturbed by this and felt that his limited participation in the Breslau conference was responsible for his being dropped from the Directorate of the Foundation. He further told Informant that he felt that the action of the Foundation would be damaging to his reputation, particularly among the Polish people. SHAPLEY told Informant that the New York Journal American carried a statement that the Foundation had dropped him because he was a Red. He, therefore, demanded that the Foundation fully explain their reasons for dropping him or he would cease his efforts to have American astronomers cooperate with the Foundation. Ultimately, the Foundation did issue a further statement to the effect that SHAPLEY had failed to attend meetings (14)

of the Directorate as required by the bylaws of the organization and some of the same bylaws had made it necessary to discontinue him as a Director. SHAPLEY did not pursue the matter further, although he commented to T-10 that he knew of others who had been equally lax in attending Board meetings. ¢(U)

RUSSIAN CONTACTS: ¢(U)

In early April, 1948 SHAPLEY had a conversation with T-2 concerning the attaining of funds to support a program of exchange students on an international basis. In the course of this conversation SHAPLEY asserted that it was impossible to bring Russian students over because of the reactionary attitude of the U. S. State Department, and that the same department had dropped an iron curtain for preventing American students from visiting Russia. SHAPLEY told the Informant at this time that he had a long standing invitation from the Russian Embassy to visit the Soviet Union again as a guest of the state. However, because of the activity of the House Committee and the recent coolness exhibited to him by the State Department, he had been afraid to accept this invitation. ¢(U)

Upon his return to the United States late in August, 1948, SHAPLEY had a lengthy conversation concerning his Russian contacts with T-10. SHAPLEY related to the Informant that a nationally known radio commentator had been endeavoring to arrange a direct broadcast from the Kremlin to the United States. This commentator wanted JOSEPH STALIN to address the American people directly. It had been suggested that SHAPLEY might well act as an intermediary. SHAPLEY asserted that he had excellent contacts in Moscow and that he believed that he was a person of influence in that country. He claimed that through his intervention a group of 8 Russian scientists had attended an astrological meeting in Zurich earlier in that month. Further, through his influence, the next convention of the astronomers would be held in Leningrad. SHAPLEY stated that he had been well acquainted with JACOB MALIK, a representative of the Russian Government in the United States. He stated that he knew ANDREI VISHINSKY fairly well. He stated that he thought he had exercised influence over GROMYKO but speculated as to whether or not the latter was still in the good graces of his government. ¢(U)

Continuing, SHAPLEY asserted that while in India in 1947 he had traveled. ¢(U)

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for days with the vice-president of the Supreme Council, on occasion he had dined at the same table with STALIN and MOLOTOV but he could not honestly say he had ever met either one of them. SHAPLEY asserted that he was not certain that he had the proper contacts to approach STALIN concerning an American broadcast. He thought with the cooperation of ERNEST SIMMONS of Columbia University, and FRED NEAL (until a short time previously in charge of the Russian desk at the State Department, and at the time of this conversation the Assistant to the New York State Commissioner of Education) he would be able to determine a proper approach to STALIN. SHAPLEY never discussed this matter again with Informant and since he has not heard of such a broadcast he has presumed that the matter was dropped. (4)

Subsequently, the Informant further recalled that in the course of the above conversation SHAPLEY related that at one time had had been very close to FEDOSIMOV (phonetic), formerly the Cultural Attache at the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C. (4)

Boston T-2 advised that in December, 1948 SHAPLEY was approached with the request for assistance in gaining admission to the United States of a Hungarian refugee artist. SHAPLEY declared that he did not know just what he could do for the refugee and regretted that the refugee was not of Russian origin. SHAPLEY in relating the incident to the Informant stated "I have this all worked out now for people of Russian extraction." (4)

T-2 also furnished the following information concerning SHAPLEY. In early December, 1948 SHAPLEY was solicited to become a speaker of the AMBIJAN COMMITTEE, also known as the American Committee to Aid Birobijan. SHAPLEY described this area of BIROBIJAN as a projected Jewish state in the Soviet Union. He expressed sympathy for the aims and purposes of the organization, and stated that he would have endorsed it until he learned the group had 58 branches in the United States and claimed to have 58,000 members. SHAPLEY told the Informant that an organization of this magnitude did not need any assistance from him. He further declared that this organization, avowedly formed to aid at least a part of the Soviet Union, had not been declared subversive because of its influence over the large Jewish vote in New York City.

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~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

MISCELLANEOUS:

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] the International Astrological Society in Zurich, Switzerland in August, 1948. The meetings concluded with a formal dinner in the Kongresshalle in Zurich. The meeting place was decorated with flags of the various nations. There were 32 nations represented but since there was only room for 28 flags 4 nations were not represented. [redacted] the Russian delegation, numbering 7, entered late and marched to their places "like little school boys." Shortly after entering the leader of the Russian group suddenly arose and shouted "Comrades! We must leave we have been insulted, our flag is not there." Thereupon, the 7 Russians paraded from the room with an air of injured dignity. Immediately the Swiss host removed their own flag and replaced it with the hammer and sickle. A messenger notified the Russians and their leader led them into the room in the same manner. Applause rang through the room for the efforts of the Swiss to promote harmony. The Russians remained silent and left the impression they had received nothing more than their due. The incident reflected the strong nationalistic spirit prevalent in the Russian people, according to Subject. It was more noteworthy in this instance in that all 7 Russians were widely renowned and distinguished scientists. (4)

The Informant also expressed wonder at the ability of the Subject to constantly make speeches about the international understanding constantly prevalent among scientists in view of his also having witnessed this incident. (4)

The Washington Times Herald for April, 26, 1948 carried a news item noting the efforts of the inter-society committee for a national science foundation to promote legislation which would establish a national science foundation with an appropriation of approximately $15,000,000. It further noted that the members of the committee hoped to designate the personnel of the foundation. It described as one of the more active members of the committee instant Subject, and indicated that he might be the National Director of the National Science Foundation.

Boston Confidential Informants T-2-3-5-6 have noted that the Subject continues to work actively as a lobbyist in further efforts to secure passage of this legislation. (4)

Boston Confidential Informant T-2 advised that the Subject was the (4)

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

principal speaker at the Community Church in Boston on April 25, 1948. This church, according to Confidential Informant Boston T-15, constantly features as guest speakers persons who could be characterized as Communistic propagandists. (U)

Confidential Informants T-10 and 6 have advised from time to time that one of the Subject's contacts in Washington, D. C. is one HERB SCHIMMEL. SCHIMMEL was formerly employed as Executive Secretary by Senator HARLEY KILGORE and has been employed in various government agencies from time to time in the past, according to these Informants. (U)

T-2 advised that upon the Subject's return from Zurich in late August, 1948 he was contacted by SCHIMMEL. SCHIMMEL advised Subject that he was "not in hot water yet" but that he was considering making a change of employment. The Informant was amazed when SHAPLEY responded "I get it! You do not admit you're a spy." SCHIMMEL then requested Subject's assistance in obtaining a position as editor of "Science" the national organ of the A.A.A.S. Subject advised him that he did not know the position was open but that he would investigate the matter and discuss it with him further. (U)

The same Informant was present with these men a short time after the presidential election of November 2, 1948. SCHIMMEL stated the atmosphere had cleared in Washington insofar as he was concerned, and he wanted SHAPLEY's advice as to whether or not he should again go to work on the "Hill." Subject advised him that he should return to work on Capitol Hill and he should make such contacts as were necessary to insure the passage of the National Science Foundation Bill. SCHIMMEL claimed that he could do so through his influence with Senator ALBERT THOMAS. (U)

T-2 learned from Subject early in December, 1947 that the latter was assisting the Reverend GUY EMERY SHIPLER in obtaining as a speaker at a "Churchmen's Dinner," Mr. P. M. BLACKETT, British Nobel Prize Winner. SHAPLEY told Informant that Blackett was regarded with suspicion by some people in the U.N. and United States State Department. If invited to the United States to make a political speech he would probably be denied a visa. SHAPLEY related that he would arrange to invite him to Harvard University for educational consultations on cosmic ray research. SHAPLEY felt that he could obtain the issuance of similar invitations from Columbia and Princeton Universities. He doubted that the State Department (U)

would deny a visa to a scholar so in this fashion BLACKETT could easily obtain admission to this country. Once here he would be free to address the Churchmen sponsored by SHIPLER and/ or the ASP Council. In describing BLACKETT to the Informant, SHAPLEY declared BLACKETT was very likely a British Communist but that he was pro-British before he was anything else. SHAPLEY further told Informant that he, Shapley, was not a Communist but that he was without a doubt much more radical than an English Communist such as BLACKETT. (4)

SHAPLEY told Confidential Informant Boston T-16 that while in Europe in August, 1948 he had consulted with JULIAN HUXLEY, British Scientist, regarding the establishment of the International Research Institute concerned with traveling into the mystery of the Antarctic. It is noted that HUXLEY was one of those who had attended the Breslau Conference, according to SHAPLEY.

T-2 advised in November, 1948 that upon the solicitation of COLESTON WARNE SHAPLEY had addressed a protest to the University of Washington at Seattle regarding the schools treatment of a professor named RALPH GUNDLACK, alleged by the Cantrell Committee to be a professional member of the CP. (4)(W)

Confidential Informant Boston T-17 advised that SHAPLEY was with DIRK STRUIK, identified by T-18 as a current member of the Professional Section of the CP, when the latter person composed a letter to the State Department requesting the admission to the United States of the Reverend HEWLITT JOHNSON, Dean of Canterbury and commonly called the "Red Dean." This letter was addressed to the State Department by the "Ad Hoc Committee of Welcome," of which SHAPLEY became a national sponsor. SHAPLEY later told T-2 that it was through his own personal intervention with GEORGE ALLEN, State Department official, that the State Department reversed its decision and granted the Red Dean a visa. He also told this Informant that he "kept in line certain members of the Ad Hoc Committee who wished to disaffiliate publicly when they felt the National Council of Soviet American Friendship was still, in fact, controlling the Dean's appearance." T-17 further advised that SHAPLEY was one of the group of distinguished persons selected by STRUIK to send a message of congratulations to the Moscow Art Theatre on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the theatre in October, 1948. Informant does not know, in fact, that SHAPLEY did sign the message of felicitation. (W)

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

BOS 100-16321

Boston T-2 advised that in October, 1948 SHAPLEY was solicited for permission to use a speech made by him in furthering the work of the Civil Rights Congress in Springfield, Massachusetts. After carefully distinguishing the personnel and aims of the Civil Rights Congress from those of the American Civil Liberties Union, SHAPLEY granted the requested permission.

- P E N D I N G -

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

BOSTON DIVISION:

Will maintain contact with Informants and continue to follow Subject's activities in the Communist field.

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-I. [redacted]

T-II. [redacted]

T-3. [redacted]

T-4. [redacted] who furnished this information incidental to an other inquiry being made in a 124 case.

T-5. [redacted]

T-6. [redacted]

T-7. A highly confidential source having access to the records of the CP on 2-5-45, and known to Special Agent LAWRENCE G. HEALEY, etal. S (U)

T-8. [redacted]

T-9. [redacted]

T-10. [redacted]

T-11. [redacted]

T-12. [redacted]

T-13. [redacted] (S) (U)

T-14. [redacted]

T-15. [redacted]

T-16. [redacted]

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

T-17. [redacted]

T-18. [redacted]

b2
b7D

&(4)

It is to be noted that in the foregoing it has been necessary to assign [redacted] three temporary symbol numbers in order to better conceal the identity of this Informant. It is noted that to restrict this Informant to one symbol in instant report would have made this source most obvious. However, in no incident reported have 2 T symbols been used for the same source as the latter would create the impression there were a greater number of Informants present than actually existed.

&(4)

65559

SAC,
Boston

July 22, 1949

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(your file 100-16321)

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated April 7, 1949.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned under separate cover.

Enclosure

ENCL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clyde Tamm
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
JUL 22 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

65-60

SUMMARY FROM THE POLISH

[redacted]

EVONNE (pho to UNMAN who requests a dinner engagement for 1 o'clock. EVONNE informs UNMAN that she cannot accept his invitation because she must go to New York and have her passport extended. EVONNE tells UNMAN they could have dinner tomorrow at LaCantina where she frequently eats. UNMAN asked if she would consent to having dinner at his residence. EVONNE agrees. UNMAN gives his address as 223 Pierce Road (Hall?) and phone number as 2136. UNMAN then replied that he will be waiting for EVONNE tomorrow at 1o'clock. b2

[redacted]

UNMAN to EVONNE (pho) informing her that they close the doors at 1 o'clock and for her to be sure and arrive before then, but if she should be late, to call him at 2136.

SL:LWN
7/21/49

100-341825-201
ENCLOSURE

EX-33

SAC, Boston

Director, FBI

November 21, 1949

MARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Your file 100-16321
Bufile 100-341825

65-61

Reference is made to the report of SA Brenton S. Gordon dated November 8, 1949, at Boston, regarding the above-captioned subject.

In connection with this matter, your attention is invited to paragraph 2 on page 7, wherein it is stated:

> "It is interesting to note that MATHER has been the subject of a security investigation at Boston, MORRISON at Albany, and ROSEBURY at New York City."

The preceding paragraph contains information to the effect that Shapley had suggested to the Counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., that Professor Kirtley Mather would make an excellent American representative at the Moscow Peace Conference. He further suggested Dr. Philip Morrison of Cornell and Dr. Theodor Rosebury of the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons as potentially useful guests at the Moscow Peace Conference. It is desired that paragraph 2 on page 7 be deleted from this report and that pertinent information be inserted therein to identify Mather, Morrison and Rosebury as to their activities.

A review of the above-mentioned report of SA Gordon reflects that on pages 5, 8, and 9 reference is made to an organization designated as ASP. Although the full name of the organization is not set out in the report, it appears that it is identical with the NCASP, which has been properly identified in the report as the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. The Bureau desires that this matter be clarified. An appropriate explanation of the symbol ASP should appear in the details of the report and it is suggested that such explanation be made on page 5 where the symbol ASP first appears in the report.

The necessary corrections should be made in this report and amended pages should be submitted to the Bureau in order that the report may be disseminated. Of course, amended pages should also be furnished the New York and Washington Field Offices. It is noted that copies of this report have been designated by your office for outside agencies. You should endeavor to retrieve these copies and make the necessary corrections as outlined above.

This matter should receive your immediate attention.

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carbo
Gahr
Mohr

OJA:dk:jmc

MAILED 7
NOV 21 1949
COMM - FBI

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 7, 1949

58127

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] furnished on March 25, 1949 the context of certain conversations occurring in the Harvard Observatory and in the office of HARLOW SHAPLEY in the Polish language. Under separate cover the records of same are being furnished the Bureau and it is requested that a translation of same be furnished the Boston Division.

b2

BSG:MAW
100-16321

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 12-20-2010

F-119

RECORDED - 34

100-341335-201

EX-133

3 APR 19 1949

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- COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

T-3258
Ag'd L.L. 4/13/49

116

SEVEN-PAGE ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

FROM : V. P. KEAY

DATE: May 2, 1949

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY

b6
b7C
b7D

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted] of the Washington Area Office, Atomic Energy Commission, advised on the night of April 27, 1949 that Mr. H. I. Crockett, owner of the Colonial Piano Company, had called AEC at 5:15 pm, stating that two of his employees had found an envelope in a taxicab. This envelope was an AEC envelope. Upon examining the material in it, the employees were of the opinion that it contained classified data. The taxi driver, Homer Pryor, of Morningside, Maryland, Eastern Cab #95, told them that an unidentified man had left the envelope in the cab and that he would turn it over to the police. A check [redacted] at the Hack Inspector's office revealed that the material had been turned in.

The Atomic Energy Commission reviewed all of the material and determined that it contained nothing of interest to AEC and that none of it was classified.

The material was confidentially furnished to the Bureau on the morning of April 28, where it was photostated. It was then returned [redacted] to Watson Davis, Director of Science Service, who had called AEC inquiring about the material. Davis told [redacted] that the envelope and contents had been left in the cab by Shapley.

The material contains notes regarding meetings of Science Service, as well as personal correspondence of Dr. Shapley.

The name, Carson Mark, was listed on a piece of paper. Mark is an AEC employee at the Los Alamos installation. There is some subversive derogatory information regarding Mark in the Bureau's files. There is also a copy of a letter from Dr. Walter Orr Roberts, of the High Altitude Observatory at Boulder, Colorado. About a year ago the Bureau conducted an investigation regarding Roberts, which indicated that he might have been receiving classified information from AEC. This was not confirmed by investigation.

This material is being further reviewed in the Internal Security Section.

RECORDED - 66
INDEXED - 66

100-341825-203

21 MAY 3 1949

CWB:tlc

61 MAY 18 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 9, 1949

FROM: SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The March, 1949 issue of the Fraternal Outlook, official organ of the IWO, contains an article reporting the results of an interview with subject regarding the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held in NYC 3/25-27/49.

SHAPLEY reportedly said that he visualized the Peace Conference as a conference by citizens in contrast to governments - "The people acting directly and not through conventionalized diplomacies which have heretofore never established peace." He also said: "The conference is independent of any political group or of any conference that has been held in the past."

The original of this article is enclosed for the Bureau and one photostatic copy for the Boston office.

Enc. (1)

ENCL

EX-13

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/3/83 BY SP-4CLM/STP

#227,065

G.I.R. 7.

cc Boston (enc. 1)
NY 100-93553

RECORDED - 32 100-341825-204

32 MAY 16 1949

INDEXED - 32

JAC:HJC
100-83025

EX-138

MAY 27 1949

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

United for World Peace

An Interview with Dr. Harlow Shapley

Chairman of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace

By Abraham Chapman

THE international spotlight was focused on the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace which met in New York City the weekend of March 25-27. Initiated by the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, under the chairmanship of the world-renowned astronomer, Professor Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, and sponsored by more than 500 distinguished American artists, writers, scientists, educators and religious leaders who invited cultural leaders and scientists from the Soviet Union, England, France, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland, Latin America, and Yugoslavia, this conference devoted its attention to an exchange of views on the dangers of war and the fight for peace.

No gathering of artists and scientists has aroused as much interest as this conference. The U.S. State Department issued a statement criticizing the conference in advance of its deliberations. Most American newspapers featured a wide assortment of attacks on the conference. To ascertain the true character, scope and purpose of this unprecedented gathering, I interviewed Professor Shapley at the modest, but very busy, headquarters of the conference, which occupies the seventh floor of the Hotel Iroquois in New York City, on the eve of the conference. We went to press before the conference took place and a report on its deliberations will appear in our next issue.

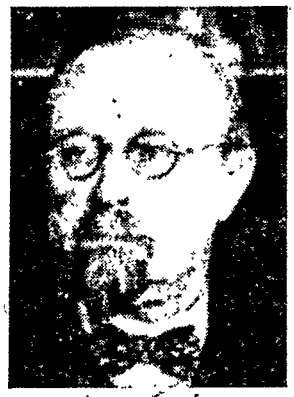
Professor Shapley personifies the highest achievements of American science. Born in Missouri and educated at the Univeristy of Missouri and Princeton University, he rose rapidly in his field, attaining degrees and honorary degrees from many universities here and abroad. From 1914 to 1921 he was astronomer at the Mount Wilson Observatory in California, and in 1921, while still a young man in his thirties, he was appointed Director of the Harvard Observatory, a post he holds with distinction. He is a past president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and has won awards and honorary degrees for his research and scientific work from universities and scientific bodies all over

ENCLOSURE

BUILD YOUR ORDER

A. A. Fadeyev
Novelist

Dmitri Shostakovich
Composer



A. I. Oparin
Scientist

Leon Kruczkowski
Writer

Stanislaw Ossowski
Biologist

A FEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL GUESTS WHO ATTENDED THE CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

the world. He is without question one of the world's top-ranking scientists.

I asked him how he visualized the purpose, scope and plans of this conference. With great concentration in the midst of telephone calls, telegraph messengers, and with outer offices resounding with the beat of typewriters and the voices of the busy and hard-working staff, Professor Shapley said:

"I visualize it as a conference on the most important subject in the world at the present time, by citizens in contrast to governments and government representatives—the people acting directly and not through conventionalized diplomacies which have heretofore never established peace. Its immediate aim is to obtain from the thoughts and discussions in the panels some constructive suggestions on some of the major problems effecting the present world uneasiness. We may find opportunities where private citizens can take an aggressive, even though small part in the struggle to maintain and enhance our current world-wide civilization. In a sense this is a struggle between continuing civilization and eventual savagery.

"The conference is independent of any political group or of any conference that has been held in the past. It is an American conference to which has been invited a number of distinguished foreign artists and scientists from more than twenty countries.

"This conference seeks to help solve the fears and problems of the people of the entire world. It has been sponsored by 500 scientists, college presidents, artists, writers, and professional men and women. Naturally it is opposed by those who profit from war and war preparations and by those who have succumbed to the hates which have been stirred up since the end of the Second World War."

I then asked him how close he thought we were to another war. He answered: "We may not be close to the actual outbreak of a shooting war, but we are steadily building up a psychology from which we may be unable to retreat."

I asked him what significance he attached to the invitations extended to guests from other countries to attend the conference. He said:

"From my own travels of the past three years, in Europe, Russia, India, and Latin America, I find that those I had met in foreign countries are aggressively interested in peace, in America's moves for peace, not America's moves for the greatest armaments in all history.

"Our response to invitations to attend our conference as guests has brought forth the strongest of endorsements and has incited deep hopes that finally in America there is an aggressive desire for yeare."

I concluded my interview with two questions, which Professor Shapley answered as one: What can the Ameri-

(Continued on page 15)

Invited—But Visas Denied

Louis Golding was one of many guests from England, France, Italy, Hungary, Romania, Latin America, and Asia invited to the conference who were denied admission by the U. S. State Department.

Paul Eluard, French resistance poet

Prof. J. D. Bernal, world-famed British scientist, decorated by the U. S. for his outstanding contribution to victory in World War II —visa denied.

United for World Peace (*Continued from page* 13)

can people expect from the conference? and what special message does he have for the national groups of our country? He declared:

"We hope to follow up this conference by spreading over the country through press, radio and supplementary conferences a general enthusiasm for the responsibility of all Americans to lead in the protection of civilization. We believe we can demonstrate that there are millions of Americans who would prefer to spend their tax money on education and other cultural advances and to better their standard of living than for still greater war materials. With all Americans we agree that our country must be properly defended against attack from without. We agree that our free American institutions must be protected not by oppressive laws, but by the demonstration of their efficacy and in some ways their superiority.

"But we in America must emphasize that our greatness and our freedom is built upon the contributions from those who have come here from many nations. Our country is in itself the United Nationalities. Let's be generous and understanding with regard to the cultures and national habits and aspirations of the citizens of other countries. The keynote of survival in a desperate military-emphasized age probably lies in tolerance.

"The national groups can take the lead in maintaining a sane attitude toward foreign nations. It is in no sense disloyalty to America or the American traditions to desire peace with the rest of the world."

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-20-2010

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5-24-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Confidential Informant [redacted] has advised that on May 22 last the Subject sent the following telegram to his son: b2

"ALAN SHAPLEY, FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS
1749 L Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

"CONGRESSIONAL ATTITUDE RESPECTING AEC FELLOWSHIPS ON UNCLASSIFIED WORK EXTREMELY DANGEROUS IF IT EXTENDS TO OTHER GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED INVESTIGATIONS SINCE IT COULD LEAD BY EARLY STEPS DIRECTLY TO EXCLUSION OF CATHOLICS FROM CHILD WELFARE BUREAU AND BAPTIST FUNDAMENTALISTS FROM GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EVENTUALLY DESTROY NOT ONLY BASIC FREEDOMS BUT DISCOURAGE COMPETENT SCIENTISTS FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE SHOULD BACTERIOLOGISTS OF PHS REQUIRE POLITICAL APPROVAL BECAUSE KNOWLEDGE COULD BE USED MILITARILY STOP POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY UNFORTUNATELY JUSTIFIES ACCEPTING COMPROMISE OF EXCLUDING COMMUNISTS FROM AEC FELLOWSHIPS BUT FAS SHOULD STRONGLY OPPOSE FBI INVESTIGATIONS EXCEPT FOR RIGHTFULLY CLASSIFIED WORK."

G.I.R. 3

[redacted] has advised that SHAPLEY is considerably concerned about the above subject matter, and is considering organizing a campaign to publicly protest disqualification of fellowship holders on the basis of Communist or other political affiliations. b2 b7D

The foregoing is provided the Bureau and Washington Field for informative purposes.

BSG/arm
100-16321

cc - Washington Field
cc - 100-19119

RECORDED - 25

INDEXED - 25

100-341825 205

25

60 MAY 31 1949

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-14-2011

~~SECRET~~

21640

May 19, 1949

[redacted] (U)

RE: HARLOW SHAPLEY

b7D

RECORDED - 135

Reference is made to [redacted] (U)

Attached is a summary on Harlow Shapley.

By memorandum dated March 15, 1949, captioned "National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions" in response to [redacted] you were furnished a summary of information available concerning this organization.

The ICCASP was formed in August, 1944, after the plans for the inauguration of the organization had been made in Communist Party Headquarters in New York City. Jo Davidson, American sculptor, was Chairman and Harlow Shapley was a member of the Board of Directors of this organization.

The ICCASP and the National Citizens Political Action Committee merged in December, 1946 to form the Progressive Citizens of America (PCA). Jo Davidson was co-Chairman and Harlow Shapley was a Vice Chairman of the PCA. A division of the PCA was known as the "Arts, Sciences and Professions Council of the PCA" which was composed chiefly of those individuals formerly active in the ICCASP.

In June, 1945, the "Arts, Sciences and Professions Council of the PCA" decided to withdraw from the PCA and formed an independent and permanent cultural-political organization -- the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Jo Davidson is Honorary Chairman and Harlow Shapley is Chairman of the NCASP.

7/7/98
CLASSIFIED BY 60324 UCBAW
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#323905

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Enclosures

cc Legal Attache
London, England

cc Foreign Service Desk

CBH:rb

39 JUN 2 1949

cc Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE BY 60324 UCBAW
OTHERWISE

May 19, 1949

RE: HARLOW SHAPLEY

Harlow Shapley was born in Nashville, Missouri, on November 2, 1885. He is the son of Willis Harlow Shapley and Sarah Shapley, nee Stowell. He received an A.B. Degree from the University of Missouri in 1910; an A.M. in 1911, an LL.D. in 1927. He received a Ph.D. at Princeton in 1913, and the same school awarded him an honorary Doctor of Science Degree in 1933. He also possesses the following honorary degrees: Doctor of Science, University of Pittsburgh, 1931; University of Pennsylvania, Doctor of Science, 1932; Harvard University, Doctor of Science, 1933; Doctor of Science, University of Toronto, 1935; Honorary Doctor of Laws, Oglethorpe University, 1931; Honorary Doctor of Science, Brown University 1933; Doctor of Science, University of Michochan, Mexico, 1942; Honorary Doctor of Letters, Bates College, 1942.

Shapley married Martha Betz, another astronomer, on April 15, 1914.

Shapley was employed as an astronomer by the Mount Wilson Observatory, California, from 1914 to 1921. He has been Director of the Harvard Observatory since 1921. He has been a special lecturer at the Lowell Institute in Boston since 1922. He was Exchange Lecturer with Belgian universities in 1926, and Hailey Lecturer at Oxford, England, in 1928. He was the Harry Tood Lecturer for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1929, and was the Jayne Foundation Lecturer for the City of Philadelphia in 1930. In 1934, he was the Darwin Lecturer for the Royal Astronomical Society of England. He is a life member or director of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is renowned for his research work in photometry and cosmogony. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and was President of this organization from 1939 to 1944. He is currently the President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and has been for sometime a member of its Council or Board of Governors. He is a member of the National Academy and the National Research Council; Vice President of the American Philosophical Society; President of the American Astronomical Society; a member of the Pacific Astronomers Society. He is also a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada; the National President of Sigma Xi (honorary science fraternity); an honorary member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; a member of the American Association of Variable Star Observers; an Associate Member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, England. In addition, he is a foreign member of the Royal Physiographic Society of Sweden. He is also a member of

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

7/7/99 SP4 [illegible] #373905

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-14-2011

In addition to being anti-British, Shapley in conversations with informants, has indicated a marked sympathy for things Russian. He believes that the Russian people have been misunderstood and that lies have been propagated about them and their government, not only in this country but throughout the world. He has a great admiration for the German people. His wife is of German extraction. Although he at no time during the recently-concluded World War II demonstrated so firm a warmness for the Germans as to cause the informants to suspect him of pro-German activity, he did frequently express sympathy for the plight of the German people, and particularly the German scientists. Shapley and his wife have caused their children to study German almost from the time they first learned English. The household has been operated in bilingual fashion, with German in the school years of the children spoken as frequently as English.

Mrs. Martha Shapley, according to the same sources, is an extremely competent mathematician and astronomer in her own right. She has been employed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Harvard Observatory for the past several years in a dual capacity: first, as a member of the astronomy staff at Harvard, and secondly, as a mathematician engaged in making computations based upon formulae devised under research of a classified nature. In the latter project, which was known as the Kopal Project, she has been in a position to be aware of much of the research work conducted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the Army and Navy.

PRO COMMUNIST AND/OR PRO SOVIET ACTIVITIES

Reliable and confidential sources have advised that Shapley has been actively associated with the following Communist Party front groups, and/or pro-Soviet groups.

American Youth for Democracy
National Committee to Win the Peace
The National Council of American Soviet Friendship
American Russian Institute
The Joint Anti Fascist Refugee Committee
Committee of One Thousand
The World Federation of Scientific Workers

In addition it has also been determined through reliable and confidential sources that Shapley has associated with numerous persons who are reported to be members of the Communist Party or pro Communist and/or pro Soviet.

MISCELLANEOUS

Harlow Shapley headed the American Delegation to the 220th Anniversary Celebration of the Russian Academy of Science held in Moscow on June 15, 1945. A reliable and confidential source, who was present at this event, relates that the visiting scientists were accorded one of three types of treatment by their Soviet brethren. Those who indulged in alcoholic beverages were quickly intoxicated and remained in that state throughout their stay in Moscow. Those more readily susceptible to the charms of the opposite sex found their every desire gratified, and those who were of a higher moral calibre, in the informant's opinion, but who were susceptible to flattery were so constantly eulogized that they had little opportunity to do other than hear the odes written in their honor. He stated that throughout his stay in Moscow, Shapley was constantly in either category one or three, and therefore any observations made by Shapley concerning conditions in Russia are not necessarily accurate.

The New York Times for August 22, 1945, carried a news story reflecting that on August 21, Shapley attended a reception given the returning delegates from the above-described Moscow celebration by the American-Soviet Science Society, a division then of the NCASF. The reception was held at the Men's Faculty Club, Columbia University, New York City. The Times quotes Shapley as stating that he had attended one session of the Moscow trial of 16 Polish officers charged (and subsequently convicted) of action hostile to the Polish Government and the effort of the United Nations during the war. It is a matter of public record that this trial was condemned by some observers as an affront to justice. Shapley, according to the Times, described the trial as "The most interesting, fair, and open court I have ever seen, and I have seen many of them." He scoffed at the possibility that the confessions made by the defendants in open court could have been extorted. He declared that the Russians were building the future of their country on a scientific basis to their own advancement and to our detriment for failing to follow a similar policy.

On March 31, 1947, as National Vice Chairman of the PCA and as Chairman of its Science Division, Shapley addressed a rally sponsored by the organization at the Madison Square Garden, New York City. The speech was entitled "Who Are the Un-Americans?" It was so well regarded by the Daily Worker that it was printed in its entirety in the Worker issue of April 13, 1947, at page 3. The speech was an attack upon the Truman Doctrine, the Loyalty Program, and other administration efforts based upon government policy to oppose Communism at home and abroad. The opening paragraphs are indicative of Shapley's feelings and are quoted as follows:

"Why should we not demand that our government be fair and open with its citizens? We, the civilians, must pay the billions, we must fight the wars. Congressmen do not loan $400,000,000; generals and admirals never won a war; we, the citizens, do both of them. Why, then, this hazy double-talk about those proposed beachheads on the mainland of the Eastern Mediterranean? Why not say frankly what you mean, Mr. President? If you mean oil, why say Greece? Why say Turkey when you mean gravy? When you mean commercial gravy for the few at the potential expense of the blood of many?

"Greece, oil, Turkey, gravy - it's hash - and I don't like what they are cooking up. I don't like the way they cook it.

"Hiding under our national and natural sympathy for the hungry Greeks, hiding behind our great enthusiasm for our own type of government, without consulting us, our government sets out to capitalize the planet and does it without finding out if all sections of the planet want to experience our types of freedom.

"It's a type that just at this moment ignores civil liberties, make liberal and critical thinking and speaking precarious. It is a system of freedom that plants in this audience agents of the FBI and agents of the Thomas-Rankin Committee.

"Are you a dripping Communist?

"You're welcome here, boys, let me help you - you there, with a subversive grin, are you a dripping Communist? No? You deny it? That means you are one. Back up the wagon, Mr. J. Edgar, we've got him.

"Back up 21,408 wagons, Mr. Attorney General, and take them all away. The Gestapo purge is on. They are all guilty only because they have all begun to think." (100-341925-140)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
Internal Security - C

DATE: May 12, 1949

21641

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Abbott, ONI, contacted Agent DeLoach on May 5, 1949, and advised that ONI had received information indicating that the captioned individual's son was presently employed as an analyst in the Bureau of the Budget. Abbott stated that he did not know the son's name, neither did the files of his agency reveal any further information concerning this fact.

ACTION:

It is suggested this memorandum be routed to the Internal Security Section for the attention of Mr. Baumgardner.

CDD:arm

100-341825-206X

RECORDED - 10

AUG 26 1949

AUG 30 1949

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-14-2011

Federal Bureau of Investig

United States Department of Justice

Boston, Massachusetts

May 24, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Attn: Security Division

Re: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
Internal Security - C
[redacted] b2

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter from this office dated March 23, 1949, wherein the problem of reduced line voltage was discussed. A satisfactory means of correcting this has been found, and alterations in the circuit have been made in the following manner:

The pulses that enter the central monitoring plant feed in to a 3D amplifier as before, but now instead of also feeding into a 1 mfd condenser and a B-365 relay, they are first fed into a .1 mfd condenser and the 500 ohm winding of a T2 transformer. The 80,000 ohm secondary winding is, in turn, fed into the input of a Power Detectaphone. The output of the Power Detectaphone is fed directly into the primary of the B-365 relay with the existing 1 mfd condenser now shorted out.

This system now enables the slightest pulse to trigger off the indicator circuit, and by using a .1 mfd condenser as described above there is no loss in volume to the 3D. However, due to the fact that the 94E repeating coil was installed at the subscriber's end and the leased line is long, the noise level on the leased line is higher than on the other lines. This could only be corrected with the addition of a preamplifier at the subscriber's end, but due to the fact that the noise is not too objectionable, no attempt will be made to correct it.

As a precautionary measure, inasmuch as the Power Amplifier is grounded to its cabinet, an isolation transformer was used in the A.C. supply.

Very truly yours,

E.A. SOUCY
SAC

CEP:MP

RECORDED - 6
EX-127 100-34835-207
F B I
12 JUN 3 1949

1 enc detached in Ralf 6/27/49. RRR

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

58126

FBI NEW HAVEN 4-31-49 6-57 PM RMP

DIRECTOR AND SAC BOSTON U R G E N T

HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS-R. RE BOSTON TEL TODAY RE REPORT THAT FBI TO INVESTIGATE ALL APPLICANTS FOR TEACHING POSITIONS, PHYSICS DEPT., YALE U. FOR INFO BUREAU AND BOSTON, IT IS BELIEVED THAT THIS REPORT MAY IN FACT BE AN OUTGROWTH OF THE FOLLOWING. IN ACCORDANCE WITH SAC LETTER NO. FIFTYFIVE, DATED MAY SEVENTEENTH, FORTYNINE, SECTION D ENTITLED QUOTE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - INFORMANTS, UNQUOTE, [redacted] BETWEEN YALE U. AND THIS OFFICE, WAS REQUESTED TO FURNISH TO THIS OFFICE A LIST OF THE NAMES OF RANKING SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS, ETC. AT YALE WHO MIGHT BE CONSIDERED FOR CONTACT PURPOSES. IT WAS EXPLAINED TO [redacted] THAT THIS MATTER WAS TO BE HANDLED DISCREETLY AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT HE SO HANDLED IT. IN RESPONSE TO THIS REQUEST [redacted] FURNISHED TO THIS OFFICE ON MAY TWENTYFIFTH, FORTYNINE A LIST OF NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE VARIOUS DEPTS. AT YALE U. WHO ARE CONCERNED WITH AE RESEARCH. IN THIS LIST ARE THE NAMES OF EIGHT PROFESSORS, ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS, AND INSTRUCTORS WHO ARE PRESENTLY ATTACHED TO THE PHYSICS DEPT. AT YALE. HEADING THIS LIST IS PROF. W. W. WATSON, WHO IS ALSO A TRUSTEE OF THE BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY. IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT THROUGH SOME MISTAKE PROF. WATSON OR HIS SECRETARY MIGHT HAVE MENTIONED [redacted] INQUIRY TO SOME PERSON WITHIN HIS DEPT. AND THAT IN THIS MANNER THE ORIGINAL CONTACT BY [redacted] WAS DISTORTED TO WHAT HAS BEEN REPORTED BY THE BOSTON OFFICE IN REFERENCED TEL. [redacted] IS NOT AVAILABLE TODAY FOR CONTACT. THIS MATTER WILL BE TAKEN UP WITH HIM AS SOON AS HE IS ABAILABLE AND THE BUREAU ADVISED.

b6
b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-20-75 BY SP4 ALM/tdy

RECORDED - 72
INDEXED - 72

CORRECTIONS SEVENTEENTH LINE NEXT TO LAST WORD IS HEADING

JUNE 3, 1949

SAC, NEW HAVEN

URGENT

HARLOW SHAFFNEY, IS - R. REURTEL MAY SEVENTY-ONE LAST. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO CLOSELY FOLLOW THE MATTER REFERRED TO IN REW TEL AND TO ADVISE THE BUREAU OF THE RESULTS OF YOUR CONTACT WITH [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

58124

RECORDED - 76

100-341823-207

HOOVER

cc - Boston (By mail)

6 I.R.-8

EX-64

EHM:jpa

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 3 1949

TELETYPE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED-FILE NO. ROOM
JUN 3 1 00 PM '49

1:36P

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

9-1

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 6, 1949

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SAC Gleason called from New Haven and stated the Boston Office was sending a dozen copies of the Harvard Crimson which castigates the Bureau for investigating the scientific staff at Yale University. He stated this ties in with information previously furnished the Bureau by the Boston Office to the effect that David Lilienthal, Jr., had been advised by Harlow Shapley that the FBI was checking on the teachers in the Physics Department at Yale University.

Gleason had a copy of the article. I told him to review it carefully and to start compiling the facts that pertained to developments in his district and to get them in to us today so thatyby tomorrow when the Harvard Crimson is received, we will be in possession of all facts and can answer the article.

LBN:mrh

RECORDED - 72
INDEXED - 72
61 JUN 21 1949

-34182 5 = 12 6 9

34 JUN 14 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 3 1949

58125

TELETYPE

FBI WASHINGTON DC 6-3-49 1-36 PM FEJ

SAC, NEW HAVEN .....U R G E N T.....

HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS A R. REURTEL MAY THIRTY-ONE LAST. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO CLOSELY FOLLOW THE MATTER REFERRED TO IN REF TEL AND TO ADVISE THE BUREAU OF THE RESULTS OF YOUR CONTACT WITH [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

HOOVER

CORR LINE ONE BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH WORD THERE SHUD BE A "-" IT SHUD READ "IS - R."

END

ACK PLS

-OK FBI NH HTM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-20-81 BY Sp4 Armstrong
COMPT # 089253

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 5 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

OTHIS IS FBI WA 0711

FBI NEW HAVEN 6-5-49 12-38 PM GMH

DIRECTOR URGENT

b6
b7C
b7D

HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS-R. REBUTEL THIRD INSTANT. [redacted] CONTACTED AND ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION FURNISHED BY HIM AND OTHER SOURCES SENT TO BUREAU BY LETTER SD THIRD INSTANT UNDER CAPTION QUOTE HARVARD CRIMSON, STUDENT UNDERGRADUATE NEWSPAPER, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., END QUOTE. SUBCAPS WILLIAM S. FAIRFIELD, HARLOW SHAPLEY, ROBERT SONNE, COHEN.

100-341325-FIVE ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 72
INDEXED - 72

61 JUN 21 1949

JUN 14 1949

GLEASON

END

ACK ACLBM OK FBI WASH DC EJC

SAC, Boston

June 7, 1949

Director, FBI

58123

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached hereto photostatic copies of papers and documents which were found in a taxi cab in Washington, D. C. by its driver on April 27, 1949, and which were furnished by the driver to the Atomic Energy Commission. These documents, which were confidentially furnished to the Bureau, had been found in an envelope bearing the return address of the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C., and which had been left in a taxi cab by the subject.

A review of this material by the Atomic Energy Commission failed to reflect that any information contained therein was classified or that it pertained to the Atomic Energy Commission.

This material is being furnished to your office for your review. It is believed desirable that all pertinent information contained therein concerning the subject, his activities and contacts should be included in the next investigative report emanating from your office concerning the subject.

Enclosure

EHM:EHW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/6/81 BY

G.X.R.-8

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

6/10/49

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JUN 7 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

100-341825-211

RECORDED - 126

5 JUN 13

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

60 JUN 21 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DATE: 6-13-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

AEC CLEARANCE FOR PERSONNEL AT HARVARD OBSERVATORY (U)

~~Classified by 1045 Chief~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 333,044-001~~

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2

[redacted] has advised of a conversation which occurred on June 5, 1949. The participants were HARLOW SHAPLEY, director of the Harvard Observatory, and one of his principal associates, Lieutenant Commander DONALD MENZEL, USNR, who is currently engaged on certain rocket research for the War and Navy Departments. (U)

MENZEL opened the conversation by stating that the Cambridge Field Station desired to have all persons at the Harvard Observatory in any way affiliated with Government research work cleared for access to classified material. MENZEL stated that he himself had been so cleared and that his clearance had enabled him to spend three of the preceding fourteen days at the Watertown Arsenal. He wanted SHAPLEY's opinion on the matter. (U)

Initially SHAPLEY stated he did not wish clearance and that he did not wish his staff members to seek clearance because such action would then make them available for Government work. Once available, because of their abilities, they would no doubt be called upon to do such work with the result that the work of the Harvard Observatory would suffer. (U)

MENZEL remonstrated by declaring that clearance did not obligate one to perform Government work. SHAPLEY then stated flatly that he felt that any effort on his part to obtain a security clearance would only involve him in difficulty. He added he usually managed to avoid the subject of being cleared by declaring that he was too busy to bother, that he still found he could get the information he needed or desired without difficulty. He added that in the past two months he had had two separate opportunities to visit the USSR and that he had declined them because he did not believe he could obtain a passport. SHAPLEY added that he was certain that WALTER ORR ROBERTS, director of the Climax Observatory, could not obtain clearance (U)

BSG:md
100-16321
cc Denver
100-20728
100-18294

100-341825-212

RECORDED - 49
INDEXED - 49
17 JUN

COPY DESTROYED
R83 JAN 29 1960

61 JUN 24 1949

~~Classified by SP-1 GSK/RBG~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 6/8/83~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Allen Gallagher DATE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

G.I.R.-1

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-14-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MENZEL then stated that ROBERTS was the basic reason for the instant conversation. He added that certain officials desired that ROBERTS be cleared or removed from access to work which MENZEL was handling. (U)

SHAPLEY then exploded. He asserted that only "dumb witted reactionaries" would seek to obtain clearance. He noted that, according to Oppenheimer in a recent article published in the New Republic, the most valuable and worthwhile work on atomic energy had been done by two members of the Communist Party; i.e., FREDERICK JOLIOT CURIE and IRENE JOLIOT CURIE. (U)

He averred that one EDELMAN, a research fellow under the AEA at Harvard Medical School, had recently suffered widespread unfavorable publicity because he had the intellectual curiosity to affiliate himself with the Communist Party for the purpose of ascertaining its ends and modus operandi. EDELMAN had likewise had the intellectual sagacity to disassociate himself from the Communists when he had accomplished his purpose. Despite his sincere and scholastic approach he was now charged with disloyalty. SHAPLEY stated that he did not doubt that ROBERTS, who had a fine creative mind, had probably gone through somewhat the same course of action. (U)

MENZEL interrupted. He stated that SHAPLEY's opinion of clearance was not shared by the United States Army Airforce and that while he might agree with SHAPLEY as to theory that from the practical standpoint one had to obtain clearance today in order to have access to the most recent scientific developments. MENZEL added that he needed to have ROBERTS cleared; that he had personally obtained a temporary clearance through one JACK EVANS; that ROBERTS had left himself open to a number of charges of Communist sympathy; that ROBERTS had needled those who held more conservative opinions than himself, including one Mr. O'DAY. (U)

SHAPLEY interrupted to state that ROBERTS was a member of at least five subversive organizations. MENZEL agreed but insisted that ROBERTS should still attempt to obtain clearance with SHAPLEY's approval and help. MENZEL revealed that he had filed an application for a "Q clearance" in order that he might visit Los Alamos this summer. (U)

SHAPLEY told MENZEL that he was foolish. MENZEL replied that he had been instrumental personally in having considerable scientific data declassified; that he was certain that when he got to Los Alamos he would find other material fit for declassification; that he could ultimately prevail upon the proper authorities to declassify said material to the advantage of all scientists. SHAPLEY characterized all "Declassification Boards as incompetent." (U)

The two men continued to discuss ROBERTS but added nothing in detail additional. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

to the foregoing. MENZEL maintained until the end that ROBERTS must seek and obtain a security clearance for access to all confidential scientific information, including atomic energy. SHAPLEY remained insistent that if ROBERTS did seek such clearance he would only get himself into public difficulties because of his organizational affiliations. SHAPLEY added that ROBERTS had that temperament which would cause him to either resign his position of "break down" in the event he did receive unfavorable publicity. (C) (U)

The conversation was concluded when MENZEL advised SHAPLEY that on the week-end of July 4, he would entertain Captain PAUL HAMMOND, USNR, of the Metropolitan Club in New York City, at Climax, Colorado, and would at the same time solicit HAMMOND to make a substantial contribution to the Harvard Observatory. (C) (U)

The foregoing is provided the Bureau and Denver for informative purposes.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-14-2011

June 1, 1949

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General

The Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - ~~R~~

100-341825-213

RECORDED - 121

A confidential informant of the Boston Office of this Bureau advised that on the afternoon of May 31, 1949, David E. Lilienthal, Jr., who is the Assistant Editorial Chairman of the Harvard Crimson, student undergraduate newspaper of Harvard University, conferred with Harlow Shapley. (U)

EX-19

According to the informant, Lilienthal, Jr. told Shapley that he had heard that in the future the Federal Bureau of Investigation was going to investigate all applicants for teaching positions in the Physics Department of Yale University. According to the informant, Lilienthal advised Shapley that the Harvard Crimson had sent a man to Yale University to ascertain the facts and that this man, whose identity the informant did not disclose, had been unable to obtain the facts as no one at Yale University would discuss it. According to the informant, Lilienthal, Jr. thinks that the story is true. (U)

The informant further related that Lilienthal, Jr. asked Shapley to recommend the names of persons at Yale who could furnish more information concerning this allegation. Shapley recommended the following persons to be contacted at Yale University: Professor Thomas Emerson, Yale University Law School; Dr. Jacobs, of the Yale Medical School; and Evelyn Hutchinson (phonetic), Yale Chemistry Department. (U)

G.L.R.-2

I thought you might be interested in being informed of the above allegation. I wish to point out, of course, that Mr. David E. Lilienthal, Jr. is obviously misinformed inasmuch as this Bureau is not conducting any investigation of applicants for teaching positions at Yale University and does not contemplate conducting any such investigations in the future. (U)

Classified by 5056 [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

EHM/de

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
JUN 2 - 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-14-2011

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
Classified by SP5 [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR

WASHINGTON 7 FBOM BOSTON 31 4-35 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible] ON 2-3-84

HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS -C . [CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT STATED THAT DAVID E. LILIENTHAL, JR., WHO IS ASSISTANT EDITORIAL CHAIRMAN OF HARVARD CRIMSON, STUDENT UNDERGRADUATE NEWSPAPER OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CONFERRED WITH HARLOW SHAPLEY THIS 3:31 AFTERNOON. LILIENTHAL TOLD SHAPLEY THAT THEY HAD HEARD THAT FBI WERE IN THE FUTURE GOING TO INVESTIGATE ALL APPLICANTS FOR TEACHING POSITION IN THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT OF YALE UNIVERSITY, AND THE HARVARD CRIMSON HAD SENT A MAN TO YALE TO ASCERTAIN FACTS. THIS MAN, WHOSE IDENTITY, INFORMANT DID NOT DISCLOSE, HAD BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN FACTS AS NO ONE AT YALE WOULD TALK ABOUT IT, BUT HE THINKS THE STORY IS TRUE. LILIENTHAL ASKED SHAPLEY IF HE COULD TELL THEM OF PERSON OR PERSONS THEY MIGHT INTERVIEW AT YALE WHO WOULD GIVE THEM FACTS. SHAPLEY SAID THE BEST MAN TO CONTACT WOULD BE PROFESSOR THOMAS EMERSON AT LAW SCHOOL, DR. JACOBS OF MEDICAL SCHOOL, AND EVELYN PAREN PHONETIC END PAREN HUTCHINSON OF CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT.] (U) THIS INFORMATION GIVEN FOR ANY VALUE IT MAY HAVE. BOSTON OFFICE TAKING NO ACTION ON IT.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RECORDED - 121

INDEXED - 121

31 JUN 16 1949

SOUCY

NEW HAVEN TO BE ADVISED

END

ACK PLS

BS R 7 WA

Classified by SP2 [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-14-2011

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/10/49

FROM : SAC BOSTON

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

5/19/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP3 RJG/mm
REASON 1.4 (c)
DATE OF REVIEW 5/19/90

b2

[redacted] has advised of a conversation which occurred on May 26, 1949, between Mr. GRENVILLE CLARK and Doctor HARLOW SHAPLEY. The latter is Director of the Harvard Observatory. Mr. CLARK is the senior member of the New York Law Firm of Root, Ballantine, Clark, and Hale. It should be noted that this Law Firm was the original sponsor and director of the late WENDELL WILLKIE'S campaign for the presidency in 1940. Mr. CLARK is an intimate friend of SHAPLEY and is further, a member of the Harvard Corporation. (U)

CLARK advised SHAPLEY that one HOBART OBER (phonetic), the President of the Maryland State Bar Association, and a Harvard alumnus, had recently filed a three-page letter of complaint with the Harvard President, Doctor JAMES CONANT. HOBART OBER had been embittered by the appearance in Baltimore, under the sponsorship of the Progressive Party, of JOHN ANTHONY CIARDI, a Harvard Faculty member. CLARK had spoken in the latter capacity, in opposition to the pending legislation in the Maryland Legislature. (U)

The legislation had been proposed by OBER, and was designed to restrict the activity of Communists in colleges and public employment. OBER complained because a Harvard Faculty member had appeared, under the auspices of a Communist suspect group, to oppose domestic legislation sponsored by a Harvard alumnus. (U)

OBER complained bitterly concerning the conduct of HARLOW SHAPLEY at the NCASP, Scientific and Cultural Conference for Peace, which occurred at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, in New York City, March 24, 1949. OBER requested CONANT to so draw further Harvard contracts with its Faculty members, that the latter would be restricted in their outside activities. They would be (U)

SSG:IMS
100-16321
CC: 100-1270
100-887

RECORDED - 77
INDEXED - 77

100-341825-214
F B I
3 JUN 22 1949

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 5/19/80

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

restricted specifically with reference to affiliation with organizations on the list published by the Attorney General, under Executive Order 9835. OBER concluded his letter with a statement that no son of his would ever attend Harvard, so long as the current situation prevailed; and that, further, he was at that time declining formally to contribute further to the Harvard Alumni or Harvard Law School Alumni Fund. (U)

CLARK stated that CONANT had sent OBER a short reply, in which he had pointed out that the activities of CIARDI and SHAPLEY were in the liberal Harvard tradition. CONANT further alleged that the College faced the same situation in 1916, being predicated upon the radically regarded activities of ZACHARIAH CHAFEE, and one LASKI (possibly HAROLD LASKI). CONANT had concluded his letter, with the statement that he was requesting GRENVILLE CLARK to further analyze the Harvard tradition, and to so inform OBER. (U)

CLARK stated that he had received a carbon copy of CONANT'S letter to OBER, and, as a result, had prepared a 7000-word analysis of the Harvard tradition. In substance, according to CLARK, it is a statement to the effect that Harvard University Professors can go anywhere and do anything that they wish, so long as they are academically competent in the fields wherein they teach, and properly conduct their classes. CLARK further stated that he had analyzed the 1916 situation and had found that CHAFEE and LASKI were even more abused in those days than SHAPLEY, CIARDI, et al are now. (U)

CLARK stated that his reply had met with CONANT'S enthusiastic approval, and it is to be published in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin of June 23, 1949, under the title, "Freedom at Harvard." Before such publication, CLARK wished SHAPLEY to know that he had directed a copy of the statement to SHAPLEY at Peterborough, New Hampshire. He requested that SHAPLEY add any critical notations he might have, prior to the Alumni Bulletin Publication. CLARK added that CONANT would be happy if the statement would be widely publicized, and CLARK is of the opinion that SHAPLEY might be able to assist. Further publication should, however, follow the release in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. (U)

SHAPLEY stated that he would attempt to have the article reprinted in the "American Scholar", published in New York City, under the editorship of HIRONYMAYDEN. SHAPLEY was quite enthused concerning CLARK'S apparently fine defense of his own position. (U)

SHAPLEY noted that President JAMES KILLIAN, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was in about the same position as President CONANT, inasmuch as some Attorney General in St. Louis, Missouri had written a similar letter to KILLIAN, objecting to the continuancy on the M.I.T. Faculty of DIRK STRUIK, and stating that he would contribute no money to M.I.T., so long as it continued to maintain STRUIK as a Faculty member. (U)

SHAPLEY felt that CLARK'S reply to OBER might find further publicity in M.I.T. circles, and be of assistance to Doctor KILLIAN. (U)

The foregoing is provided the Bureau for informative purposes.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: June 13, 1949

FROM : L. Whitson

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. T
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to Mr. Nichols's inquiry as to whether there were any developments in connection with the review by the Espionage Section of certain documents which the captioned subject left in a taxicab on the night of April 27, 1949. Complete details relating to the background of Shapley's leaving these documents in a taxicab were contained in a memorandum from Mr. V. P. Keay to you dated May 2, 1949.

A thorough review has been made by the Espionage Section of the documents which were obtained by the Bureau from the Atomic Energy Commission in this matter. It is to be noted that these documents contained no information relating to espionage or any information affecting the internal security of the country. The documents consisted of copies of speeches and notes made by Shapley while attending Congressional Committee hearings relating to the National Science Foundation. Copies of all of these documents have been furnished to the Boston Field Office with instructions that pertinent information contained therein be furnished to the Bureau in report form.

ACTION: None. The above is for your information.

EHM:EWT

RECORDED - 33 100-341625-

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-14-2011

Mr. Ladd ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ June 27, 1949

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)
Bureau File #100-341825

During the last self-inspection of the Boston Division, it was noted that on 11/3/48 the Bureau had advised the Boston Office of the delinquency of this case and had requested that it be brought up to date.

A review of the Bureau file reflects, however, that no report was submitted by the Boston Division until 3/22/49, after a lapse of nearly one year following the preceding Boston report. It is desired that an explanation be obtained from the responsible supervisor and officials of your division for their failure to follow this case more closely in view of the wide-spread publicity given the subject's pro-Communist activities.

JIC/cmw

RECORDED - 6

F B I

55 JUN 29 1949

Mr. Nolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 27 10 25 AM '49

Director, FBI 6-21-49

SAC, Boston

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Massachusetts
INFORMATION CONCERNING

There is submitted herewith a clipping from the Boston Globe, a newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, from its edition of June 20, 1949, setting forth an exchange of correspondence between Baltimore attorney FRANK OBER, President JAMES B. CONANT, of Harvard University, and Attorney RENVILLE CLARK, New York attorney and senior member of the Harvard University Corporation, with respect to the association of Professor HARLOW SHALEY and Professor JOHN CIARDI as members of the faculty at Harvard University.

The material is being submitted to the Bureau for informative purposes in connection with a statement of policy by Harvard University relating to the selection of its faculty and the continuance of persons as faculty members who have been associated with activities and organizations of questioned loyalty.

TFH:md

100-887
Renville Clark
100-16381
116-82

enclosure

with

100-341825
NOT RECORDED
146 JUN 29 1949

164-72
[illegible] JUL 21 1949

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SAC, BOSTON

July 7, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re your report March 22, 1949.

A review of the Bureau's files in the captioned matter reflects that in the past you have submitted communications to the Bureau captioned Internal Security - C and Internal Security - R. In the future all communications written in this case should be captioned Internal Security - C. It is also noted that no report has been received from your office in the captioned matter since referenced report and that your investigation is in a delinquent status. You are instructed to immediately submit to the Bureau an investigative report bringing the activities of the subject up to date.

EHM:lfc

61 JUL 4

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JUL 7 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 60

63 JUL

45 JUL 9 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: July 7, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Nolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Pursuant to your request, there is set forth below an explanation of the handling of the investigation of the captioned subject.

On March 27, 1948, a complete and detailed summary report was prepared by the Boston Office pursuant to Bureau instructions. Following the corrections and approval, this report was disseminated to interested Government agencies. One copy was made available to the Department on April 14, 1948.

The Boston Office was subsequently instructed by Bureau letters dated June 16, 1948, September 13, 1948, November 3, 1948, January 25, 1949, and March 3, 1949, to submit an investigative report in this case.

By letter dated September 20, 1948, the Boston Office advised that the Agent to whom this case had been assigned had been on sick leave during the previous month and that it was anticipated he would return to duty in the immediate future and that a report would be prepared. (100-341825-159) By letter dated March 10, 1949, the Boston Office advised that a report on the subject had been dictated in January of 1949 but that because of the pressure of dead line cases it had not been possible to afford the case constant typing attention. (100-341825-188)

During the interim between reports, the captioned individual was given most thorough coverage and investigative attention which has been closely followed by the Bureau. The activities of the subject have been furnished to the Bureau almost daily by teletype and/or letter, depending on the importance of the information developed. Information in this case has been promptly furnished to the Attorney General when pertinent, and to other Government agencies who had a pertinent interest concerning these matters, by memorandum. The subject's activities in numerous Communist front groups and pro-Soviet groups are also being reported under the caption of those organizations. Although no investigative reports were submitted, the Bureau was kept advised of the subject's activities through other means of communication.

The coverage during the period between reports has been above average. Technical surveillances have been maintained under subject's office and also his residence and the Boston Office has developed excellent live informant coverage. The responsible supervisor, E. H. Mossburg and the officials of the division, Unit Chief, Whitson, Inspector Fletcher and myself have been aware of the importance of this subject in view of the wide publicity given to his activities. Since the Bureau was kept constantly

JUL 5

HBF:prm

RECORDED - 135 100-341825-218

EX-109

informed of this subject's activities by the Boston Office it was possible to properly follow up and control the investigation into his activities even though no investigative report was submitted for a period of one year.

This case will be closely followed and when investigative reports are required proper instructions will be issued to the Boston Office and these instructions will be followed to see that effect is given to them promptly.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/1/49

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

100-10-1

ReBulet June 22 last.

The Bureau's instructions concerning the character of this case will be strictly adhered to. The Agent to whom the case is assigned is currently conducting a review of the file and other references pertaining to the Subject. A report reflecting all of his activities up to August 1 will be dictated on or before August 15 next and submitted to the Bureau as soon as possible thereafter. The case will then be placed in a pending inactive status.

BSG/ner
100-16321

G.I.R.D.

RECORDED - 75
100-341825-219
FBI
23 AUG 3 1949

AUG 9 1949

L-26

Invoice of Contents from
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date July 22, 1949 Case References HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Consigned to SAC, Boston

List of Contents
~~xxxx

cc - Mr. Ladd
Fletcher
Milnes

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-07-2011

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

August 9, 1949

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

For your information we have been advised by a highly confidential although thoroughly reliable informant that on August 4, 1949, after a conference with Watson Davis, Science Service, Washington, D. C., the subject made an application for a renewal of his passport. Apparently the subject plans to leave New York City by air for London and Paris on August 14, 1949. According to the informant, he told Davis that through UNESCO all barriers had been cleared and that the passport would be issued promptly.

During the afternoon of August 4, 1949, the subject was contacted by a person believed to be Vladimir Ivanovich Bazykin, Counsellor in the Cultural Division of the USSR Embassy. Bazykin reportedly advised Shapley that he had a message that he must discuss with Shapley. Bazykin did not amplify the matter and apparently Shapley did not discuss it further.

In addition, it is known that Bazykin visited the Harvard Observatory on the afternoon of August 4, 1949, and conferred with Shapley for about one hour and thereafter left presumably for New York. According to our informant, after Bazykin left, Shapley dictated a letter to Theodor Rosebury, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, a reported follower of the Communist Party line and an associate of Communist front organizations, indicating that he had a conference with an unidentified individual and that Shapley was undecided whether he would make the trip. Our informant advised that the purpose of Bazykin's visit to Shapley was to deliver a personal and urgent invitation from the Russians who visited the Harvard Observatory in March, 1949, for Shapley to attend a conference in Moscow. Bazykin also brought with him an invitation from the USSR Government.

Our informant has advised that the conference to be held in Moscow is a combination science, peace and labor conference and will be held immediately following a UNESCO meeting in Paris scheduled for August 15, 1949.

According to our source of information, Shapley advised that he would like to attend the Moscow conference but before he accepts he will seek approval of the State Department.

Our informant has advised, however, that Shapley will definitely attend the conference in Paris, leaving on August 14, 1949. The informant has advised that Rosebury, previously mentioned, is definitely going to attend the Moscow conference and that Shapley was also invited to attend a similar but smaller conference in Cuba this past week end but declined the invitation.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mole. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9 AM
DATE 8-11-49
JEM:mn

100-341875-220

RECORDED 116

37 AUG 11 1949

53 AUG 15 1949

On August 5, 1949, our informant advised that Shapley conferred with Howland Sargeant of the State Department, advising Sargeant that he had received an official invitation to attend conferences in Moscow, Russia, beginning August 26, 1949. He indicated that the first conference would be on astronomy and the second one was to be on "peace" and would be known as the "All Union" representing all of the Soviet unions. Shapley advised Sargeant that the United Nations Secretariat had asked him to attend the United Nations Research Laboratories as a scientific expert in Paris, France, for a period of eight days beginning on August 15, 1949.

Shapley told Sargeant that he could proceed to Moscow from Paris. During the conversations, Shapley inquired of Sargeant whether or not he could aid the State Department by attending the Moscow conference. According to our informant, Sargeant told him that he would make inquiries at the State Department and notify Shapley of the results. Shapley pointed out that he was making an unofficial request and requested Sargeant to treat the matter confidentially. Later on during the day Sargeant advised Shapley that the State Department had no ideas or jobs for him in Moscow. According to the informant, Shapley at that time told Sargeant that he would not attend the Moscow conference.

From this same source we learned that Shapley had not mailed the letter addressed to Theodor Rosebury, previously mentioned in this memorandum.

This same information is being furnished to the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency.

100-341825

RECORDED - 126

- 221

SAC, Boston

August 30, 1949

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Your file 100-16321
Bureau file 100-341825

1/7/98 sp4bj-Hdw
#325905

Re report of SA Brenton S. Gordon, Boston, Massachusetts, dated August 12, 1949. This report has been reviewed at the Bureau and it is noted on page 4, paragraph 3, line 8, that it is pointed out that Shapley had recommended Clark Foreman as Executive Secretary of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions. In that line Clark is referred to as "her". It is believed that this should be "him".

On page six, in paragraph 3, in line one, it is pointed out that "A-8" had furnished information concerning Shapley. It is believed that this should be "T-8".

On page 7 in paragraph 3, T-3 is mentioned twice in succession. The Bureau is interested to know in this connection if one of the T-3's should not be another informant or whether the two references are a mistake and there should only be one reference to T-3. It is desired that you advise the Bureau what the correct words should be as mentioned previously in order that the reports at the Bureau may be corrected before being disseminated.

You noted on page 11 that this case was being placed in a pending inactive status and your office would continue to submit detailed letters on items of exceptional importance. The Bureau desires that you leave this case in a pending status and follow the activities of Shapley very closely through your informants and submit reports on a periodic basis in order that the activities of this very important individual can be followed continuously.

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Urbo
Mr
Mr. Room
Tease
Mandy

JEM:tg

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/12/49

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(BuFile 100-341825)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/98 BY #313405

Reference is made to the enclosed Report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON in this case dated August 12, 1949.

The Bureau's attention is directed to the last paragraph on page 10 thereof. Unless the Bureau advises to the contrary in the interim, this report will be disseminated on September 1 next.

BSG/ner
100-16321

EX-59

RECORDED - 100

EX-59

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated At BOSTON, MASS. File No. 100-16,321 MFA

Report Made At	Date When Made	Period For Which Made	Report Made By
BOSTON, MASS.	8-12-1949	1-1-1949 thru 8-5-1949	BRENTON S. GORDON

Character of Case: Internal Security-C

Title: HARLOW SHAPLEY

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Synopsis of Facts: SHAPLEY'S activities in the National Council of Arts, Sciences & Professions, summarized. He refused to attend a "Moscow Peace Conference", scheduled for the latter part of August, 1949. He subscribes to the USSR INFORMATION BULLETIN and is a member of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Nixon Bill. He was a sponsor of the Bill of Rights Conference held at New York City, June 17 last. His contacts with Russian officials noted. SHAPLEY has been relatively inactive because of adverse publicity since March 27, 1949.

P*

References: Bureau file 100-341,825.
Report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON, Boston, dated March 22, 1949.

Details:

PERSONAL HISTORY

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-4 bja/tdw ON 7/7/98 #313905

HOWARD SHAPLEY continues to reside at 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, which address is also that of the Harvard College Observatory, where he continues to be the Director.

Approved and Forwarded: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Copies
(6) Bureau
1 New York (Information)
2 Los Angeles
1 Washington (Information)
1 ONI, Boston
1 IDA, Governors Island
1 IDAF, Westover Field
4 Boston

COPY IN FILE

COPY DESTROYED R83 JAN 24 1960

100-341[illegible]-22

RECORDED - 100
INDEXED - 100

27 AUG 15 1949

58 OCT 13 1949

Boston Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised in early January, 1949, that he had learned from the Subject that the Subject intended to be less active politically to avoid publicity. SHAPLEY told the Informant that he had made a pledge to the Administration at Harvard University to the effect that during the year 1949 he would bring no aliens to the University, and that he would avoid publicity which affected the University adversely.

ACTIVITIES IN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS

b6
b7C
b7D

Confidential Informants T-1, T-2, T-3, and T-4, are all of known reliability, [redacted] Each of these Informants has advised that the Subject continues to be the National Chairman of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions. He has told T-1 and T-2, in an off-the-record fashion, that following the conclusion of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for Peace, held at New York City, on March 24-27, 1949, he obtained a non-publicized leave of absence from the organization for one year. Informants note that his activities since do not reflect that his statement was in fact true.

The above-mentioned conference was held at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria, New York City. Each of the named four Informants has furnished information reflecting that SHAPLEY, collaborating with HANNAH DORNER, MAXINE WOOD, DAN GILMORE, planned the proceedings of the Conference. The Informants had provided detailed information reflecting that he assisted the named individuals in outlining the program and in securing the speakers who appeared thereat. He caused the submission of manuscripts by most of the speakers which were approved by the Executive Committee of the NCASP prior to delivery. He assisted in the publication of advertising and in the preparation of news releases.

Through one FRED NEAL, formerly a State Department employee, and now believed by the Informants to be a employee in the Department of Education at Albany, he attempted to influence officials in the State Department, so as to cause them to issue visas to certain foreign visitors in which he was unsuccessful.

SHAPLEY conferred, according to these same Informants with SERGEI ROMANOVICH STRIGANOV, Cultural Attache at the Embassy of the USSR in an effort to bring DIMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH and other Russians to the Peace Conference.

The Conference was afforded considerable publicity in the New York HERALD TRIBUNE, the BOSTON DAILY GLOBE, the BOSTON HERALD, and was the leading news story in LIFE, TIME, and NEWS WEEK, during the week of its holding. SHAPLEY was, according to these Informants, in the aforementioned press items, severely criticized for his participation in an event, which the NEW YORK TIMES on March 17, 1949 labelled as a Communist propaganda effort. The TIMES attributed this description to Assistant Secretary of State, GEORGE ALLEN.

In light of the foregoing, it is interesting to note that Informant T-2 in late February, 1949, advised that he was present when SHAPLEY was contacted by ALBERT E. KAHN. KAHN is identified as the President of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, the largest division of the International Workers Order. KAHN advised SHAPLEY and the Informant that a similar peace conference was contemplated for Paris, France, in early April, 1949. He suggested to SHAPLEY that the New York Conference and the Paris Conference be affiliated, and that KAHN, who claimed to be the American Representative for the Paris Group, be permitted to assist in the direction of the New York Conference.

SHAPLEY noted that KAHN already had a position as a member of the Executive Committee of the NCASP in the organization of the New York Conference. SHAPLEY further asserted that the Paris Conference was probably known as a Communist dominated affair; that while he privately agreed with the aims of the Paris Conference, he could not publicly affiliate with it without damaging the prestige of the New York event. The two items were to be maintained on a separate basis.

Confidential Informant T-1 and T-2 advised that following the above described New York Conference, SHAPLEY told them that he had directed letters to all of the foreign guests who were not permitted to attend. He related that in these letters, he had informed these foreigners that the Conference had been a success; that each of them was being furnished with a record of its proceedings; that each of them was requested to provide his individual comments for the future guidance of the conferees. He further advised the Informants that in the Fall of 1949, similar conference would be held in other parts of the United States for the purpose of continuing the work begun in New York City.

T-4 has provided information indicating that such conference is now planned for Boston in September, 1949. However, SHAPLEY will not participate because shortly after the March 27 event, he is alleged to have pledged the President of the University that he would not speak publicly on any topic other than astronomy. SHAPLEY in providing this information to T-4 noted that his activities were bringing letters of protest to the University, rather than contribution checks.

Despite the alleged foregoing assurance to Harvard University, T-2 advised that he learned the following from SHAPLEY:

SHAPLEY on May 13, 1949 arrived at Los Angeles, California. On the following Sunday, he spoke at a forum sponsored by Occidental College and the Harvard Club of Los Angeles. After having been assured that he would be given absolutely no publicity, he left the Harvard Club to meet one HERBERT BIEBERMAN, whom SHAPLEY identified to the Informant as one of the "Hollywood Ten". SHAPLEY stated that BIEBERMAN had brought him to a group of between thirty and forty Los Angeles National Council, Arts, Sciences, & Profession members, and that they had held an enthusiastic meeting.

SHAPLEY stated that in all, he had made seven speeches in the Los Angeles Area, including one to a secret group of Government workers at "Rand", and including two to Harvard Alumni groups. He cautioned the Informant not to reveal this information to anyone inasmuch as articles attacking him, which had appeared in national publications and particularly the Brooklyn TABLET, a Catholic weekly in Brooklyn, had caused several colleges which had invited him to be a Commencement Speaker, to cancel their invitations.

Administratively, insofar as the NCASP is concerned, Confidential Informants T-1 and T-2 have individually advised that CLIFTON DURR and SARAH DAVILA, were employed as lobbyists for the National Council of Arts, Sciences, & Profession, at Washington, D.C. only after SHAPLEY had approved of them. More recently, CLARK FOREMAN, formerly the Executive Secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, was employed as Executive Secretary of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, & Professions, after SHAPLEY had recommended ~~her~~ Him for the position.

Locally, T-3 and T-4 noted that SHAPLEY presided at the founding meeting of the Massachusetts Chapter of the National Council of Arts, Sciences & Professions. He conducted the election of the existing officers of this group in what the Informants describe as a high-handed manner. He has since been one of the three principal speakers at the only subsequent meeting of the organization which has been held.

ACTIVITIES IN THE AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE

T-5 is of known reliability. T-5 advised that in connection with the Peace Conference, described in the previous section of this report, HENRY HILL COLLINS, Executive Secretary of the American Russian Institute at New York City, contacted SHAPLEY and the Informant for the purpose of arranging appearances of visiting Russians under American Russian Institute sponsorship. COLLINS told T-5 that he had contacted SERGEI R. STRIGANOV, described above, for such purposes and had been advised by STRIGANOV that the Russians would be permitted to appear under other auspices than National Council of Arts, Sciences, & Professions, only after approval of the instant Subject.

T-5 advised that COLLINS stated that he had experienced difficulty in obtaining this approval from HANNAH DORNER and MAXINE WOOD, but

that he had no difficulty in obtaining the cooperation of SHAPLEY. Informant further learned that it had been contemplated that the Russians would appear at a dinner of a fund raising character under American Russian Institute sponsorship until the visas were cancelled by the State Department shortly after the Waldorf Astoria event.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Boston T-1 advised that in February, 1949, after consultation with WATSON DAVIS of "Science Service", SHAPLEY accepted an appointment from PIERRE AUGER and HENRI LAUGIER to a position as a member of the "Joining Committee of UNESCO and ECOSOC". The Informant notes that none of the three aforementioned persons are known to have Communist affiliations and reported this item with a viewpoint to noting the increased international contacts available to the Subject resulting from membership in this Committee.

Boston T-6, of known reliability, furnished a pamphlet distributed in Boston, in March, 1949, by the United World Federalist. This item identified the officers of the Massachusetts Branch of the organization and among these, SHAPLEY is named as a Director.

Informant noted that there is no information available in any way indicating that the United World Federalists is a Communist infiltrated or dominated organization.

T-7, of known reliability, advised that in January, 1949, the letterhead of the Massachusetts Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, reflects that SHAPLEY is a member of the Advisory Committee of this organization. The Informant notes that there is no information indicating that the Massachusetts Chapter is Communist infiltrated or dominated.

The Harvard Crimson of January 25, 1949 carried a news item reflecting that the Subject was one of those persons who had written a public letter supporting RALPH H. GUNDLACH, a former faculty member at the University of Washington, who had lost his position after admitting such degree of affiliation with the Communist Movement.

Informant T-5 advised that in January, 1949, SHAPLEY attempted to counsel Mrs. LAURENCE B. ELLIS. Mrs. ELLIS' husband, Dr. LAURENCE B. ELLIS, according to the Informant, was involved in a loyalty order hearing. Mrs. ELLIS was in doubt as to whether she should

support her husband or refuse to testify in order to protect the identity of such persons as DIRK JAN STRUIK, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology Faculty Member, who was named by HERBERT PHILBRICK in the New York trial subsequently as a teacher of Marxism to professional units of the Communist Party. T-5 advised that SHAPLEY did not advise Mrs. ELLIS as to where her loyalty should lie. He did indicate to her quite plainly that in his opinion persons of professional standing were having difficulties in the Boston area with the loyalty order, because the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston was exercising an undue influence on Federal employees.

An earlier report reflected that the Subject travelled in India in early 1947.

T-8, [redacted] is of unknown reliability. T-8 advised T-9 in February, 1949, [redacted] the Subject in early 1947. T-8 stated that [redacted] SHAPLEY addressed groups of Hindo scientists advising them that HENRY AGARD WALLACE would be elected to the Presidency of the United States in November, 1948; that the great mass of American people were critical of the foreign policy of the United States Government insofar as the Orient and Russia were concerned; and that the great majority of people in the United States favored socialism. b6 b7C b7D

T-8 further advised T-9 that in view of the Subject's reputation his statements had been accepted as true when he was in India. [redacted] to find that the Subject had been not merely wrong, but one hundred per cent wrong, in his estimation of the United States situation.

T-10 advised in January, 1949, that the Subject is a subscriber to the "INFORMATION BULLETIN OF THE USSR", published at the Russian Embassy, Washington, D.C.

T-10 advised that he was present in February, 1949, when SHAPLEY and others had a conference on the editorial policy of "M.C." an organ of the Massachusetts Chapter of the MCASP. An article had been written urging members of Massachusetts to attend the above-described New York Conference. The article made reference to the alleged fact that if such a conference were held in Argentina, Spain, or the USSR, that the interested individuals would not be allowed to attend.

RICHARD REDSALL, a member of the Massachusetts Chapter Executive Board, strenuously objected to the "lumping" of Argentina and Spain with the USSR. Other members felt that such grouping was proper under the circumstances.

T-10 advised that Subject finally approved of the "lumping" with this comment: "It is a mistake of we fellow travelers we never criticize one country, we leave ourselves wide open".

T-3 advised that literature distributed by the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Nixon Bill listed the Subject as a sponsor. T-3 further advised that literature distributed by the " Bill of Rights Conference", held in New York City, on July 15 and July 16, 1949, also listed the Subject as a sponsor.

T-1, T-2, T-3, and T-4 provided the following information:

On August 4, 1949, Subject was personally visited at his offices by one VLADIMIR IVANOVICH ~~X~~RAZYKIN, counselor of the Russian Embassy at Washington, D.C. The Subject was given official letters of invitation to attend a "Peace Conference" to be staged by artists, trade unionists, and professional persons at Moscow, USSR, on approximately August 26, 1949.

The invitation was issued by the Russian Government and further by the Russian Scientists and artists, such as SHOSTAKOVICH, who had attended the New York Conference upon SHAPLEY'S invitation. It was further pointed out to SHAPLEY that he was leaving the United States on August 14, in order to attend a UNESCO meeting in Paris. SHAPLEY advised these informants that he had conferred with the United States Department of State in an effort to determine whether or not he could obtain a passport to go to Russia. He had been left with the impression that the State Department would consider the request for such a passport but was given no assurance that it would be in fact issued. He thereupon decided not to attend this conference lest he become involved in unfavorable publicity.

Each of these four Informants have advised that since the March, 1949, Peace Conference, SHAPLEY has been relatively inactive.

P E N D I N G*

LEADS

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

AT LOS ANGELES

Will advise, if possible, the identity or character of the "secret group of government people at Rand", which SHAPLEY addressed in March, 1949.

THE BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

AT BOSTON

Will continue to follow and report the activities of the Subject through established confidential informants.

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Memo dated June 15, 1949 advised that New York Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished a scrap of note paper from Communist Party Headquarters reading as follows: b2 b7D

"There is a guy close to SHAPLEY, a former Government official, who speaks Russian. We would like to find out who he is.

"We don't want to askeither KAHN or FAST. (There follows the name MAXINE WOOD, which was crossed out).

The New York Division is advised that this individual is without doubt the FRED NEAL, mentioned here. New York is further advised that NEAL is currently a correspondent behind the Iron Curtain, with free lance assignments from New York papers.

SHAPLEY had suggested to DORNER that she arrange to have NEAL'S stories picked up by the New York DAILY COMPASS which would undoubtedly give NEAL a wider latitude in expressing liberal opinions.

NEW YORK is advised further that the Bureau is believed to possess considerable information concerning NEAL who was formerly SHAPLEY'S contact man on the Russian Desk in the State Department.

INFORMANT PAGE

T-1 is [redacted]

T-2 is

T-3 is

T-4 is

T-5 is

T-6 is Boston clerical employee ROBERT AHERN.

T-7 is a letter from the Washington Field Office dated January 31, 1949, which reflects that the information concerning subscriptions to the INFORMATION BULLETIN was obtained from the printer on a confidential basis.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

T-8 is [redacted]

T-9 is [redacted]

T-10 is [redacted]

Information furnished to the TS Informants was obtained by radio monitoring Officer JAMES A. CAMPBELL and the clerical employees under his supervision.

All other informants were contacted by the writer. Duplicate "T" numbers have been given some of these Informants to better conceal their identities, but in no case is one Informant referred to as two sources in the recital of any one incident.

In accordance with previous policy established in this case, copies to other offices and military service, will not be distributed before September 1, 1949, so that the Bureau may edit this report if it wishes to.

Although this case is being placed in a pending inactive status, the Boston Division will continue to submit detailed letters on items of exceptional importance concerning this individual's activities.

The Attorney General

August 12, 1949

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

We have previously advised you that the subject contemplates leaving this country for Paris, France, where he intended to attend the UNESCO meeting to begin on August 16, 1949.

We have now been advised that the subject was issued Passport #1227781 on August 8, 1949. He plans to depart via TWA at LaGuardia Field on August 14, 1949, and intends to remain abroad for twelve days. His itinerary includes France and possibly Belgium. The stated purpose for his trip is to attend the UNESCO Conference as a delegate between August 16 and August 24, 1949. His application for a passport included a letter dated July 26, 1949, from Alva Myrdal, Acting Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, in behalf of the Secretary General of the United Nations inviting Shapley "in his personal capacity as an expert consultant in the field of science."

a/c office closed 6:30 PM
8-12-49
YMC

TIME: 11:55 AM
DATE: 8-13-49

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-07-2011

G.I.R.A.
RECEIVED
AUG 12 5
U.S. DEPT OF JUST

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 12 1949 P.M.
RECORDED

100-341825-222

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

JEM:man

GENERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AUG 11 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 15 [illegible]

TELETYPE

21643

CONF WASH 2 AND BOS 1 FROM NEW YORK 15 230 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

HARLOW SHAPLEY, ISC. SUBJ DEPARTED FOR PARIS ON TWA FLIGHT NINE SIX EIGHT AS [redacted] SCHEDULED. DISCREET BAGGAGE SEARCH NEGATIVE. SUBJ KEPT A LARGE, BLACK BRIEF CASE IN PERSONAL POSSESSION. NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION CONTEMPLATED. RUC.

SCHEIDT

100-34182-223

RECORDED 87

EX-112

ACK IN ORDER

WA Q NY R 2 WA

BS NY R 1 BS

DISC

AUG 25 [illegible] 16

August 10, 1949

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

100-341825-224

RECORDED - 116

Reurtel dated August 8, 1949. The Bureau does not desire you to make a search of the subject's baggage upon his return to this country.

cc - SAC, Boston

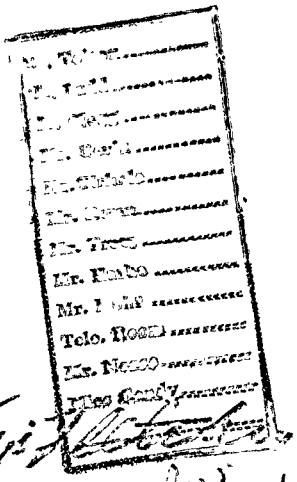
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-INVESTIGATION ROOM
AUG 12 9 39 AM '49

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-INVESTIGATION ROOM
AUG 15 5 00 PM '49

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
AUG 12 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Hendon
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Egan
Gurnea

EM:eew



CONF TWO STATIONS

WASH 49 AND BOSTON 6 FROM NEW YORK 8 9-25 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS-C. REBOSTEL AUG. FOURTH LAST. SUBJ HAS RESERVATIONS FOR TWA FLIGHT NINE SIX EIGHT LEAVING LA GUARDIA AIRPORT, NYC, AUG. FOURTEENTH NEXT AT NINE AM, EST FOR PARIS, FRANCE AND RETURN ON FLIGHT NINE SEVEN THREE LEAVING PARIS AUG. TWENTY FIFTH NEXT AND ARRIVING NYC, TEN AM, EST AUG. TWENTY SIXTH NEXT. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU DISCREET BAGGAGE SEARCH IS CONTEMPLATED IF CIRCUMSTANCES ARE FAVORABLE.

RECORDED - 116 100-345525-2341

SCHEIDT

31 AUG 15 1949

ACK AND DISC IN ORDER PLS

WA NY R 49 WA

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-07-2011

100 - 341825 - 225

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED - 81

Date: August 9, 1949

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
EX-11 State Department
515 - 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

For your information we have been advised by a highly confidential although thoroughly reliable informant that on August 4, 1949, after a conference with Watson Davis, Science Service, Washington, D. C., the subject made an applicating for a renewal of his passport. Apparently the subject plans to leave New York City by air for London and Paris on August 14, 1949. According to the informant, he told Davis that through UNESCO all barriers had been cleared and that the passport would be issued promptly.

During the afternoon of August 4, 1949, the subject was contacted by a person believed to be Vladimir Ivanovich Bazykin, Counsellor in the Cultural Division of the USSR Embassy. Bazykin reportedly advised Shapley that he had a message that he must discuss with Shapley. Bazykin did not amplify the matter and apparently Shapley did not discuss it further.

In addition, it is known that Bazykin visited the Harvard Observatory on the afternoon of August 4, 1949, and conferred with Shapley for about one hour and thereafter left presumably for New York. According to our informant, after Bazykin left, Shapley dictated a letter to Theodor Rosebury, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, a reported follower of the Communist Party line and an associate of Communist front organizations, indicating that he had a conference with an unidentified individual and that Shapley was undecided whether he would make the trip. Our informant advised that the purpose of Bazykin's visit to Shapley was to deliver a personal and urgent invitation from the Russians who visited the Harvard Observatory in March, 1949, for Shapley to attend a conference in Moscow. Bazykin also brought with him an invitation from the USSR Government.

Our informant has advised that the conference to be held in Moscow is a combination science and labor conference and will be held immediately following a UNESCO meeting in Paris scheduled for August 15, 1949.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SPECIAL MESSENGER
AUG 10 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

100-FBI 825

JEM:mn

AUG 24 1949

124

AUG 10 7 PM '49 FBI U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

According to our source of information, Shapley advised that he would like to attend the Moscow conference but before he accepts he will seek approval of the State Department.

Our informant has advised, however, that Shapley will definitely attend the conference in Paris, leaving on August 14, 1949. The informant has advised that Rosebury, previously mentioned, is definitely going to attend the Moscow conference and that Shapley was also invited to attend a similar but smaller conference in Cuba this past week end but declined the invitation.

On August 5, 1949, our informant advised that Shapley conferred with Howland Sargeant of the State Department, advising Sargeant that he had received an official invitation to attend conferences in Moscow, Russia, beginning August 26, 1949. He indicated that the first conference would be on astronomy and the second one was to be on "peace" and would be known as the "All Union" representing all of the Soviet unions. Shapley advised Sargeant that the United Nations Secretariat had asked him to attend the United Nations Research Laboratories as a scientific expert in Paris, France, for a period of eight days beginning on August 15, 1949.

Shapley told Sargeant that he could proceed to Moscow from Paris. During the conversations, Shapley inquired of Sargeant whether or not he could aid the State Department by attending the Moscow conference. According to our informant, Sargeant told him that he would make inquiries at the State Department and notify Shapley of the results. Shapley pointed out that he was making an unofficial request and requested Sargeant to treat the matter confidentially. Later on during the day Sargeant advised Shapley that the State Department had no ideas or jobs for him in Moscow. According to the informant, Shapley at that time told Sargeant that he would not attend the Moscow conference.

From this same source we learned that Shapley had not mailed the letter addressed to Theodor Rosebury, previously mentioned in this memorandum.

This is being forwarded to you for your confidential information and is not to be disseminated outside your organization.

cc - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2210 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
ATTENTION: [redacted]

b6
b7C

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

10-1

58121

WASH AND WASH FIELD 1 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 6 1-15 AM

DIRECTOR AND SACS U R G EN T

HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS DASH C, REFER FIVE IS. [redacted] ADVISED b2

YESTERDAY MORNING THAT SUBJECT CONFERRED WITH HOWLAND SARGENT OF STATE DEPT ADVISING HIM THAT HE RECEIVED OFFICIAL INVITATION TO ATTEND CONFERENCES IN MOSCOW AUGUST TWENTYSIX NEXT, THE FIRST CONFERENCE BEING ASTRONOMICAL AND THE SECOND BEING ON QUOTE PEACE UNQUOTE KNOWN AS QUOTE ALL UNION UNQUOTE REPRESENTING ALL THE SOVIET UNIONS. SUBJECT ALSO ADVISED HIM THAT THE UN SECRETARIAT ASKED HIM TO ATTEND UN RESEARCH LABORATORIES AS SCIENTIFIC EXPERT IN PARIS AUGUST FIFTEEN NEXT FOR EIGHT DAYS. SUBJECT ALSO INDICATED THAT HE DID NOT MAIL THE LETTER TO ROSEBURY AS MENTIONED IN OUR TEL AUGUST FOUR LAST. SUBJECT FURTHER TOLD SARGENT THAT HE COULD PROCEED TO MOSCOW FROM PARIS THEREAFTER. SUBJECT ASKED SARGENT WHETHER HE COULD AID STATE DEPT BY ATTENDING THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE. SARGENT TOLD HIM HE WOULD MAKE INQUIRIES AT STATE DEPT AND NOTIFY HIM. SUBJECT POINTED OUT DURING CONFERENCE THAT HE WAS MAKING AN UNOFFICIAL REQUEST AND TO TREAT MATTER CONFIDENTIAL. YESTERDAY AFTERNOON THE SAME INFORMANT REPORTED THAT SARGENT INFORMED SUBJECT THAT THE DEPT HAD NO IDEAS OR JOBS FOR HIM IN MOSCOW. SUBJECT TOLD SARGENT THAT HE WOULD THEREFORE NOT ATTEND THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE. ALTHOUGH IT NOW APPEARS SUBJECT DID NOT SEND LETTER, THIS OFFICE WILL ENDEAVOR TO ASCERTAIN ADDRESS TO WHICH SUBJECT ADDRESSED LETTER TO ROSEBURY AS REQUESTED IN NYTEL AUGUST FIVE LAST.

RECORDED - 81 100-341825-

SOUCY

END

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TWO COPIE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG -4 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FIELD 10 AND NEW YORK 7 FROM BOSTON 4 11-30P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS-C. REFER FIVE IS. VLADIMIR I. BAZYKIN COUNCILLOR USSR EMBASSY ARRIVED HARVARD OBSERVATORY TWO THIRTY PM TODAY AND TOURED OBSERVATORY UNTIL THREE PM WHEN HE CONFERRED WITH SHAPLEY FOR ONE HOUR AND THEN LEFT PRESUMABLY FOR NEW YORK. AFTER BAZYKIN LEFT SHAPLEY DICTATED LETTER TO THEODORE ROSEBURY INDICATING HE HAD A QUOTE NICE ONE HOUR CONFERENCE WITH OUR FRIEND UNQUOTE AND THAT HE HAD NOT DECIDED WHETHER HE WILL MAKE THE TRIP. HE ALSO TOLD ROSEBURY TO GIVE QUOTE BEST REGARDS TO OUR MUTUAL FRIEND THE AMBASSADOR UNQUOTE. [redacted] ADVISED THAT BAZYKIN-S VISIT TO SHAPLEY WAS TO DELIVER PERSONAL AND URGENT INVITATIONS FROM THE RUSSIANS WHO VISITED THE OBSERVATORY IN MARCH FORTY NINE TO ATTEND CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW. HE ALSO BROUGHT AN INVITATION FROM THE USSR GOVERNMENT. [redacted] ALSO ADVISED THAT THIS CONFERENCE IS A COMBINATION SCIENCE, PEACE AND LABOR CONFERENCE AND WILL BE HELD IN MOSCOW IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING A UNESCO MEETING IN PARIS SCHEDULED FOR AUGUST FIFTEEN. SHAPLEY WOULD LIKE TO ATTEND MOSCOW CONFERENCE BUT BEFORE HE ACCEPTS WILL [redacted] APPROVAL OF STATE DEPT. HOWEVER, HE IS DEFINITELY GOING TO ATTEND PARIS CONFERENCE LEAVING AUGUST FOURTEEN. [redacted] ALSO REPORTS THAT ROSEBURY IS DEFINITELY GOING TO ATTEND MOSCOW CONFERENCE AND THAT SHAPLEY WAS ALSO INVITED TO ATTEND A SIMILAR BUT SMALLER CONFERENCE IN CUBA THIS WEEKEND BUT DECLINED.

SOUCY

IN LINE SEVEN WORD TEN SHOULD BE "ROSEBURY"

END

BS [illegible]

NY BS R 10 NY

b2
b7D

RECORDED 81 100-341825-226
INDEXED 81
31 AUG 16 1949
FBI

52 SEP 12 1949

cc. Mr. Peterson

cc. Cia
8-9-49

AUG 4

Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH AND WFO 7 AND BOSTON 1 FROM NEW YORK 4 4-16 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

HARLOW SHAPLEY, ISC. REBOSTEL AUG. FOURTH. INDIVIDUAL WHO CONTACTED SUBJ IS PROBABLY VLADIMIR IVANOVICH BAZYKIN, COUNSELLOR IN CULTURAL DIV. OF USSR EMBASSY. NO CURRENT INFO RE HIS ACTIVITIES IS AVAILABLE HERE. PROPER SOURCES HAVE BEEN ALERTED FOR ANY INFO WHICH MAY BE DEVELOPED RE CONTACTS WITH SUBJ. WFO REQUESTED TO SUTEL DESCRIPTION OF BAZYKIN AND FURNISH PHOTO FOR FUTURE USE IF FURTHER INVESTIGATION LATER APPEARS WARRANTED. ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO ASCERTAIN SUBJ-S AIRLINE RESERVATIONS FROM NYC.

SCHEIDT

11
44

INDEXED - 81

100 - 341825 - 227

F B I

31 AUG 16 1949

WA ACK AND DISC, BS HOLD

WAS

NY R 7 WA

EX-1

52 SEP 12 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

RECEIVED - FLETCHER

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SAS:el
100-17983

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD 8-4-49 10:10 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEWYORK AND BOSTON

HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS - C. REFER FIVE IS. RETEL FROM BOSTON AUGUST FOUR. INDIVIDUAL DESIGNATED DARZIKAN UNDOUBTEDLY IDENTICAL WITH VLADIMIR I. BAZYKIN, COUNSELLOR OF USSR EMBASSY, WHO IS REPORTEDLY IN NYC AT PRESENT. BAZYKIN, AGE FORTYONE, FIVE FEET EIGHT INCHES, ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY POUNDS, LIGHT BROWN RECEDING HAIR, OVAL FACE, ROC.

ROUTEL

RECORDED - 81

100-34182S-228

F B I

31 AUG 16 1949

EX-1

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON AND WASH. FIELD 1 NEW YORK 3 FROM BOSTON 4-12-03A

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

HARLOW SHAPLEY, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH C. REFER FIVE IS. FOLLOWING DATA RECEIVED FROM INFORMANT [redacted] THIS DATE. SUBJECT, AFTER b2 A CONFERENCE WITH WATSON DAVIS, SCIENCE SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MADE APPLICATION FOR PASSPORT RENEWAL. SUBJECT PLANS TO LEAVE NEW YORK CITY BY AIR FOR LONDON AND PARIS ON AUGUST FOURTEEN. HE TOLD DAVIS THAT THROUGH UNESCO ALL BARRIERS HAD BEEN CLEARED AND PASSPORT WOULD BE ISSUED PROMPTLY. AT FOUR FIFTY SIX PM ONE DARZIKAN--PHONETIC--, EMBASSY USSR, CONTACTED SUBJECT FROM PAY STATION AT NEW YORK CITY. DARZIKAN ADVISED SHAPLEY THAT HE CARRIED A MESSAGE WHICH HE MUST DISCUSS WITH [redacted] SHAPLEY. DARZIKAN DID NOT AMPLIFY AND SHAPLEY DID NOT DISCUSS FURTHER. DARZIKAN WILL ARRIVE IN BOSTON TWO PM AUGUST FOUR AND WILL CONTACT SHAPLEY AT THE OBSERVATORY. BOSTON WILL ATTEMPT TO COVER CONTACT THROUGH INFORMANTS AS PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE THIS AREA IMPRACTICABLE. FOREGOING FOR INFORMATIVE PURPOSES. SUGGEST BUREAU MAY WISH TO ADVISE STATE. WASHINGTON FIELD PLEASE IDENTIFY DARZIKAN. NEW YORK ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AIR LINE RESERVATIONS AND DEVELOP PROPER SOURCES IF POSSIBLE FOR SIXTY FIVE TYPE INVESTIGATION. WILL ADVISE OF ADDITIONAL DETAILS AS OBTAINED.

SOUCY

RECORDED - 81 100-241365-229

F B I

AUG 16 1949

TWO COPIES WFO

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8-10-49

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON FROM WASH FIELD 10

DIRECTOR AND S AC

U R G E N T

HARLOW SHAPLEY DASH ISC. REBOSTON TELS AUG FOUR DASH SIX SHAPLEY ISSUED PASSPORT NO ONE TWO TWO SEVEN SEVEN EIGHT ONE AUGUST EIGHT. PLANS TO DEPART VIA TWA LA GUARDIA AUG FOURTEEN, STAY TWELVE DAYS. ITINERY FRANCE AND POSSIBLY BELGIUM ALSO POSSIBLY EIRE AND ENGLAND AIRPORTS ENROUTE. PURPOSE DASH DELEGATE OF UN TO COMMITTEE MEETING OF SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS AT UNESCO HOUSE, PARIS, AUG SIXTEEN THRU TWENTY FOUR. APPLICATION INCLUDED LETTER DATED JULY TWENTY SIX FROM ALVA MYRDAL, ACTING ASST SEC. GEN. UN IN BEHALF OF SEC GEN OF UN INVITING SHAPLEY QUOTE IN HIS PERSONAL CAPACITY AS AN EXPERT CONSULTANT IN FIELD OF SCIENCE UNQUOTE. RUC.

HOTTEL

REF:mee

100-17983

Mem a-H
Dept
8-12-49
JEM:MAN

RECORDED - 130 100-341825-230

EX-34

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-07-2011

Date: August 15, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2210 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Attention: [redacted]

b6
b7C

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

You will recall that we have previously informed that the above-named individual contemplated leaving this country for France in the immediate future to attend the UNESCO Conference in Paris.

We have now been advised that he was issued Passport #1227781 on August 8, 1949. We have also learned that he planned to depart from LaGuardia Field on August 14, 1949, via TWA.

This is being forwarded to you for your confidential information and is not to be disseminated outside your organization.

231

RECORDED - 64

EX-19

F B I
71 AUG 17 1949

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

JEM:tg(eew)

[illegible] DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG -5 19[illegible]

TELETYPE

10-1

Time Delivered
6-38PM

WASHINGTON AND WASH FLD 26 AND BOSTON 6 FROM NEW YORK 5

DIRECTOR AND SACS, URGENT

DR. THEODOR ROSEBURY, UA, ISR. REBOSTEL AUG. FOURTH ENTITLED HARLOW SHAPLEY, ISC, REFLECTING ROSEBURY AND SHAPLEY ATTENDING UNESCO MEETING IN PARIS AUG. FIFTEENTH AND A SCIENCE, PEACE AND LABOR CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW THEREAFTER. [redacted] UFO REQUESTED TO EXPEDITE CHECK STATE DEPT FOR RECORD PASSPORT APPLICATIONS BY ROSEBURG AND SHAPLEY AND SUTEL ALL INFO AVAILABLE RE PROPOSED TRAVEL. ALSO ADVISE WHETHER UFO IN POSSESSION ANY INFO INDICATING ROSEBURY IN CONTACT WITH SOVIET EMBASSY AS REFLECTED IN REF BOSTEL. BOSTON REQUESTED TO SUTEL ADDL DETAILS AVAILABLE RE DATE AND PLACE OF DEPARTURE AND MODE OF TRAVEL BY ROSEBURY AND SHAPLEYAND DATE OF MOSCOW CONFERENCE. ALSO DETERMINE IF POSSIBLE ADDRESS TO WHICH SHAPLEY DIRECTED LETTER TO ~~ROSEBRYXXXX~~ ROSEBURY. CURRENT INFO AVAILABLE NY INDICATES ROSEBURY PRESENTLY VACATIONING FLORIDA. RECONTACT [redacted] IF NECESSARY. NY WILL MAKE EFFORT TO COVER DEPARTURES OF ~~ROSEBRXXXX~~ ROSEBURY AND SHAPLEY IF FROM NY AND CONDUCT DISCREET BAGGAGE SEARCHES IF POSSIBLE.

SCHEIDT

END ACK AND DISXC

BS NY R 6 BS

NY R 26 UA

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INDEXED - 31

100-341825-233

NOT RECORDED

78 AUG 22 1949

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

TWO COPIES WFO

b2
b7D

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

RECORDED - 43

100-341825-372

SAC, Boston

September 1, 1949

Director, FBI

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
-INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bureau file 100-341825

For your information there is attached a copy of a communication dated August 15, 1949, which the Bureau has received from the Department of State concerning this subject.

Enclosure

JEM:tg

NOT RECORDED
MAILED 11
SEP 1 1949 PM

Nelson
Tidd
Clegg
Mohr
Tele. Room
Tamm
Mandy

23 SEP 7 1949

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-07-2011

58120

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: August 25, 1949

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street
Washington, D. C.

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to my memorandum to you of August 9, 1949.

To supplement the information forwarded to you at that time, we have been advised that while Dr. Shapley, together with Lillian Hellman, has been invited to attend that conference both have declined because of prior commitments. We have also been advised that the following persons have been invited to attend: Dr. Du Bois, believed to be Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, and possibly Mr. O. John Rogge. According to the information we have received, all of the expenses involved will be defrayed by the USSR. Soviet Embassy Counselor Vladimir I. Bazykin of the Cultural Division is in charge of arrangements in this country. It is to be noted that the above-mentioned persons were sponsors of the Conference for Peace held in New York on April 25 through 27 last.

This is being forwarded to you for your confidential information and is not to be disseminated outside of your organization.

cc: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2210 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Tease
Candy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER
AUG 29 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JEM:hsb:jmc (4)

RECORDED - 1
INDEXED - 1

100-341824-234
F B I
70 AUG 29 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BOSTON

FILE NO. 100-17983

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D.C.	8/29/49	8/10/49	ROBERT E. FURCOLOW HBR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
HARLOW SHAPLEY	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/23/82 BY SP1 Lee/Hen #373905

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Additional information regarding background, correspondence with State Department and travel obtained from Passport Division, State Department. SHAPLEY has been issued nine passports.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 100-341825.
Report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON dated March 22, 1949 at Boston.
Teletypes from Boston dated August 4 and August 6, 1949.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Posted 9/19/49 jcm:gt

In connection with a review of the Passport Files of the State Department, the following information was noted:

On May 31, 1948, SHAPLEY wrote a letter to the Passport Division advising, "As the enclosed communications from Russian charge d'affaires Mr. N. NOVIKOV and from Harvard University indicate, I plan to go to Moscow and Leningrad by air transport..... to be there June 15". He advised that the need of his going was known to Assistant Secretary of State ARCHIBALD MC LEISH. There was enclosed a letter from the Embassy of the USSR, Washington, D. C., (no date) addressed to Harvard University, which advises "from June 15 to June 28, in Moscow and Leningrad, festivities will be held in celebration of the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

235 RECORDED - 89

INDEXED - 89

EX-59

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1 - New York (info)
2 - Washington Field

COPY IN FILE
cc RUC 9/19/49 jcm:gt

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

NYO 100-17983

220th anniversary of the Academy of Science of the USSR. The Academy of Science has asked me to inform you and hopes you will participate by sending a delegate. Signed: N. NOVIKOV".

Also enclosed was a letterhead from Harvard University dated May 28, 1948 which advised that the University has voted to pay the expenses of HARLOW SHAPLEY as the delegate from Harvard University to the 220th anniversary celebration of the Academy of Science of the USSR to be held in Moscow and Leningrad from June 15 to June 28, 1948.

This file also contained a letter from HARLOW SHAPLEY of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to HOWLAND SARGEANT, State Department, dated July 26, 1948. HARLOW thanked SARGEANT for his letter and enclosure (no copies in file) and advised he was sending SARGEANT a copy of greetings (and warning) to Congress in Wroclaw, per request by the Polish Ambassador. Through the Cultural Attache, the Polish Ambassador had asked for a message now and possibly also at the time of the conference. SHAPLEY advised SARGEANT that the Executive Secretary of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions may send a telegram on August 25. SHAPLEY advised SARGEANT that he had asked that their telegram be in the same spirit as his communication.

SHAPLEY further advised SARGEANT as follows:

"The First Secretary and the Cultural Attache of the Russian Consulate in New York City learned of an off-the-record conference in June in New York on problems of peace from the standpoint of 'intellectuals'. The two had luncheon with a member of the office force of the Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions and reported they would like to talk over possibilities of cooperative conferences with me. I previously met one of them - Mr. MENOSIMOV. I hesitate for several reasons. One is my rather natural resentment that they are apparently systematically followed by our secret police just as our men are undoubtedly followed in Moscow. My informer tells me that these Russians thought that any move to get together for 'civilian' discussions of peace problems and activities should start in a very small way, perhaps quietly and with a limited objective because it is so hard to get slow Moscow machinery in operation."

SHAPLEY then asked SARGEANT to ascertain if Russian intellectuals could be given visas to come to New York for a conference without registering as foreign agents. SHAPLEY did not want representatives

from the United Nations or Embassy staff, stating that "it would have no meaning; it is essentially what happened at the Princeton bicentennial". SHAPLEY had added a postscript to this letter advising Dr. S. P. MLZWA, KOSIUSKO Foundation, now writes that in his opinion the Wroclaw Congress should be avoided as he fears Communist influence or white-washing and he loathes them. Enclosed with this letter was a copy of a letter from SHAPLEY at Harvard University Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts to the French-Polish Organizing Committee, Intellectual World Congress for Peace, ul. Daszynskiege 14, Warsaw, Poland. SHAPLEY extended personal greetings to the Organizing Committee and to the Congress for Peace which was to assemble in Wroclaw, Poland on August 25, 1948. He stated he was associated with many prominent scientists who hope to hold a meeting at the same time in New York. He concludes his letter by stating "We recognize that these civilian movements, to be effective, must be non-partisan and non-political. If the work is diverted to special advantages of any political party, the usefulness is lost".

PASSPORT INFORMATION

(1) Special Passport issued in February of 1922 and returned to the State Department is not in file.

(2) Special Passport #199 was issued on May 12, 1925. SHAPLEY advised the State Department that he was a delegate of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences and was going to a meeting of the International Astronomical Union in Cambridge, England in July of 1925 and that he would pass through England, France, Germany and South Africa.

(3) Passport #167310 was issued on May 10, 1926. SHAPLEY advised that he was going to attend scientific lectures and conferences in Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland and England and was leaving via the SS Orduna from New York City on April 3, 1926, accompanied by his children, MILDRED LOUISE SHAPLEY, born in Pasadena, California on February 15, 1915, WILLIS HARLOW SHAPLEY, born in Pasadena, California on March 2, 1917, ALAN HORACE SHAPLEY, born in Pasadena, California on March 23, 1919 and LLOYD SHAPLEY, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts on June 2, 1923.

(4) Passport #1117 was issued on April 24, 1934. SHAPLEY advised that he was going to spend one month in England for lectures.

(5) Passport #565697 was issued on July 7, 1938. The purpose of the passport was for Scientific conferences and travel in England, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and the Union of South Africa. He was leaving via the SS Europa from New York City on July 27, 1938.

(6) Passport #14350 was issued on June 1, 1945 for travel to the USSR as a delegate from Harvard to the Academy of Sciences.

(7) Diplomatic Passport #465 was issued on October 25, 1945 to SHAPLEY in care of the American Embassy in London where SHAPLEY was a member of the United States Delegation to attend a conference in education and cultural organization of the United Nations.

(8) Special Passport #6122 was issued on February 18, 1946. According to a letter from SHAPLEY dated January 30, 1946, he expected to attend a meeting of the International Astronomical Union in Copenhagen, Denmark on March 7 thru March 12, 1946. The United States would be represented by SHAPLEY as President of the American Section of the International Astronomical Union, by Dr. JOEL STEBBINS, Washburn Observatory, Madison, Wisconsin and by Dr. OTTO STRUVE, Director at Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wisconsin. This passport was renewed on December 13, 1946 at which time the State Department was assisting SHAPLEY on a trip to India with seven delegates (not named), to the India Science Congress.

On May 5, 1948, SHAPLEY requested a renewal of Passport #14350 (passport #6), advising that he was a member of the American Committee of the International Astronomical Union and that he was delegated by the National Research Council to attend the International Triennial Meeting of the International Astronomical Union in Switzerland.

(9) Passport #127781 was issued on August 8, 1949 to SHAPLEY in care of WATSON DAVIS, Director, Science Service, 1719 N Street, N. W., telephone NOrth 2295. SHAPLEY advised that he planned to depart on August 14, 1949 via TWA at LaGuardia. His proposed length of stay abroad was 12 days. Countries to be visited were France and possibly Belgium, possibly also Eire and England airfields enroute. The purpose of travel was as delegate of the United Nations to a committee meeting of scientific experts at Unesco House, Paris. Enclosed was a letter from the United Nations to Dr. SHAPLEY dated July 26, 1949. On behalf of the Secretary General of the United Nations, SHAPLEY was invited in his personal capacity as an expert consultant in the field of science

WFO 100-17983

to attend a meeting of experts in the basic sciences at Unesco House, Paris at 10:00 AM, Tuesday, August 16 - 24, 1949. This letter was signed by ALVA MYRDAL, Acting Assistant Secretary General, Department of Social Affairs.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 100-341825)

ReBulet dated August 30 last.

The typographical corrections necessary in the report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON at Boston dated August 12 last have been made. They are:

Page 4, Paragraph 3, Line 8 - "Him" and not "Her" as originally set forth.

Page 6, Paragraph 3, Line 1 - "T-8" and not "A-8" as originally set forth.

Page 7, Paragraph 3 - "Confidential Informants T-1, T-2, T-3 and T-4", thus eliminating a duplicate reference to "T-3".

The copies at Boston have been corrected and distributed in accordance with the first page.

The Bureau's advice to keep this case in a Pending status will be adhered to.

BSG:RW
100-16321

RECORDED - 104

100-341825-236

23 SEP 8 1949

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

August 29, 1949

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

237

RECORDED - 128

Reference is made to my memorandum to the Attorney General of August 9, 1949, concerning the above-named individual. For your information we have been advised that there was to have been held in Moscow, Russia, a combination science, labor and peace conference to have begun on August 25 and to have ended on August 27, 1949. Our informants have advised that Dr. Shapley, together with Lillian Hellman, had been invited to attend that conference but both had declined because of prior commitments.

We have also been advised that the following persons had been invited to attend: Dr. Du Bois, believed to be Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, and possibly Mr. O. John Rogge.

According to the information we have received, all of the expenses involved were to have been defrayed by the U.S.S.R. Soviet Embassy Counselor Vladimir I. Bazykin of the Cultural Division was in charge of the arrangements in this country.

It is to be noted that the above-mentioned persons were sponsors of the conference for peace held in New York City on March 25 through 27, last. This same information has been furnished to the State Department and to the Central Intelligence Agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-07-2011

JEM:tg:mac

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
AUG 29 1949 P.M.

FD-36

[redacted]
100-[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

WASHINGTON AND NEWYORK FROM WASH FIELD 8-15-49 11:00 AM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWYORK

b2
b7D

SCSAC, RE, IS - R. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [redacted] HAS ADVISED THAT THERE APPARENTLY IS TO BE A CONFERENCE HELD IN MOSCOW ON AUGUST TWENTYFIVE THROUGH TWENTYSEVEN, NEXT, TO WHICH THE FOLLOWING PERSONS HAVE BEEN INVITED: LILLIAN HELLMAN, DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY, BOTH OF WHOM HAVE DECLINED BECAUSE OF PRIOR COMMITMENTS, DR. DuBOIS, BELIEVED TO BE DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS, AND POSSIBLY O. JOHN ROGGE. INFORMANT'S INFORMATION INDICATES ALL EXPENSES INVOLVED WILL BE DEFRAYED BY THE USSR. SOVIET EMBASSY COUNSELOR VLADIMIR I. KAZNIN OF CULTURAL DIVISION, IN CHARGE OF ARRANGEMENTS IN U.S. IT IS NOTED THAT ABOVE PERSONS WERE SPONSORS OF THE CONFERENCE FOR PEACE HELD IN NEWYORK ON APRIL TWENTYFIVE THROUGH TWENTYSEVEN, LAST, WHICH CONFERENCE LABELED BY STATE DEPARTMENT AS PRO-COMMUNIST. FOR INFO.

RECORDED - 128

100-34825-237

FBI

BOTTEL

SEP 8 1949

INDEXED - 128

CC - WFO File 100-[redacted]

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: September 6, 1949

FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
ESPIONAGE

b2
b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted] CIA, called on August 29, 1949 and advised that Dr. Shapley left Paris for New York City via TWA on the evening of August 25. She further advised that his trip to Moscow has been cancelled. She had no further information regarding Shapley's future plans.

ACTION:

It is recommended this be routed to the Espionage Section for their information.

CWB:mk

RECORDED - 4

100-345825-238

3 SEP 9 1949

SAC, Boston

9-13-49

DIRECTOR, FBI

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

RECORDED - 75

100-341825-239

For your information there is attached hereto a copy of a communication dated September 2, 1949, which the Bureau has received from the Central Intelligence Agency concerning this subject.

Attachment

C.I.A.

JEM:wma

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
SEP 13 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OCT 7 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10-3-49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

INDEXED - 58

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Confidential Informant [redacted] has provided the following, which is being furnished for informative purposes: b2

HARLOW SHAPLEY, in conjunction with one STRINGFELLOW BARR, a Miss HILLIER and one JAMES MARTIN (further identified to the informant as co-chairman of the Wallace campaign in Maryland in 1948) have arranged for a meeting of the "Council For Post War Government" to occur on October 7,8, and 9 next in the American Philosophical Society Hall in Philadelphia. This is to be an "off-the-record meeting." The expenses of all persons present, as well as the general expenses of the committee, are to be borne by the Foundation for World Government.

The latter group is located at 58 Park Avenue, New York City, telephone Oregon 9-4936. BARR, HILLIER and MARTIN are apparently employed by the Foundation for World Government. Among those who have been invited to attend, and it is anticipated that some 20 of the 40 invitees will be present, are the following:

BEARDSLEY RUML
JAMES P. WARBURG
NORMAN THOMAS (the Socialist candidate for President will definitely be present)
SCOTT BUCHANAN
ROBERT HUTCHINS of the University of Chicago
SEYMOUR HARRIS, Harvard economist
OWEN LATTIMORE
JOHN K. FAIRBANK of Harvard
~~PETER WEISS~~
LEO CHERN
ALAN GREGG of the Rockefeller Foundation
CHESTER R. BARNARD of the Rockefeller Foundation

BSG:ac
100-16321
cc New York
Philadelphia

COPY DESTROYED
RECORDED - 58
INDEXED - 58

100-341825-240

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-07-2011

The announced aim of the first meeting of this group, according to information provided the informant by SHAPLEY, is to establish specific plans for the execution of Point Four in the Truman Program for World Peace. It is anticipated that after the delegates or committee members have met in Philadelphia on October 9, that a future meeting will be arranged to be held in New York City on October 29. The second meeting, at the present moment, is to be a public and a publicized one.

No information has been received reflecting that the above described meeting is of a subversive nature or is Communist or Russian inspired. Information concerning it is being furnished the Bureau, New York and Philadelphia because many of the persons named above have been or are now the subjects of Bureau investigations of a security character. Neither New York nor Philadelphia is requested to undertake any investigative activity in the absence of specific advices from the Bureau.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

FD-143

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9/6/49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title HARLOW SHAPLEY

Character of Case Internal Security - R
Field Office Boston
Symbol Number: [redacted] b2
Type of Surveillance: (Technical or Microphone) Technical

1. Subject's name and address:

HARLOW SHAPLEY, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.
(Harvard Observatory)

2. Location of technical operation:

Boston Office

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorized 10/23/46 - Installed 10/30/46
(discontinued temporarily 5/15/47 - reinstalled 6/10/47)

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

Installation [redacted] on residence at same address - 3/4/47.)

b2

COPY DESTROYED R83 JAN 1960

RECORDED - 110 100-341825-3
INDEXED - 110 12 OCT 4 1949

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved: Complete details of organizing and financing of "Cultural and Scientific onference for Peace" under auspices of NCASP on 3/25-27/49 at NYC obtained and forwarded Bureau by ltr and teletype. Said details included advance information on subject's contacts with Attny Gen'l, Asst.Sec.State Allen, and various Senators and Congressmen. Some 40 ltrs and teletypes were forwarded Bureau. Results of said conference, changes in NCASP personnel, methods of groups financing were also rec'd and forwarded by letter.

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

$16.50 per month for leased lines

10. Remarks (By SAC):

It is recommended this installation be continued.

E.A.SOUCY,SAC

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

During the period covered by this letter of justification this surveillance has furnished to the Boston Office information concerning the subject's participation in the organization and financing of the "CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE FOR PEACE" under the auspices of the NSASP on March 25-27, 1948, at NYC. The information consisted of the subject's contacts with various Governmental officials and various Senators and Congressmen.

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

I recommend that this surveillance be contined for an additional period of 6 months in view of subject's important position in Communist front activity.

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 FD-143

Office Memorandum • UNITED S. GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 9/6/49

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE
DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.

RE: Title DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.
Character of Case Internal Security - C
Field Office Boston
Symbol Number [redacted] b2
Type of Surveillance: (Technical or Microphone) Technical

1. Subject's name and address:

HARLOW SHAPLEY, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.
Tel. - Kirkland 1339

2. Location of technical operation:

Boston Office

G. I. R. - I

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

DESTROYED RECORDING

Authorized February 20, 1947 - Installed March 4, 1947
(temporarily disconnected 5/15/47 - reinstalled 6/10/47)

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

[redacted] installed 10/30/46 on Subject's office in the Harvard Observatory b2

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RECORDED - 125 100-341825-2426

FBI

31 OCT 4 1949

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved: Subject's contacts with Counsellor Bazykin of USSR Embassy gave first notice of "Moscow Peace Conference" held August 25-26 last. Details forwarded Bureau in advance of Subject's contacting Howland.Sargent of US State Dept., which contacts were also reported to Bureau by letter. Also, Donald Menzel, Associate of Subject, revealed his reasons for seeking an ALC "Q" clearance and subject's attitude toward same. All data forwarded Bureau by Boston letters.

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

Cost - Mileage	$7.50
2 loops @ $3	6.00
	13.50 per month

10. Remarks (By SAC):

It is recommended this installation be continued.

E.A.SOUCY,SAC

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

During the period covered by this letter of justification, this surveillance has furnished to the Boston Office information concerning the subject's contacts with Counsellor Bazykin of the USSR Embassy concerning the subject's possible trip to Moscow. The surveillance has also furnished information to the Boston Division concerning Shapley's activities in General. While it is believed that the information furnished to date does not justify the continuance of this surveillance, nevertheless on account of the important position occupied by the subject, it is felt that the surveillance should be continued.

21644

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

I recommend that this surveillance be authorized for an additional period of six months.

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

100-341825-342

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BOSTON

FILE NO. 100-24078

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	10/18/49	9/19,20;10/3/49	MARCUS M. BRIGHT CEA

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
HARLOW SHAPLEY	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject addressed a representative group of the employees of the RAND CORPORATION, Santa Monica, California, on May 16, 1949, this company being engaged in research and development work for the Army Air Forces. The invitation for him to make the talk had been extended to him on the suggestion of SHAPLEY's son, LLOYD SHAPLEY, who until recently was an employee of RAND CORPORATION. Address was given at the company conference room before some eleven of RAND CORPORATION's personnel. No questions which might bring up classified material were raised, and Dr. SHAPLEY's address included no statements or remarks which informant considered subversive. Theme of subject's talk seemed to be that world peace would be furthered by international cooperation in scientific fields. SHAPLEY's talk was on "Science in U.S.S.R."

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 100-341825
Report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON at Boston dated 8/12/49

DETAILS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/23/98 BY SP2 #373905

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Referenced report noted information received to the effect that while HARLOW SHAPLEY was in Los Angeles in May of this year, he had made a number of speeches, including one to a secret group of Government workers at "RAND."

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-341825-244

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COPY IN BRANCH OCT 31

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

T-1 at Los Angeles learned that RAND CORPORATION, located at Santa Monica, California is a private company working on a number of research and development projects; that this work was formerly handled by DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT CORPORATION. However, employees of RAND CORPORATION are not Government workers. Essentially the same information was also furnished by T-2, both these sources being considered reliable and accurate.

The following information concerning Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY's contact and visit to RAND CORPORATION in May last was obtained from T-3, a reliable source, who obtained it from two confidential sources of his own at RAND CORPORATION. T-3's sources are not known to reporting agent but are characterized by T-3 as strictly reliable.

On May 16 last Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY addressed a representative group of RAND CORPORATION, Santa Monica, California, using as his subject "Science in the U.S.S.R." Dr. SHAPLEY had been invited to address the group on the suggestion of LLOYD SHAPLEY, son of Dr. SHAPLEY, who had been employed by RAND CORPORATION until recently. LLOYD SHAPLEY did not have access to classified material while employed at RAND; and during the last week of his employment, before leaving for Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, LLOYD SHAPLEY had been granted clearance by the Air Materiel Command. When LLOYD SHAPLEY suggested that perhaps some of the RAND employees would like to hear his father lecture, it was first thought that the talk would be given at the home of one JOE GOLDSEN, who at that time was living with LLOYD SHAPLEY. Upon the advice of other employees, however, it was felt that this would be the wrong procedure due to Dr. SHAPLEY's alleged left-wing connections. It was finally decided to have Dr. SHAPLEY address the group in the conference room at RAND CORPORATION. The personnel attending were warned not to discuss any classified material with Dr. SHAPLEY and to ask him no questions which would bring up classified material in the discussion.

During his talk or lecture, Dr. SHAPLEY made no statements which confidential sources present considered subversive; and in fact, being limited to what they could discuss, the meeting was merely a lecture by Dr. SHAPLEY. It was the personal opinion of one confidential source that while Dr. SHAPLEY was perhaps the outstanding man in his field, SHAPLEY was politically rather naive. The general tenor of SHAPLEY's address was that through international cooperation in scientific fields and keeping the flow of scientific information moving between countries, world peace would be furthered. SHAPLEY dwelt at some length upon a personal experience during the time that the Mexican Government ex-appropriated American property in Mexico, which brought diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico to a very low level. SHAPLEY told the group that shortly after the ex-appropriation, a meeting of the historian societies from all over the

world had been held in Mexico City and that they had been addressed by the President of Mexico. As a result of this meeting, Dr. SHAPLEY had been summoned for a conference by the President of the United States; and it was SHAPLEY's opinion that scientific cooperation, which had been evidenced between Mexico and the United States, had resulted in bringing the diplomatic relations back to a high and peaceful level.

It appeared to be Dr. SHAPLEY's feeling that such exchanges and cooperation between scientists in the USSR and the United States would bring the countries to a better understanding. At no time during SHAPLEY's lecture did he make any mention of freedom of science in the USSR, and he had rather, in fact, deplored the fact that under the Communist regime science had been stifled and that perhaps two full generations of competent Russian scientists had been liquidated.

Present at the meeting which SHAPLEY addressed were the following personnel of RAND CORPORATION:

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

LA 100-24078

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

It may be noted that SHAPLEY's address at RAND CORPORATION was recorded although the fact was unknown to Dr. SHAPLEY. RAND CORPORATION feels that they might be embarrassed should this be known, inasmuch as it is customary for the company to advise all speakers when their speeches are being recorded.

INFORMANT PAGE

The following symbols have been designated in this report for informant security purposes:

T-1

T-2

T-3

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-15-2011

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BOSTON

FILE No. BOS 100-16321 ltt

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASS.	11-8-49	8-6-49 thru 10-31-49	BRENTON S. GORDON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
HARLOW O SHAPLEY	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

61160

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARLOW SHAPLEY left New York City on August 15, 1949 enroute to Paris, France to act as a Consultant at a meeting of UNESCO, returning to New York City on August 25, 1949. Additional details concerning his invitation to attend a Moscow, U.S.S.R., Peace Conference set forth. He, according to New York Times, was a sponsor of the Mexico City "Peace Conference" held on September 5 - 10, 1949. While not openly active in the NCASP, his interest in conferences therein, as reported by informants, reflects he is still a leader in this group. SHAPLEY has refused to speak publicly on political matters in recent weeks and remains relatively inactive.

- P -

REFERENCES: Bureau file 100-341825
Report of Special Agent MARCUS M. BRIGHT dated October 18, 1949 at Los Angeles

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-341825-245

RECORDED - 35
INDEXED - 35

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BOS 100-16321

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
I.	BACKGROUND DATA	3
II.	ACTIVITIES	
	A. TRAVEL	4
	B. "PEACE CONFERENCE ACTIVITY"	4
III.	ACTIVITIES IN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS	7
IV.	MISCELLANEOUS	10

100-341825-345

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DETAILS: AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Boston T-1 is a person of professional standing in the community whose reliability has not been definitely ascertained.

Boston T-1 advises that there are held on fortnightly intervals meetings of certain officials and department heads of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. These meetings are usually luncheon meetings and occur at the Harvard Faculty Club.

Boston T-1 states that, as Director of the Harvard Observatory, SHAPLEY is frequently in attendance; [redacted] Boston T-1 states that, at these meetings, the others present, who rank equally with SHAPLEY in the affairs of the University, have constantly upbraided him for his activities in organizations declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General, have criticized the Subject for bringing criticism to the University because of these same activities, and have questioned at no time his sincerity, but almost constantly his judgment in such matters. b6 b7C b7D

Boston T-1 states that for a long time SHAPLEY tended to brush off his critics by declaring that they lacked the intestinal fortitude to declare their own principles and fight for them. At no time has anyone present at these meetings suggested in any way that SHAPLEY might be a member of the Communist Party. In recent months, and possibly because of the increasing attention paid to SHAPLEY's activities by President CONANT of Harvard, the Subject has been more attentive when these criticisms have been made of him.

Boston T-1 belongs to the opinion that SHAPLEY is now in doubt about the correctness of his position in the NCASP, the NCASF, and similar organizations. The

informant is certain in his own mind, but has no positive evidence to substantiate his opinion, that SHAPLEY is now operating under restrictions placed upon him by the President of Harvard University. The informant is further of the personal opinion that, before the current academic year has been concluded, SHAPLEY will renounce all affiliations with left-wing organizations and will publicly admit that he has been in error in some of his previously expressed political opinions.

II. ACTIVITIES

A. TRAVEL

Boston T-2, of known reliability, advised that the Subject left New York City by air on August 15, 1949 enroute to Paris, France to attend conferences of UNESCO as a Consultant.

Boston T-3, of known reliability, advised that the Subject left Paris, France on August 25, 1949 via Air France for New York City.

Both informants were unable to report any matters of significance to the instant inquiry.

B. "PEACE CONFERENCE ACTIVITY"

As indicated in earlier Boston reports, the Subject was an active and leading participant in a "Cultural and Scientific Conference for Peace" staged at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria, New York City, on March 25-27 last.

As indicated in earlier Boston reports, SHAPLEY refused to attend a Moscow "Peace Conference" scheduled to be held in Moscow, USSR, on August 26, 1949. The following additional details concerning his invitation to the latter event have been received subsequently.

Boston T-4 is of known reliability and is a close associate of the Subject's on a social and academic

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BOS 100-16321

level. Boston T-4 obtained the following information from the Subject.

On August 12, 1949, SHAPLEY related that he had been contacted by CLARK FOREMAN, then newly appointed Executive Secretary of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions at New York City. FOREMAN revealed that he had been contacted earlier in the month by VLADIMIR IVANOVICH BAZYKIN, Counselor of the Soviet Embassy at Washington, for the purpose of obtaining a list of prominent ASP personnel who could attend a Moscow "Peace Conference" to occur in Moscow on August 26, 27 and 28. The persons to be invited were to be official delegates in the NCASP to the Russian affair. Invitations were issued through FOREMAN by BAZYKIN to WILLIAM E. B. DuBOIS and O. JOHN ROGGE. (The "ASP" herein refers to the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS and is the term by which that organization is generally known among its members, per T-4.)

Cover Page

BAZYKIN had stated to FOREMAN, however, that he intended to visit Boston personally in order to invite SHAPLEY. SHAPLEY further related to the Informant that he instructed FOREMAN that, in the event ROGGE and/or DuBOIS accepted the Russian invitation, they should do so on an individual basis or attend as observers from the NCASP. SHAPLEY specifically pointed out that they should not attend the Russian conference as official representatives or delegates of the NCASP. SHAPLEY further instructed FOREMAN that under no circumstances was PAUL ROBESON to represent the ASP in any capacity in the event that ROBESON decided to go to Moscow. SHAPLEY stated that ROBESON'S status with the public is such as the present time that his name is synonymous with Communism.

SHAPLEY told the Informant further that he had learned about the same time that the Russians planned to hold still another conference on approximately September 20, 1949. This was to be of a more scientific nature and SHAPLEY learned of the conference from BAZYKIN. BAZYKIN allegedly had informed SHAPLEY that approximately fifteen outstanding Americans would be invited to attend the September event.

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BOS 100-16321

SHAPLEY stated that FOREMAN was subsequently advised of this September conference by RICHARD MORFORD of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. MORFORD had further characterized the September event as one which was operating under the direction of Voks, a Soviet Government department.

Boston T-4 further stated that SHAPLEY had recommended to FOREMAN that in future conversations with BAZYKIN it would be well to point out that Russian invitations should be issued to persons such as himself and the President of Harvard University as educators, as faculty members of one of the world's outstanding schools. The invitations should not be issued on the basis of organizational affiliation. SHAPLEY asserted that invitations to University officials as such would make more reason for obtaining passports, visas and similar documents; that if Dr. CONANT were invited, he might not be able to attend, but he would be inclined to regard a trip by SHAPLEY in his capacity as a University official in more friendly fashion than a trip by SHAPLEY as the Director of the NCASP.

Boston T-5 is of known reliability. Boston T-5 learned from the Subject that he had addressed a letter to BAZYKIN, described above, in late August of 1949, in which the Subject regretfully declined BAZYKIN's invitation to attend the Moscow Peace Conference. SHAPLEY, according to T-5, suggested that Professor KIRTLEY MATHER, Head of the Department of Geology at Harvard University, would be traveling in Eastern Europe at about the same time when the conference would be held and would make an excellent American representative to the peace conference. SHAPLEY further described MATHER as a dignified, friendly and useful guest for the Soviet Union, in the event the latter saw fit to invite him. He pointed out that MATHER had endeavored to visit the Soviet Union in 1947 or 1948 and had been unable to obtain a Russian visa. SHAPLEY further suggested, according to T-5, that the Russian Government might well consider the following participants in the Waldorf Astoria meeting, referred to above, as potentially useful guests at the Moscow Peace Conference:

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Dr. PHILIP MORRISON of Cornell; Dr. THEODOR ROSEBURY of the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Dr. BELA SCHICK.

KIRTLEY MATHER is a full professor of Geology at Harvard University. Boston T-6 has advised that, as of January, 1948, MATHER was a sponsor of the Boston Chapter of the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE (JAFRC), which organization has been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General of the United States.

Boston T-7, of known reliability, has advised that MATHER was the faculty sponsor at Harvard University in April, 1947, and in January, 1948, of the HARVARD YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY, an adjunct of the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY. The AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY has been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General.

T-7 has further advised that, as of October, 1947, MATHER was the faculty sponsor at Harvard of the JOHN REED SOCIETY, a self-professed Marxist organization.

Boston T-8, of known reliability, advised that, as of April 8, 1948, MATHER'S name was upon the letterhead of the MASSACHUSETTS COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, an affiliate of the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP (NCASF). The NCASF has also been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General.

Boston T-9 is a Confidential Informant of known reliability who has advised that MATHER was one of the charter members in 1946 of the AMERICAN SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY, a Division of the NCASF described above.

Dr. THEODOR ROSEBURY is an Associate Professor of Bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, New York. Boston T-6 identified ROSEBURY as the current National Chairman of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS. Boston T-6 further stated that the latter organization has been a consistent exponent of Communist Party policy in foreign and domestic politics in the United States.

Boston T-10, of known reliability, advised that ROSEBURY in March, 1948, was a member of the welcoming committee of the JAFRC welcoming the French Communist scientist, Madame

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IRENE JOLIOT-CURIE, to the United States.

Boston T-11, another Governmental agency having an intelligence jurisdiction, has advised that ROSEBURY was a member of the Medical Staff of the CONSUMERS UNION, New York City, and the CONSUMERS UNION was cited as a Communist Party front organization in a report of the HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES dated March 29, 1944.

Boston T-9 has advised that ROSEBURY was also a charter member of the AMERICAN SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY in 1946-1947.

Dr. PHILIP MORRISON is an Assistant Professor of Physics at Cornell University. During World War II, MORRISON was engaged on work directed by the M.E.D. in Berkeley, California. Boston T-4 has advised that MORRISON has been in the past an associate of instant Subject in matters relating to the NCASP.

Boston T-12, a New York Informant whose reliability is not known to Boston, described MORRISON in April, 1948, as a member of the Cornell University faculty branch of the Communist Party.

Boston T-13, a San Francisco Informant whose reliability is not known to Boston, has advised that, while MORRISON lived in Berkeley, California, he had been an active and outspoken Communist.

Boston T-4 learned from the Subject in early October, 1949, that the NCASP had arranged a "peace forum" to be held at City Center, West 55th Street, New York City, on October 22, 1949. SHAPLEY advised the Informant that he received an invitation to attend this event but was not able to do so. He indicated that he had arranged for himself and others to receive a stenogrammed transcription of the proceedings.

The New York Times dated August 15, 1949, on Page 3, Column 8, carried a news story headed "American Continental Congress for Peace." The story described a "peace conference" to be held on September 5-10, 1949, at Mexico City, Mexico. It described the participants and the general program. It further quoted one ROGER W. TUBBY of the State Department as follows:

> "It appears that it would be another Moscow-directed conference. We fully expect that the activities will be devoted to providing an apologia for the Moscow point of view."

The Times article further noted that instant Subject was to be a sponsor of the Mexico City Conference.

III. ACTIVITIES IN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS

As indicated in earlier reports, the Subject, according to T-5, regards himself as being on "leave of absence" from the affairs of the NCASP. Nevertheless, SHAPLEY has informed T-5 of the following activities in which he has been engaged in behalf of the NCASP.

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BOS 100-16321

In August, 1949, the Subject discussed with CLARK FOREMAN the latter's successful raising of a $10,000 contribution to support the activities of the NCASP. He further discussed in general outline the NCASP National Convention which is scheduled to occur approximately Thanksgiving week end, 1949.

SHAPLEY also, according to this informant, issued instructions regarding the employment of CLARK FOREMAN as Executive Secretary or Director of the NCASP, the position of ASP members in attending a "Cuban Peace Conference" which occurred in Havana on the week end of August 6 and 7, and the work of PAUL DRAPER as a volunteer organizer on a national basis for the NCASP.

More recently, according to T-5, SHAPLEY has participated in discussions originating in New York City concerning the future of the ASP. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD, a National Director of the organization, had proposed that the NCASP be reorganized on a craft and local basis. FAIRCHILD suggested the creation of autonomous local groups composed of persons engaged in the same professional work or having the same professional training. The need for this reorganization was predicated upon the objections of certain NCASP members to the fact that the organization no longer represented "the arts, sciences and professions," but, rather, any individual who had $2 and sufficient initiative to send it to a local or national office in payment of dues. Some and unidentified members of the organization had also objected to the leadership or dominance of persons with extreme pro-Soviet views in the affairs of the organizations. Some few and unidentified persons had even professed a suspicion that the NCASP was being operated in New York City and nationally by the Communist Party, USA.

SHAPLEY commented to the informant that he had gone on record as opposing the exclusion of Communist Party members from membership in the NCASP on a matter of principle, i.e., all properly qualified persons ought

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to be eligible for membership regardless of political affiliation. SHAPLEY expressed the opinion that it was wrong to discriminate against anyone or any group. He had been restrained from publishing this view, which he regarded as a matter of principle, by DRAPER, who felt that such a statement would lend aid and encouragement to the extreme pro-Soviet group. SHAPLEY had then made a counter-proposal that some definite criteria for eligibility for membership in the organization be established. He was unable, however, to suggest specific criteria.

One of the disturbing elements that had brought this situation to a head was the fact, according to T-5, that the NCASP, through its New York State Council, had planned three major entertainment events on the same week end. The entire personnel of the organization was necessary to organize these affairs and operate them successfully. Immediately prior to their holding, a Federal Grand Jury at Foley Square, New York City, had found the Communist leaders of the Communist Party, USA, guilty of violation of the Smith Act. The entire New York State organization of the ASP, according to T-5, had dropped their previous work to organize an outdoor mass meeting in protest against the above-described decision. This action had been taken without consulting the National Board of Directors of the NCASP and had left the organization in the position of engaging in a general Communist-led demonstration against a Federal Jury and court verdict without an opportunity to properly consider the action.

SHAPLEY told the informant that such activities were damaging to the NCASP in Boston, Los Angeles, and outlying districts because the press would simply report the ASP as a Communist front organization engaged in the same work as all other Communist fronts. SHAPLEY advised the informant that, in his judgment, this activity might well result in the Boston or Massachusetts Chapter ASP resigning in a body from the national organization to form an independent "liberal club."

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS

In at least partial corroboration of the information furnished by T-1 in the initial paragraphs of this report, the following is set forth.

Boston T-4 advised that in mid-September, 1949, he was present when SHAPLEY was invited to participate in a special debate held under the auspices of the Harvard Law School Forum. The debate was to occur on September 30, 1949, and the Subject was to be: "Should Communists Be Allowed to Teach in American Schools?"

SHAPLEY was requested to speak on either side of the question. He responded that the matter was political, that his ideas on the subject were well known, and that he was not making political speeches.

Boston T-6 is a person of professional standing and known reliability. T-6 advised that on the evening of September 8, 1949, he was present at a meeting of the American Association of Scientific Workers, Boston-Cambridge Branch. The group were considering ways and means to holding meetings open to the general public and of interest to persons residing in or near Cambridge, Massachusetts. The group agreed, according to T-6 that an address by HARLOW SHAPLEY on almost any subject would be certain to attract students and faculty members from universities and colleges located in Cambridge.

The informant was present when SHAPLEY was contacted and invited to speak on any date convenient to him under the auspices of the AAScW. SHAPLEY responded to the inviting official that he had made a pledge not to speak publicly on political or nonscientific matters during the 1949-50 year. He stated that this pledge was not binding on him in so far as the Federation of American Scientists was concerned, because his son ALLEN is a national organizer for the FAS and he had a certain filial obligation. He declined, however, to speak under the auspices of the AAScW.

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T-4 advised that he was present when SHAPLEY, among others at Harvard University, was contacted by the press and asked to comment on the results of the conviction of the twelve national leaders of the Communist Party in New York City. SHAPLEY responded that he did not know any of the defendants, had paid no attention to the proceedings of the trial, and was therefore not in any position to comment.

- P E N D I N G -

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

With reference to the invitation to the Moscow Peace Conference described in the details of this report, Informant T-4 has furnished the following information.

On August 12, 1949 the Subject contacted his wife and discussed with her the preparations he was making for his trip to Paris. SHAPLEY then addressed himself to his son, WILLIS SHAPLEY. The Subject told WILLIS that Voks, the outlet of the Soviet Government which handles all outside cultural affairs, had invited him through its agent in this country, RICHARD MORFORD, of the Council of American-Soviet Friendship, to attend a special peace and cultural conference in Moscow. SHAPLEY stated that Voks hoped to invite about sixteen Americans. He said further: "I don't know about it, but if they invite PAUL ROBESON, it will automatically be killed before it starts." SHAPLEY expressed the opinion that the Moscow Conference would turn out all right and asked his son WILLIS to consult his former boss in Washington, Mr. WEBB, and have him sound out through the usual channels in Washington the State Department's outlook on the affair. WILLIS stated that the whole thing would depend upon whom Voks decided to invite and that, at the present time, he had no way of talking to Mr. WEBB.

The Bureau, by memo dated September 1, 1949, furnished Boston with a carbon copy of a confidential memo furnished the Bureau by JACK NEAL, Acting Chief of the Security Division of the Department of State. The memo concerned SHAPLEY and pertained to his conversation with a departmental official concerning his contemplated trip to Moscow on August 5, 1949. The Bureau is advised that the Boston Division maintains in its files a transcript of the conversation between SHAPLEY and Mr. SARGENT of the State Department, which is referred to in the above memo. It can be simply noted that SARGENT greeted SHAPLEY in more friendly fashion and treated him with more cordiality than the State Department memo of

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August 15 would indicate.

In connection with another matter, the writer on October 13, 1949 had occasion to interview Dr. HUDSON HOAGLAND, Director of the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. Dr. HOAGLAND has been in the past the Director of Russian War Relief in Worcester, Massachusetts and, until very recently, the Chairman of the Progressive Party of Worcester. He has been associated closely with SHAPLEY in many of the latter's activities of a somewhat questionable nature. SHAPLEY, in turn, is the Chairman of the Trustees of the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology.

On the occasion of the writer's interviewing Dr. HOAGLAND, the latter voluntarily identified himself as the individual associated with the Progressive Party, Russian War Relief, and the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship. HOAGLAND further indicated that he had come to realize that his activities in these groups were not to his own best advantage and might well have demonstrated on his part a lack of political maturity. HOAGLAND volunteered the information that certain of the Trustees of the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology had desired that SHAPLEY resign at the last annual meeting in June, 1949. SHAPLEY had expressed a willingness to do so in view of the then rather widespread public criticism being made of him as a result of his activities at the Waldorf Astoria in March, 1949. HOAGLAND stated that he persuaded SHAPLEY to remain in office until June, 1950, at which time he might resign or assume a lesser position in the affairs of the Worcester Foundation without creating the impression that he had resigned while under fire.

HOAGLAND exhibited to the writer a letter addressed to him and others by SHAPLEY in which SHAPLEY expressed his personal political conviction that academic freedom could best be defined as a complete freedom for the individual engaged in teaching or in research.

BOS 100-16321

HOAGLAND volunteered further his personal opinion that SHAPLEY was much too independent in nature to be a member of any Communist Party or to actively engage in work in behalf of the Russians. HOAGLAND, in continuing, stated that SHAPLEY was also of such an independent nature that it would not disturb him to violate a law of the United States in the event that he felt the action proper at the time.

Boston T-1 advised the writer that SHAPLEY was dangerous only in that he believed in a complete interchange of scientific information; that, if he possessed a classified secret which he felt could be developed in another country to the advantage of all mankind, then he would not hesitate to divulge it to some other power. T-1 included Russia as one of those powers to which he would divulge information in the event he felt that by so doing he would aid all mankind. T-1 stated that SHAPLEY is conscious of his own possible weakness in this regard and, therefore, has stated that he does not desire to come in contact with or to possess classified information.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Boston T-1 is [redacted] volunteered the information set forth under this heading on a confidential basis while being interviewed by the writer in a non-related LGE investigation.

Boston T-2 is New York teletype to Boston of October 15, 1949.

[Boston T-3 is a report of CIA transmitted to Boston by the Bureau under cover memo dated September 15, 1949.] (S) (U)

Boston T-4 is [redacted]

Boston T-5 is Confidential Informant [redacted] as furnished in a memorandum from the Washington Field to Boston dated October 6, 1949.

Boston T-6 is [redacted]

Boston T-7 is [redacted] contacted by Special Agent THOMAS F. McLAUGHLIN, JR.

Boston T-8 is [redacted] contacted by Special Agent THOMAS F. McLAUGHLIN, Jr.

Boston T-9 is [redacted] Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, D. C., as reflected in the report of ROBERT GIBBS on the AMERICAN SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY.

Boston T-10 is an anonymous source.

Boston T-11 is MID report dated June 18, 1945, concerning the AASoW. The Boston source is the report of Special Agent JOHN M. STOLZENTHALER at New York dated November 3, 1948, and entitled "Dr. THEODOR ROSEBURY."

Boston T-12 is [redacted] This information was received by Boston in Albany letter to Boston dated December 20, 1949, containing a thumbnail sketch of Dr. PHILIP MORRISON.

Boston T-13 is [redacted] This information was received by Boston in the Albany letter referred to under T-12.

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BOS 100-16321

LEADS

Boston Office;

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will continue to follow and report the activities of the Subject as identified by established confidential informants.

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

January 9, 1950

To: SAC, New York

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on December 15, 1949.

Re: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR FILE NO. 100-83025 ~~340~~
FBI FILE NO. 100-341826 - 246
LAB. NO. D-109274 BS

RECORDED - 104

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter 11/16/49

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Q61 Photograph of a sheet of paper bearing typewriting and handwriting beginning "April 18, 1949. I have obtained a memo prepared for the State Dept...."

Result of Examination:

The handwriting appearing on specimen Q61 was compared with the appropriate sections of the National Security File without effecting an identification. A copy of this handwriting will be added to this file for future reference and comparison.

The evidence is retained.

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

FBI
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
JAN 9 10 00 AM '50

MAILED 8
JAN 9 1950
CCNM - FBI

HLD:CM

JAN 23 1950

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

43

12/29

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 12-29-49
cek

Re: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

File # 100-341825-246
Lab. # D-109274 BE

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: SAC, New York (100-83025)

Date of reference communication: Let. ~~XXX~~ 11-16-49 **Date received:** 12/15/49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: **Examination by:** Dahlgren

Incident NSF Dom I & G per Sam Belden
copy to be added.

12/28/49

Specimens submitted for examination

Qc1 Photograph of a sheet of paper bearing typewriting and handwriting beginning "April 18, 1949. I have obtained a memo prepared for the State Dept....."

Lab Rpt - HLD:cnw 1/9/50

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 12-29-49
cek

Re: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

File # 100-341825-246
Lab. # D-109274 BE

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: SAC, New York (100-83025)

Date of reference communication: Let. XXX 11-16-49 Date received: 11-21-49

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination: Examination by: Dahlgren

DEC 30 1949

6519

Specimens submitted for examination

Qc1 Photograph of a sheet of paper bearing typewriting and handwriting beginning "April 18, 1949. I have obtained a memo prepared for the State Dept....."

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE DETACHED

ENCL.

103274

al Bureau of Investigati
United States Department of Justice

New York 7, New York

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-10-2011

November 16, 1949

6433

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau file 100-341825)

b2
b7D

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated August 12, 1949 in captioned case.

On page 8 thereof mention is made of a New York memorandum dated June 15, 1949 advising Boston that [redacted] furnished a scrap of note paper from Communist Party headquarters reading as follows:

"There is a guy close to SHAPLEY - a former government official who speaks Russian. We would like to find out who he is.

We don't want to ask either KAHN or FAST. (There follows the name MAXINE WOOD, which was crossed out)."

Referenced report advises that FRED NEAL, who was formerly SHAPLEY'S contact man on the Russian desk in the State Department, was undoubtedly the person referred to in the above-described paper.

On October 11, 1949, [redacted] furnished another scrap of paper apparently referring to this same individual and it appears that the second paper is the one which caused the preparation of the first.

100-341825-246

Enc. 1

RECORDED - 137

cc: Boston (Enc. 1) (100-16321)
NY 100-93553 (ASP)
NY 100-8336 (MAXINE WOOD)
NY 100-51206 (HOWARD FAST)
NY 100-10017 (ALBERT KAHN)

JAC:mbm
100-83025

COPY DESTROYED
1960

EX-3

INDEX LAB FILES

6432

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The text indicates that the writer abstracted the contents of an unsigned memorandum prepared by NEAL for the State Department and furnished the abstract to Communist Party headquarters to assist them in identifying NEAL. Further handwritten text appearing on the abstract indicates that the writer is furnishing information of an intelligence nature concerning other individuals.

The handwritten material refers to MAX ASCOLI, publisher and editor of "Reporter" and alleges he gets advice from MISCHA KAMINSKY, also known as HUGO STILLA and states "Member of household (one anyway) either in pay of U. S.S. or Trotskyists (any diff?)."

There is also a reference to one LAURA NAGEL which indicates the writer's suspicion that she may be employed by O.S.S.

A photograph of the above-described document is enclosed for the Bureau and the Boston Division. The original is being retained as an exhibit in the New York file.

It is suggested that the Bureau may desire to compare the handwriting with the file of handwriting specimens pertaining to National Security.

Foregoing submitted for information.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

JMF

ENCLOSURE

100-341825-246

April 18, 1949. I have obtained a memo prepared for the State Dept. by a former official on the cultural and scientific conference for world peace held in N.Y. March 25,26 and 27. There is little confidential about it except that it has been written. The man who wrote it doesn't want it known that he gave this to the government. He is a former official who speaks Russian and is on good terms with Dr. Shapley. It follows:

"...Chiaurely the jolly Georgian asked me if I would walk with him to get some beer after one of the evening meetings...conversation consisted chiefly of American movies .. [Discussion with Oparin concerning number of C.P. members among scientists and writers. Oparin was noncommittal..] ...I told Fadayev it appeared to Americans that the Soviet Government had again embarked on a policy of noncooperation with democratic states and through communist parties abroad was again seeking to foment unrest in these countries....discussion on speech of Norman Cousins...Regarding So far as the conference itself went there were a great number of recognizable communists around.... but I had the impression that the conference was not actually communist-run"

This is an abstract of a document. I have abstracted only those comments which will help serve to identify the author. It is my impression that the author is an extremely clever and able propagandist for the State Dept. who was endeavoring to implant either doubts in the minds of the foreign delegates or to learn from them any indications of trends in foreign policy which would serve the State Dept.

"Reporter" mag publishes any articles by Max Ascoli's writers usually Nash.

NA primarily Hillary financial supporter ADA, Conscience, Rosenwald combination.

Intimate with Italian politician from center & extreme right.

Gets much advice from Micha Kamenitzky who writes under pseudonym of Hugo Stella.

Member of Trotskyite (one anyway) with pay of N.Y.S. or Trotskyist (any diff?)

Laura Angel, Italian - refused admission to party. Has now become suddenly affluent in Italy, OSS?

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 25, 1949

FROM : SAC, Boston

Special Prominent Persons

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 100-341825)

Rebulet dated November 17, 1949, entitled "Security Index."

It was noted that the Bureau list of Security Index Card subjects for the Boston Division does not reflect that the Bureau maintains a Security Index Card for captioned subject. A review of the case file reflects that the Bureau on March 11, 1947, advised the Boston Office that a Security Index Card for this subject had been prepared at the Bureau and a Security Index Card for him is accordingly maintained in the Boston Office.

Unless advised to the contrary, the Boston Office will continue to maintain a Security Card for subject.

RGL:ebl
100-16321

RECORDED - 1

100-341825-247
3 DEC 7 1949

5 DEC 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 28, 1949

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bureau File 100-341825

b2

Confidential Informant [redacted] has advised of two conversations which occurred on December 6, 1949, between HARLOW SHAPLEY and CHRISTINE BUECHNER in the first instance, and between SHAPLEY and Dr. MEIRHOF (phonetic) in the second instance.

BUECHNER is a one-time employee of SHAPLEY who is now engaged in a project involving the interchange of scientific publications between the United States and Latin American countries. The project is operated on funds appropriated to the Department of State, and is under the Supervision of SHAPLEY. A part of SHAPLEY's supervision occurs in Boston and the remainder in Washington, D. C. The Informant advised that SHAPLEY instructed BUECHNER that one BERKNER (phonetic) had just been appointed scientific adviser to the Secretary of State. According to SHAPLEY, BERKNER was suggested to the Department of State by a Committee headed by BART BOK and DETLEV BRONK. SHAPLEY further stated that BOK has been offered the job himself but had declined for the time being. SHAPLEY further stated that several similar positions were now open in Washington and that "his committee" had recommended ISADORE AMDUR for one of them.

It is noted that BART JAN BOK and ISADORE MADUR are the subjects of Closed security files in Boston, and that numerous reports on each of them have been submitted to the Bureau.

In the second conversation, Dr. MEIRHOF, of Washington, D. C., advised SHAPLEY that one McLACHLAN (phonetic) had refused the secretaryship of "Section D." MEIRHOF was of the opinion that EDMUNDSON, of Indiana University, would accept the secretaryship described. MEIRHOF requested SHAPLEY's opinion of EDMUNDSON. The latter was described as a "pompous ass," but SHAPLEY withheld final opinion until consultation with BOK. Immediately thereafter, SHAPLEY informed MEIRHOF that BOK was of the opinion EDMUNDSON would do a splendid job. SHAPLEY added that "BART BOK [illegible] EDMUNDSON's professional

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100-16321
C.C. 100-17259
100-17042

RECORDED - 143
INDEXED - 143

100-341825-24-8

JAN 3 1950

memo to Fletcher RRR 1-25-50

spanker, and if you ever have any trouble with him just get in touch with BOK."

The exact significance of the foregoing paragraph is not known to the Boston Division.

The foregoing has been furnished the Bureau for informative purposes, and no further investigative action is being taken at Boston or is recommended elsewhere.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 12/13/49

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-10-2011

DAVID E. LILIENTHAL, Information Concerning

b2

Confidential Informant [redacted] has advised of a conversation which occurred on December 10, 1949 between HARLOW SHAPLEY and HERMAN HERRY (phonetic). It is noted that HERMAN HERRY is identical with that individual who assisted SHAPLEY in the preparation of the latter's speeches at the "Peace Conference" held under the auspices of the NCASP at the Waldorf Astoria, New York City, March 25-27 last. It is further noted that HERRY is a resident of New York City.

The attention of the Bureau and New York is directed toward Boston letter to Bureau captioned "HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS -C", dated October 3, 1949 and referring to a meeting which occurred in Philadelphia on October 7-9 last.

As a result of the above-described conversation, the following information was elicited by the Boston Informant:

STRINGFELLOW BARR, SCOTT BUCHANAN and DAVID E. LILIENTHAL held a conference at an undisclosed site of great length on December 8, 1949. As a result of this conference, and earlier and independent conference held by SHAPLEY and one JERRY ~~PEAL~~ (phonetic--unknown to Boston), it has been decided to set up the group which met in Philadelphia as an "Institute for Planning." Broadly, the aim of the latter organization appears to be the devising of ways and means under which monies appropriated by the Federal Government may be spent under the much-publicized "Point Four of the TRUMAN Program for World Peace and Prosperity."

Under the auspices of the Institute for Planning and on monies donated by Mrs. EVANS ~~BLAINE~~ of Chicago, Illinois, DAVID E. LILIENTHAL is to spend the next two to three years in touring the world in an effort to prepare a program of world planning to be offered under the auspices of the Institute for the consideration of world public opinion. LILIENTHAL expressed doubt that any

BSG/ner
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cc: 100-18814
100-23044
New York Office

RECORDED - 69

INDEXED - 69

100-341825-249

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183 JAN 29 1960

5 JAN 1950

plan offered by him in association with Mrs. BLAINE, SHAPLEY et al would receive little attention. SHAPLEY and others are, therefore, attempting to contact the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation and similarly established charitable trusts in an effort to win some small financial support for the Institute for World Planning.

SHAPLEY noted that the dollar value of the support can be infinitesimally small as long as these well-established, non-political trust funds will loan the use of their name to LILIENTHAL's venture. In SHAPLEY's words, such an endorsement would "lend an air of respectability." SHAPLEY further noted that he felt that LILIENTHAL's projected trip was of much too lengthy duration and that a man of his ability should be able to accomplish his purpose within twelve to fifteen months.

HERRY reported that one "PINK" and his group are meeting with BARR, SHAPLEY et al at a luncheon to be arranged for an undetermined site in New York City on December 27 or 28 next. HERRY felt that the addition of the PINK group would considerably broaden the original Philadelphia membership, both as to contacts and access to funds. SHAPLEY felt that the LILIENTHAL-BUCHANAN-BARR conference of December 8 had carried the program forward to a greater extent than all earlier meetings.

It is interesting to note that [redacted] advised on November 18, 1949 that HANNAH DORNER spent considerable time trying to persuade SHAPLEY to attend a meeting of the Executive Board of the NCASP in New York City on November 22, 1949. SHAPLEY regarded this NCASP meeting as most important in that it had to do with the resignation of CLARK FOREMAN and the future of the NCASP. The Informant can note that SHAPLEY's response to such urgent appeals has usually been to cancel other business so that he could be present at such a meeting. Despite every manner of request made of him by DORNER, he refused to attend the meeting on November 22, 1949. When she finally demanded to know where else he would be, he stated simply that he would be enroute on that evening to Washington, D.C. for a conference with DAVID E. LILIENTHAL. It is further interesting to note that LILIENTHAL's resignation as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission occurred later in the same week. It is not known, however, that the SHAPLEY-LILIENTHAL meeting of November 22-23 had anything to do with the BUCHANAN-BARR-LILIENTHAL meeting of December 3. b2

The foregoing information is furnished the Bureau and New York City for informative purposes. In the event that advanced information can be determined through the above-named Informants concerning the luncheon

meeting of December 27-28 next, the New York Office will be advised and requested to cover through informant sources to the greatest extent possible, unless in the interim the Bureau states that no investigative action is desired.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-10-2011

December 29, 1949

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General
Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RECORDED - 69 100-341825-249

X-18

An informant of known reliability in October, 1949, advised this Bureau that Dr. Harlow Shapley and others had arranged a meeting of the Council for Post War Government on October 7, 8, and 9, 1949, in the American Philosophical Society Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The announced aim of this meeting was to establish specific plans for the execution of Point Four in the Truman Program for World Peace and Prosperity. The expenses of the meeting were to be borne by the Foundation for World Government, 58 Park Avenue, New York City.

On December 10, 1949, this informant further advised that according to Dr. Shapley, David E. Lilienthal, Jr., Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, was among those who attended a lengthy conference at an undisclosed place on December 8, 1949. Shapley advised that as a result of this and an earlier conference, it was decided to set up the group "which met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania," as an Institute for World Planning.

The informant advised that under the auspices of the Institute for World Planning, David E. Lilienthal, Jr., is to spend the next two or three years in touring the world in an effort to prepare a program of world planning to be offered by the Institute for the consideration of world public opinion. Shapley and others are reportedly attempting to contact the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation and similarly established charitable trusts in an effort to win some small financial support for the Institute for World Planning. According to the informant, Shapley noted that the dollar value of the support can be infinitesimally small as long as these well established, non-political trust funds will lend the use of their names to Lilienthal's venture. He stated that such an endorsement would "lend an air of respectability."

The informant further advised that Shapley feels the proposed tour by Lilienthal is too lengthy and that a man of Lilienthal's ability should be able to accomplish his purpose in twelve or fifteen months.

It might be noted that on November 18, 1949, the same source reported that Harlow Shapley was urged to attend a meeting of the Executive Board of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and

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100-341825

61 JAN 10 1950

MAILED 5
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Professions in New York City on November 22, 1949. Shapley reportedly refused to attend this meeting as he would be en route to Washington, D. C. on that evening for a conference with David E. Lilienthal, Jr.

The above information is also being made available to the Department of State. Any additional information which may be received in the future regarding the subject's activities in connection with the Institute for World Planning will be brought to your attention.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-10-2011

100-341825

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: December 29, 1949

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
Department of State
515-22nd Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

An informant of known reliability in October, 1949, advised this Bureau that Dr. Harlow Shapley and others had arranged a meeting of the Council for Post War Government on October 7, 8, and 9, 1949, in the American Philosophical Society Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The announced aim of this meeting was to establish specific plans for the execution of Point Four in the Truman Program for World Peace and Prosperity. The expenses of the meeting were to be borne by the Foundation for World Government, 58 Park Avenue, New York City.

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The informant has advised that under the auspices of the Institute for World Planning, David E. Lilienthal, Jr., is to spend the next two or three years in touring the world in an effort to prepare a program of world planning to be offered by the Institute for the consideration of world public opinion. Shapley and others are

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RECORDED - 104
100-341825
JAN 4 1950
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reportedly attempting to contact the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation and similarly established charitable trusts in an effort to win some small financial support for the Institute for World Planning. According to the informant, Shapley noted that the dollar value of the support can be infinitesimally small as long as these well established, non-political trust funds will lend the use of their names to Lilienthal's venture. He stated that such an endorsement would "lend an air of respectability."

The informant further advised that Shapley feels the proposed tour by Lilienthal is too lengthy and that a man of Lilienthal's ability should be able to accomplish his purpose in twelve or fifteen months.

It might be noted that on November 18, 1949, the same source reported that Harlow Shapley was urged to attend a meeting of the Executive Board of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions in New York City on November 22, 1949. Shapley reportedly refused to attend this meeting as he would be en route to Washington, D. C. on that evening for a conference with David E. Lilienthal, Jr.

The above is being furnished for your confidential information and should not be disseminated outside of your Department.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

URGENT - CODE

DECEMBER 20, 1949

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, BOSTON

cc - Mr. Auerswald
Mr. Whitson
Mr. Ely
Mr. Howard

JRB:mmc

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES. DISCONTINUE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING SURVEILLANCES: EMANUEL BLUM; LEWIS MARKS; MORNING FREIHEIT ASSOCIATION; DAVID ROSENBERG; HARLOW SHAPLEY; DIRK JAN STRUIK; ANN TIMPSON BURLAK AND YOUNG PROGRESSIVES OF MASSACHUSETTS. SUTEL TIME AND DATE EACH DISCONTINUANCE. SAC LETTER FOLLOWS.

HOOVER

Rec'd Emer Ch
2359 - 0025

cc files of: Emanuel Blum

Lewis Marks

Morning Freiheit Association

David Rosenberg

Harlow Shapley

Dirk Jan Struik

Ann Timpson Burlak

Young Progressives of Massachusetts

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED - 93

100-341823-251

DEC 28 1949

DEC 20 1949

SENT VIA _____ 8:42 P M Per GR

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR

DATE: January 19, 1950

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
Internal Security - C
(BUFILE 100-341825)

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated November 21st last in instant case requesting certain additions to the report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON dated November 8, 1949, at Boston, Massachusetts, in this case.

There are enclosed herewith six copies of new pages for the numbers indicated for inclusion in the Bureau's copies of this report. The old pages bearing the same numbers should be removed and destroyed.

The New York Division is being furnished amended pages for its copy and also for the copy in the possession of IDA. New York is requested to secure the old pages from IDA and see to their destruction.

Amended pages are also being furnished the Washington Field for the same purpose.

The Boston Division will be responsible for the substitutions in copies furnished ONI and IDAF.

The Bureau is advised that earlier handling of this matter depended upon the receipt of a thumb-nail sketch of Dr. PHILIP MORRISON from the Albany Office.

The Bureau is further advised that the Boston Division is currently preparing an up-to-date report on the activities of SHAPLEY.

24 ENC. 84

EX. 51

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 84

EX. 51 100-341825-252

CC - NEW YORK, with encl.

CC - WASHINGTON FIELD, with encl.

BSG:mc
100-16321

SAC, Boston

January 20, 1950

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RECORDED - 35

253

Reference is made to your teletype of January 18, 1950 concerning information received from a reliable informant indicating that an investigating group had followed Anna Louise Strong into Boston on January 15, 1950, was making inquiry concerning her contacts and associates in the Boston area and was making inquiry concerning Shapley and other unidentified persons apparently affiliated with the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

While no open inquiry should be made at this time, it is desired that your office remain alert to the possibility that an investigating group is in Boston. Any additional information received concerning this matter or the identity of such group should be furnished promptly to the Bureau.

S.I.R.-7

CBH:esb

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Boden
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Sandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1950

TELETYPE

b2
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b7C
b7D

WASHINGTON FROM BOSTON 2 18 9-50 A

DIRECTOR URGENT

HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS-R. [redacted] SUBJECT RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL FROM UNIDENTIFIED PERSON, APPARENTLY OF PROFESSIONAL STANDING AND WELL KNOWN TO SHAPLEY. IN VIEW OF CONTEXT OF CONVERSATION [redacted] IT APPEARS MOST LIKELY THAT UNIDENTIFIED CONVERSATIONALIST WAS D. ANGUS CAMERON, IS -C. SHAPLEY SPOKE IN VERY GUARDED TONES AND ATTEMPTED TO USE AN OPEN CODE. [redacted] LEARNED THAT SHAPLEY WAS BEING ADVISED BY UNSUB THAT AN INVESTIGATING GROUP HAD FOLLOWED ANNA LOUISE STRONG INTO BOSTON ON SUNDAY LAST, WAS MAKING INQUIRY CONCERNING HER CONTACTS AND ASSOCIATES IN THE BOSTON AREA, WAS MAKING INQUIRY CONCERNING HARLOW SHAPLEY AND OTHER UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS APPARENTLY AFFILIATED WITH THE NCASR. SHAPLEY INDICATED QUITE PLAINLY THAT HE WAS AWARE OF THE INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY AND STATING FURTHER THAT HE ANTICIPATED THAT THIS INQUIRY WOULD RESULT IN CONSIDERABLE PUBLICITY IN VIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCES. (Bureau?) THE SUBJECT HAS BEEN FURNISHED WITH ALL MOST RECENT PERTINENT INFO CONCERNING SHAPLEY. ANOTHER LIKELY TARGET OF SUCH AN INQUIRY WOULD BE DIRK JAN STRUIK IN VIEW OF TESTIMONY OF PHILBRICK IN NEW YORK TRIAL. FOREGOING IS PROVIDED BUREAU FOR INFORMATIVE PURPOSES AND ANY CONFIRMATORY DATA WHICH IS RECEIVED WILL BE SUBMITTED BY TELETYPE.

SOUCY

RECORDED - 35
INDEXED - 35

100-341825-

END

COR PLS LINE 7 5 TH WD SHOULD BE "OPEN"

END

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: January 25, 1950

FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Gandy

Reference is made to the attached letter to the Bureau from the Boston Office dated December 28, 1949, setting forth the alleged employment of certain individuals by the State Department.

At the request of Mr. Wall of the Loyalty Section, Mr. Roach has determined from the State Department that Mr. Lloyd V. Berkner is presently employed in the office of the Secretary of State. He is presently making a study of the project on scientific exchange of publications between the United States and South America. The funds available under which this study is being made are not controlled in any way by Shapley or his group.

The State Department records reflect that Harlow Shapley is not working presently nor has he in the past worked for the State Department in any capacity. There is no record of employment in the State Department of Isadore Amdur, as mentioned in referenced letter.

Christine Buechner is not employed in any way by the State Department. According to the State Department records, Buechner is the secretary of Scientific Services, Incorporated, and that at one time the State Department did use the services of Scientific Services, Incorporated, but it is not doing so at this time. In view of the past use made by the State Department of Scientific Services, Incorporated, and in view of the position held by Buechner in this organization, the State Department would appreciate any information which we might have concerning Buechner should they find it necessary at a future date to use the services of that organization.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to the Loyalty Section for its information.

Attachment

RRR:arm

RECORDED - 50 100-341225-254

FEB 7 1950

EX-66

34

52 FEB 15 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: February 6, 1950

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
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Clegg
Glavin
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Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Reference is made to the attached letter from the Boston Office dated December 28, 1949 setting forth the alleged employment of certain individuals by the State Department.

Reference is also made to the attached memo from Mr. Keay to Mr. Fletcher dated January 25, 1950 in which it is stated that the State Department has advised that Christine Buechner is not employed in any way by the State Department; that she is the secretary of Scientific Services, Incorporated, and that at one time the State Department did use the services of Scientific Services, Incorporated, but is not doing so at this time. It was stated that State would appreciate any information which this Bureau might have concerning Buechner should they find it necessary at a future date to use the services of that organization.

The attached memo from Mr. Wall to Mr. Fletcher dated February 2, 1950 states that the Bureau files contain no pertinent information concerning Buechner in addition to that contained in referenced Boston letter dated December 28, 1949, which indicates she is a former employee of Harlow Shapley; is apparently on friendly terms with Shapley and has been chairman of a Committee in charge of exchanging scientific publications between the United States and Latin America. This memo recommended that this matter be referred to the Correlation-Liaison Section since the State Department has requested any information in the Bureau's files concerning Buechner.

RECOMMENDATION:

Since the only information available concerning Buechner is that set forth above, it is recommended that this information be furnished to the State Department orally by liaison.

Done 2/13/50

RLM:ah

RECORDED - 50 100-34135-255

FEB 7 1950

EX.-66

INDEXED JUL 6 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: February 2, 1950

FROM : R. W. Wall

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to Boston letter dated December 28, 1949, which notes that Harlow Shapley had advised one Christine Buechner that one Berkner (phonetic) had just been appointed Scientific Adviser to the Secretary of State; further, that Berkner was suggested to the State Department by a committee headed by Bart Bok and Detlev Bronk. The Boston Office noted that Bart Jan Bok is the subject of a closed Security file in that office.

The attached memorandum from Mr. Keay to you dated January 25,1950, notes that it had been determined that Mr. Lloyd V. Berkner is presently employed in the Office of the Secretary of State where he is making a study of a project on scientific exchange of publications between the United States and South America. It was also ascertained that the funds available under which this study is being made are not controlled in any way by Shapley or his group.

Bureau files contain no information of a disloyal nature concerning Berkner and therefore no further action is necessary by the Loyalty Section in connection with this matter.

Referenced memorandum notes that Christine Buechner is employed as Secretary of Scientific Services, Incorporated, an organization whose services have in the past been used by the State Department. The State Department has indicated that in view of the past use made by the State Department of Scientific Services, Incorporated, and in view of the position held by Buechner in this organization, the State Department would appreciate any information which we might have concerning Buechner should they find it necessary at a future date to use the services of that organization. In this connection a review of Bureau files concerning Buechner reflects no pertinent information in addition to that contained in referenced Boston letter dated December 28, 1949, which indicates she is a former employee of Harlow Shapley, is apparently on friendly terms with Shapley, and has been chairman of a Committee in charge of exchanging scientific publications between the United States and Latin America. (100-341825-198,66,42)

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this matter be referred to the Correlation-Liaison Section since the State Department has requested through Liaison any information concerning Christine Buechner in Bureau files.

OEC:js:jc

FEB 10 1950 FX-9

RECORDED - 80

100-341825-25

FEB 7 1950

34

Date of removal 2/21/50

Report
✓ Letter
Enclosure One Office Memo submitted by SAC, Butte

dated 1/6/50 has been removed for Mr. Lamphere

to be ~~sent to~~ kept permanently in his office, Room 4708

See file 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject June Mail

Synopsis

This is to be removed from file upon the return of the item and forwarded to the Coordinator of Mail and Files

b6
b7C

Date 2/21/50

Removed by [redacted]

File Number 100-341825-258

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3-1-50

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)
Bufile 100-341825

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated August 30, 1949 instructing that the instant case should be kept in a pending status and that reports should be submitted at regular intervals in order that the activities of this individual can be followed continuously. Further reference is made to Boston letter to the Bureau dated January 19, 1950 in which it was stated that the Boston Division was then preparing a current report on the activities of SHAPLEY.

The instant case in Boston is assigned to Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON. GORDON was assigned to the Robink special approximately January 17, 1950 and remained on this assignment until February 2, 1950. On the latter date he undertook investigation in the Foocases and has since been continuously assigned to this matter. The Foocases in Boston are assigned to Gordon. It has, therefore, not been possible for him to submit a report.

The Bureau is advised, however, that SHAPLEY's activities continue to be followed through regular contact with [redacted] No activities of especial nature have been reported aside from those described in Boston letters submitted since the above cited report.

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In addition, the Bureau's attention is directed to New York letter to the Bureau dated February 15, 1950 and entitled "NCASP, IS (C)." New York informants reported SHAPLEY's attendance at a "rally against the H Bomb," which occurred on February 13, 1950 at Carnegie Hall, New York. [redacted] advised of SHAPLEY's return from this event and further learned from him that while in New York City during that week, he attended a National Executive Committee meeting of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The informants were unable to ascertain any of the details of the latter meeting from SHAPLEY.

Special Agent GORDON has been instructed to afford this matter attention as soon as possible and to submit a report in this case as soon as time will permit. In the interim, the Bureau will be advised of any unusual developments by letter or teletype.

RECORDED - 36 100-341825-259

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34

EX - 66

BSG:md
100-13821

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 27, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted] made available to SA JOSEPH A. CULLEN of this office material [redacted] regarding HARLOW SHAPLEY. This material has been photostated and the original documents returned to [redacted]

One photostatic copy of each of the following is enclosed for the Bureau and Boston Division: b7D

1. Memorandum dated April 12, 1949 listing activities, associations, and statements of DR. SHAPLEY from 1939 to 1949 which [redacted] regards as indicative that SHAPLEY is the chief front man of "the Communist fellow travelers in American science if not, indeed, in the entire intellectual field."

2. A list of Communist fronts with which SHAPLEY'S name has been associated showing the source of the information and the nature of SHAPLEY'S connection with the organization.

3. A memorandum dated January 12, 1949 listing Communist front activities of SHAPLEY.

Should the Boston Division decide to use any of this information in a report it is requested that [redacted] identity be protected by a temporary informant symbol. He is regarded as being of known reliability.

The foregoing is being furnished for information.

Enclosures (3)

cc Boston (encs. 3)

RECORDED - 28 SE 10 100-341[illegible]-268
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ENCL.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

JAC:PHT
100-83025

Date of removal 3-27-50

Report
Letter ✓
Enclosure Outgoing submitted by

dated 3-17-50 has been removed for Mr. Lamphere

to be ~~sent to~~ kept permanently in his office, Room 4708

See file 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject June Mail

Synopsis

This is to be removed from file upon the return of the item and forwarded to the Coordinator of Mail and Files

b6
b7C

Date Removed by

3-27-50 [redacted]

File Number 100-341825-261

SAC, Boston

Director, FBI

March 24, 1950

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Your file 100-16321
Bureau file 100-341825

Reurlet March 2, 1950, captioned "Communist Party, USA, District #1, Boston Field Division; Internal Security - C; Key Figure List." This letter indicates that handwriting specimens for the above-captioned subject are available.

(100-3-1-522)

A review of the subject's file at the Bureau has failed to reflect that specimens of the subject's handwriting have ever been submitted to the Bureau. In the event they have been forwarded, you should furnish by return mail information as to the date and caption of the communication under which they were submitted. If specimens have not been forwarded, they should be furnished at an early date.

OJA:mjt

RECORDED - 76 100-341825-262

MAR 28 1950
49

Date of removal 4-14-50

Report
Letter
Enclosure Outgoing letter, Office memo submitted by S.A.C. - Boston

dated 3-15-50 has been removed for Mr. Lamphere

to be ~~sent to~~ kept permanently in his office, Room 4708

See file 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject June Mail

Synopsis

This is to be removed from file upon the return of the item and forwarded to the Coordinator of Mail and Files

Date

Removed by

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4-14-50

File Number 100-341825-26.3

SAC, Boston

April 7, 1950

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Your file #100-16321
Bureau file #100-341825

The Bureau file concerning the above-captioned subject reflects that the last report submitted in this matter by your office was the pending report of SA Brenton S. Gordon dated November 8, 1949.

According to your letter dated March 1, 1950, it has not been possible for SA Gordon to whom this case is assigned to submit a current report concerning Shapley due to the agent's assignment on other work requiring expeditious handling.

It is desired that a current report containing up-to-date information concerning the subject's activities be submitted at an early date. If necessary, consideration should be given to reassigning this case to another agent in your office.

100-341825-2641

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SAC, Boston

Director, FBI

May 4, 1950

MARTHA B. SHAPLEY, nee
Martha Betz aka Mrs. Harlow Shapley
SECURITY MATTER - C
Your file #100-16321
Bureau file #100-341825

4-14-98 SP4-BJA-MLB
#373903

Reurlet April 18, 1950, wherein you have pointed out that OSI, Westover Field, Massachusetts, at the direction of the Army-Navy-Air Force Personnel Security Board, has requested a complaint type investigation of the above-captioned individual under the terms of the Delimitations Agreement. It is noted that Mrs. Shapley, an employee of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is engaged on a contract let out by the Department of the Air Force and that CIC has conducted an investigation during which a number of persons were interviewed and favorably recommended her.

A review of the files of the Bureau has disclosed the following references to Mrs. Shapley in addition to information developed during the investigation of her husband, Dr. Harlow Shapley, the subject of Boston file 100-16321.

According to the report of SA David L. Pitcher dated June 21, 1945, at Boston, captioned "Dr. Harry Grundfest; Internal Security - R," Boston file 100-15913, Dr. and Mrs. Shapley were active in sponsoring a reception to be held on July 16, 1942, at Boston, Massachusetts, in honor of Dr. Edward Barsky, National Chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. (100-334195-63)

Mrs. Shapley is mentioned in Boston letters dated February 9, 1948, October 25, 1948, and November 26, 1948, captioned "Virginia K. Brenton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Security Matter - C," Boston file 100-22946. (100-358760)

Reference is made to the report of SA Brenton S. Gordon dated March 22, 1949, at Boston, captioned "National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; Internal Security - C," Boston file 100-23044. Page 3 of this report contains information to the effect that Dr. and Mrs. Harlow Shapley were among those in attendance at a private meeting on November 23, 1948, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, following a meeting of the Executive Board of the NCASP in New York City. (100-356137-236)

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By letter dated April 12, 1949, captioned "National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; Internal Security - C," the New York office transmitted material obtained by Boston Confidential Informants [redacted] at the conference held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. Included in the material was a list entitled "Dias List for Dinner, Opening the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, Friday Night, March 25." On this list appears the names "Dr. Harlow Shapley - Speaker" and "Mrs. Harlow Shapley." (100-356137-514, p. 315)

Reference is also made to the report of SA Joseph A. Cullen dated April 22, 1949, at New York, bearing the same caption, copies of which were furnished the Boston office. The name "Mrs. Harlow Shapley" is listed on page 64 of the report among the names of persons identified as being in attendance at a dinner held on March 25, 1949, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. (100-356137-485, p. 64)

With regard to the individuals who according to your letter were interviewed during the investigation by CIC and favorably recommended Mrs. Shapley, it is noted that the Boston office has conducted investigations of Dr. Donald H. Menzel and Dr. Bart Jan Bok and is in possession of pertinent information concerning them. The Bureau's files reflect the following information regarding the other persons mentioned in your letter. (100-350104; 116-148928)

Henrietta Swope

Henrietta Swope is mentioned on page 146 of the report of SA William F. Norton, Jr., dated December 22, 1944, at New York, captioned "National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., Internal Security - C," copies of which were designated for the Boston office. (100-146964-416, p. 146)

By letter dated May 24, 1946, captioned "Dr. Harry Grundfest; Internal Security - R; American Association of Scientific Workers; Internal Security," the New York office furnished a membership list of the American Association of Scientific Workers obtained by a highly confidential source. On this list appears the name "Miss Henrietta Swope, Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts." The letter indicates that copies were furnished the Boston office. (100-203763-12)

Henrietta Swope is mentioned in Boston letter dated April 8, 1948, captioned "Henrietta Swope; International Women's Congress, Information Concerning." She is also mentioned on page 53 of the report of SA Brenton S. Gordon dated March 27, 1948, at Boston, captioned "Harlow Shapley; Internal Security - R" and on page 37 of the report of SA Brenton S. Gordon dated December 31, 1947, at Boston in the same case. (100-343636-21; 100-341825-114, p.37, 140, p. 53)

Dr. Fred L. Whipple

Dr. Fred L. Whipple is mentioned on page 44 of the report of SA Brenton S. Gordon dated December 31, 1947, at Boston, captioned "Harlow Shapley; Internal Security - R," Boston file 100-16321.
(100-341825-114 p. 44)

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Reference is made to the report of SA [redacted] dated January 18, 1950, at Buffalo, captioned "Helmut Leonard Bradt; Internal Security - R," copies of which were furnished the Boston office. According to this report Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on October 24, 1949, that one Robert Marshak told Dr. Bernard Peters that one Whipple would be willing to contact Peters and Bradt on the evening of that date. The significance of this information was not apparent. Boston letter dated February 8, 1950, in the same matter, Boston file 100-23670, identified Whipple as Fred Lawrence Whipple, Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University.
(100-355827-83, 85)

Professor Henry Norris Russell

Reference is made to Washington Field Office letter dated August 13, 1947, captioned "Harlow Shapley; Internal Security - R," copies of which were furnished the Boston office. This letter states that Shapley had been associated with Henry N. Russell Astronomer at Princeton University from 1911 until 1914.
(100-341825-76)

In view of the request which has been made in this matter, you are instructed to submit a report, suitable for dissemination, containing all available pertinent information concerning the activities of Mrs. Shapley. In this connection it is noted that references to Mrs. Shapley appear in Boston file 100-16321 concerning Dr. Harlow Shapley, the subject of a pending investigation in your office. The Bureau desires that no active investigation be conducted nor should any inquiries be made concerning the subject other than contacts with your most reliable, established confidential informants. You should briefly set forth in the report regarding Mrs. Shapley, pertinent information regarding the activities of Dr. Harlow Shapley, Dr. Donald H. Menzel and Dr. Bart Jan Bok, mentioned above.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 18, 1950

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: MARTHA B. SHAPLEY
SECURITY MATTER - C

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4-BJA-MLB
ON 4-14-98
#373903

MARTHA B. SHAPLEY is the wife of HARLOW SHAPLEY, subject of a pending Internal Security - C case at Boston, Mass.

Referral/Direct

The OSI letter stated that Washington had advised that the Army-Navy-Air Force Personnel Security Board had considered the case of Mrs. SHAPLEY predicated upon the CIC report, and had reached the conclusion that the file did not contain sufficient information to direct her removal or to deny her access to classified matter under the provisions of Department of the Army Memorandum 380-5-10. (It is noted that the report, with the exception of material obtained from the Bureau reports on HARLOW SHAPLEY, was entirely favorable to Mrs. SHAPLEY.)

The above-described Board directed OSI to conduct additional investigation by referring the matter to the FBI under the terms of the Delimitation Agreement "as a complaint type case." The Board further stated that it was possible that the derogatory information concerning HARLOW SHAPLEY and his close association with his wife, MARTHA B. SHAPLEY, might well constitute "a security risk." The above-described Board further directed that upon completion of the Bureau investigation, the entire file should be resubmitted for reconsideration.

It is noted that this Division cannot conduct such investigation without prior Bureau authority inasmuch as it will make necessary inquiry on the grounds of two universities, i.e., the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, both Cambridge, Mass.

It is further noted that a review of the CIC report reflects that the following persons were interviewed and recommended Mrs. SHAPLEY

100-16321
BSG:rol

RECORDED - 20 100-3
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most favorably. It can be further noted that these persons in the process of their interviews, volunteered information tending to demonstrate the loyalty and reliability of HARLOW SHAPLEY: b2 b7D

HENRIETTA SWOPE, BARNARD COLLEGE, 116th Street and Broadway, New York City.

It is noted that Confidential Informant [redacted] has identified Miss SWOPE as a former graduate student at the Harvard Observatory who is exceedingly close to the SHAPLEY family and who made a trip to Russia on behalf of HARLOW SHAPLEY and the Harvard Observatory in approximately 1936. It is further noted that Confidential Informant [redacted] has a recollection that Miss SWOPE was one of the American delegates to the Founding Convention of the International Women's Congress; that she is a leading light in the American Women's Congress; and that she is closely associated with Mrs. MURIEL DRAPER. It is suggested that the Bureau files may reflect more positive information than an informant's recollection.

Dr. FRED L. WHIPPLE, a reference, recommended Mrs. SHAPLEY most highly. Dr. WHIPPLE is a subordinate employee of HARLOW SHAPLEY and while neither [redacted] suspects him of Communist activities, both note that he is a loyal co-worker to HARLOW SHAPLEY and that it would be unfair to expect him to provide derogatory information if, in fact, he possessed it.

Dr. DONALD H. MENZEL is another close associate professionally of the SHAPLEY family and an employee of the Harvard Observatory. This division has conducted AEA and LGE investigations of MENZEL. Recently, the Albuquerque Division, by letter, advised that MENZEL had been denied access to classified AEC information. MENZEL recommended Mrs. SHAPLEY most favorably. The Boston Division would not interview MENZEL in the absence of a specific directive from the Bureau.

Dr. BART JAN BOK, HARLOW SHAPLEY's Principal Assistant at the Harvard Observatory, also recommended Mrs. SHAPLEY most favorably.

The CIC report reflects that BOK is but a social acquaintance of Mrs. SHAPLEY. BOK is the subject of a closed Internal Security - R file at Boston, on which numerous reports have been submitted to the Bureau.

The only additional person interviewed as a reference, according to the CIC report, is Professor HENRY NORRIS RUSSELL, an Emeritus at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. Dr. RUSSELL, in his

interview, has reported Dr. SHAPLEY "as the most renowned astronomer in the world but as one who is still very susceptible to radical politics." Dr. RUSSELL further stated that while he felt that Mrs. SHAPLEY and her husband were loyal, he also felt that their judgment in politics was "rather poor." He nevertheless recommended both SHAPLEYS as worthy of employment in a position of trust.

The Boston Division notes that the OSI has already conducted an applicant investigation of Mrs. SHAPLEY at the Harvard Observatory. With but one or two possible exceptions, it is impossible to interview anyone at this location who is not kindly disposed towards the SHAPLEY family. It is further felt that should the Bureau conduct such an investigation and the Army-Navy-Air Force Personnel Security Board decides to deny Mrs. SHAPLEY access to classified matter or employment on classified projects, this Bureau might well be the center of a campaign of abuse and criticism led by Mrs. SHAPLEY's husband. The Bureau file will reflect that Dr. SHAPLEY is not inexperienced in leading such a campaign.

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested that the Bureau contact OSI through liaison at Washington, for the purpose of providing said agency with as much information concerning the above-described "favorable references" as will render additional investigation at Boston unnecessary. Pending further advice from the Bureau, no action will be taken at Boston. OSI at Boston has been advised orally that this case has been referred to the Bureau at Washington for approval before any investigative activity is initiated locally.

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Ausmus Room 7135

Subj: Shapley, Mrs Harlow

___Exact Spelling
___All References
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Searchers Initial RM
Date 4-24-50

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
100-341825-	
100-356137-	236, 485, 514, 541, 575
100-358760-3	
61-7178-30	51
334195-63	I
100-341825-	140, 37, 170 SI

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SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Ausmus Room 7135

Subj: Shapley, Martha B

___Exact Spelling
___All References
___Subversive Ref.
___Mail File
___Restricted to Locality of

Searchers Initial RM
Date 4-24-50

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
100-341825-	
Martha Berg	
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Martha	
100-341825-	76, 140, 5

Initialed

SAC, Boston

April 12, 1950

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Your file #100-16321
Bureau file #100-341825

Attached for your information and for the completion of your files are photostatic copies of six articles which appeared in the March 6, 1950 to March 11, 1950 issues of the "Times Herald" at Washington, D. C. These articles mentioned various members of the faculty at Harvard University and their alleged affiliations with Communist front organizations.

In addition to the above-captioned subject, it is noted that information appears in these articles regarding Kirtley Fletcher Mather, the subject of Boston file 100-554, John Anthony Ciardi, the subject of Boston file 100-887 and Zachariah Chafee, Jr., the subject of Boston file 100-19303. Professor Francis Otto Matthiessen, the subject of Boston file 100-569, is also mentioned. It is noted that according to recent newspaper articles, Matthiessen jumped to his death from a Boston hotel on April 1, 1950. You will be advised by separate communication concerning the cancellation of his Security Index card.

Attachments

OJA: jdt

RECORDED - 124

INDEXED - 124

100-341825 - 246

Many Harvard Alumni Irked By Faculty 'Fellow-Travelers'

Connection With Alger Hiss Brings Demands for General House-Cleaning

This is the first of a series on Harvard and its connections with left-wingers.

By EUGENE GRIFFIN

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 6 (CTPS)—Harvard's connection with Alger Hiss and other Communist traitors has disturbed many patriotic alumni about the presence of fellow-traveler professors on the Harvard faculty.

Almost every mail delivery to the university brings fresh protests against radicalism. Loyal graduates send their regrets that they cannot continue to help support the school until the faculty is cleansed of its Red tinges. Wills have been altered to deprive Harvard of bequests.

Heavy Cost to College

Left-wing professors and the notoriety brought upon Harvard by such of its sons as Alger Hiss have cost the school hundreds of thousands of dollars in withheld cash gifts and bequests, an alumni source estimated conservatively. The demands for a faculty house-cleaning reached a peak with Hiss' conviction as a perjurer-spy.

The issue has aroused unprecedented discussion of Harvard's traditional devotion to liberalism and academic freedom. President James B. Conant and other Harvard officials have stood stanchly by the professors who are under fire, and have announced that there will be no inquisition of faculty members.

Other alumni also have come to the defense of the alleged fellow travelers, and have increased the size of their cash gifts to Harvard this year, to balance the money withheld by the critics.

14 Men Implicated

Hiss was only one of 14 men from Harvard who were implicated in the spy case which was exposed in Washington by the testimony of two former Communist couriers, Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers.

Harvard's connection with a preponderant percentage of the accused traitors was illustrated indirectly by Chambers' testimony in his first appearance before the House committee on un-American activities on Aug. 3, 1948.

On that day he named as members of a Communist party ring in the government Alger Hiss and Donald Hiss, who had held high positions in the State department; Lee Pressman, former general counsel of the CIO; Nathan Witt, former secretary of the national labor relations board; John Abt, former labor department attorney; Henry Collins, who was with the State department, and Harry Dexter White, an assistant secretary of the Treasury.

Harvard Backgrounds

All of these men except Abt had Harvard backgrounds. Pressman, Witt, and Collins refused to answer questions when called before the congressional committee on grounds of self-incrimination. The Hisses denied the charges, a denial which resulted in Alger Hiss' conviction for perjury. White also denied he was a Communist agent, and a few days later he died suddenly, reportedly of an overdose of a drug.

William L. Ullman, Abraham G. Silverman, Nathan G. Silvermaster, Harold Glasser, Noel H. Field, Laurence Duggan, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, and Lauchlin Currie were other Harvard products named in connection with the espionage investigation. Currie was identified as an unwitting source of information for the ring. Duggan was killed in a plunge from his office window in New York in the course of the investigation.

Harvard's name also has been drawn into the Communist spy case by the prominence of some of Alger Hiss' associates who have taken their place by his side. Among them are Dean Acheson, United States secretary of state, a Harvard law graduate; Supreme court Justice Felix Frankfurter, Hiss' friend and former teacher at Harvard, and William L. Marbury, jr., Baltimore lawyer and fellow of Harvard college.

Marbury, who represents Hiss in a libel suit against Whittaker Chambers, is one of the five "fellows" who form Harvard's highest executive body, although he was not a student at Harvard college. He received his degree from Harvard law school in 1925, four years before his friend Alger Hiss was graduated. All professors at Harvard hold appointment under President Conant and the fellows of Harvard college.

Hiss was convicted by a federal jury before United States district Judge Henry W. Goddard Jan. 21 on two counts of perjury. He was sentenced by Judge Goddard to five years in prison. The sentence is being appealed and presumably will be carried to the United States Supreme court.

Marbury, of the Baltimore firm of Marbury, Miller & Evans, said on March 1 that the libel suit filed by Hiss against Chambers is not likely to be assigned for trial until after the "criminal proceedings" are concluded. Hiss filed a $50,000 damage suit and later a supplemental action in which he added $75,000.

Six hours after Hiss had been sentenced as a perjurer spy, State Secretary Acheson announced publicly that he never would turn his back on his friend and former associate in the State department.

Justice Frankfurter, who volunteered as a defense witness for Hiss at the perjurer's first trial, has unique connections with Harvard, where he taught a required course in administrative law before he moved up to the Supreme court. Frankfurter taught Acheson and Hiss, and started them both on their Washington careers.

Washington Times Herald 3-6-50

ENCLOSURE

100-341825-76 Letter to SAC Boston with photocopies 4-12-50

100-341825

(2)

20 Harvard Professors Tied to Reds

(This is the second of a series on Harvard and its connection with left wingers.)

By EUGENE GRIFFIN

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7 (CTPS)—The Harvard faculty includes about 20 professors who repeatedly have supported Communist-front organizations, officially described as such by the U. S. Department of Justice.

Some Harvard professors have become such notorious fellow travelers that today their support of a questionable organization helps stamp it as Communist-influenced.

76 Linked to Commies

The National Council for American Education in New York a year ago found that 76 Harvard faculty members had been associated with 124 Communist fronts. This was an extremely broad listing, however, and included men with only a single Red-front connection, and others who have not been active since the Stalin-Hitler pact.

There is a small core of Harvard professors who have given their names, time and energy to 30, 40 and more organizations and movements controlled by Communists.

The most persistent repeaters, which could include professors Harlow Shapley, astronomy; F. O. Matthiessen, history and literature, and Kirtley Mather, geology, vigorously deny that they are fellow travelers.

Loyal alumni find it difficult to put a finger on a connection between the faculty Communist fronters and the number of Harvard-educated Communist agents exposed in Washington.

Alger Hiss, like many accused Communist traitors with Harvard backgrounds, did not go to Harvard college and probably never met any of the Harvard professors whose names adorn Red front movements. Hiss and others like him are products of the Harvard law school.

The law school professors are not found mixed up in Communist fronts which attract big names from the Harvard college faculty. A few law school members will sometimes be on the Communist side in denouncing the House committee investigating un-American activities, or attacking court trials of Communists. In such cases, the professors take the position that they are defending American civil rights, not communism.

Chafee Defended Hiss

Prof. Zechariah Chafee jr. is one of the law faculty's most vociferous critics of the committee on un-American activities. Before Alger Hiss was convicted as a perjurer-traitor, Chafee wrote a long letter to the Washington Post defending Hiss.

Last summer Chafee subbed for David E. Lilienthal as Phi Beta Kappa orator at Harvard, and seized the opportunity to defend Communists on several fronts. He ridiculed U. S. Senate bills for controlling Communist activities, and attacked the New York trial of 11 Communist party leaders.

Chafee had a simple suggestion for handling Communists. "My suggestion," he said, "is that for a while we look at American Communists as an American problem, and forget all about the world Communist movement. Leave that to Dean Acheson and the military people."

Chafee has been teaching at Harvard since 1916 and is an old friend and former colleague of Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter, who left Harvard in 1939. Together they taught many of the younger professors now at Harvard law school.

Half of the 30 full professors presently teaching at Harvard law school were graduated from the school in the years when Frankfurter was a professor. Several of them were associates of Alger Hiss, who was graduated from the three-year course in 1929.

Among the present professors who were in Harvard with him are Dean Erwin N. Griswold, class of 1928; Livingston Hall, vice dean, 1927; Richard H. Field, 1929; Henry M. Hart jr., 1930; Benjamin Kaplan, 1927, and Ernest J. Brown, Paul A. Freund, and Milton Katz, all of the class of 1931.

Washington Times Herald
3-7-50

10-11-266

Harvard Observers Disagree On Comm[illegible] Influence Today

(This is the third of a series on Harvard and its connections with left wingers.)

By EUGENE GRIFFIN

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 8 (CTPS)—The devious means used by Communists to ensnare the minds of college students have been studied and exposed by many expert foes of communism.

Harvard Prof. William Yandell Elliott, who teaches government and political science, has observed especially the maneuvers of campus Red agitators outside the classroom.

"The Communists are extremely interested in organizing student opinion, and regularly devote a considerable part of their time, funds, attention and professional talent to this purpose," Elliott told the House committee on un-American activities in 1948.

Too many "Pro" Students

"There are more professional students running around organizing other students—professionals who have been students for so many years that some of them are as old as I am—than you can shake a stick at, and in student organizations this kind of professional, of course, is pitted against amateurs.

"He follows the same tactics that the Communists follow everywhere."

Elliott's statement was prepared, he said, with the help of several other members of the Harvard faculty who were interested in the problem of communism in education. The group reported the effectiveness of communistic propaganda in colleges had declined noticeably in the last few years.

College Influence Debated

"I am very much gratified to report my candid opinion," Elliott said, "that communism is not a threat in student circles to any great degree. It has been unmasked by the behavior of its leaders and its tactics to such a degree that the students in most parts of the country, except for small and intense and very active groups, are not taken in by it to anything like the degree that they were during the period of the 1930s when a good deal of rather wishy-washy liberalism saw an alliance with communism as the only method at all of putting across liberal doctrines."

Other observers of the Harvard scene disagree with Elliott's suggestion that "wishy-washy liberalism" is gone. Many of the original brain-trusters of the first New Deal, which nurtured wishy-washy liberals, are on the Harvard faculty.

The Harvard professors who have had fingers in the New Deal are numerous and several of them were prominent in their day in Washington. Alvin H. Hansen, professor of political economy, was a close friend of Henry Wallace and held a policy shaping position in one of Franklin D. [illegible]osevelt's pet spending project, national res[illegible] of "deficit spending," and produced the excuse that "we only owe it to ourselves."

"Superman of OPA"

John K. Galbraith, lecturer on economics and director of agricultural and marketing research in Harvard's department of economics, was the man who set up the price controls under Leon Henderson. In 1943 he was described as the "key policy maker and intellectual superman of OPA."

Archibald MacLeish, whose name long has been associated with new dealish liberalism, is a professor of oratory this year in Harvard college. He is a graduate of Harvard law school, where he was a close friend of Dean Acheson and Felix Frankfurter. Among other government posts held by the poet was that of assistant secretary of state.

Elliott's assurance that communism is not seriously accepted in student circles is supported by the superficial evidence at Harvard. Left wing student organizations which enjoyed a heyday a few years ago are now non-existent or have only a handful of members.

(3)

Washington Times Herald 3-8-50

266

Harvard Leading Alma Mater For Reds In High U. S. Posts

(This is the fourth in a series on Harvard and its connections with left wingers.)

By EUGENE GRIFFIN

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9 (CTPS)—More men in policy making positions in the United States government have been educated at Harvard than at any other school.

Alger Hiss, the perjurer-spy, was secretly betraying his country to the Communists when he shaped United States State department policy and advised President Roosevelt at the Yalta conference with Stalin. Hiss came from Harvard law school. So did an unusual percentage of other men accused of Communist espionage while in the service of America.

Where Did They Get It?

The question asked by many alumni and friends of Harvard, which has a long record of patriotic contribution to this country in war and peace, is when and where and how did Hiss and the others become infected with communism? Did the Red stain begin at Harvard?

Because so many of its candidates reach positions of great trust and power in the government, Harvard is the target of Communist infiltration schemes, among both faculty and students.

The systems which Communists might employ to infiltrate Harvard might be judged by known Communist methods.

The Attorney General of the United States, the U. S. Office of Education and other official sources have said there are many Communist fronts and fellow travelers in the United States school system, and that they are "a deadly danger."

Communists operate on the rule that they are "at war" with everybody who does not submit to Moscow, and that anything is fair. They resort to any means, from bribery to the badger game, to enlist students and professors.

"One of the Communist party's most powerful devices for catching youth," the House committee on un-American activities has reported in a pamphlet "is that of using 'big game' agents to spark a campus rally or meeting which has as its real purpose the planting of party propaganda. There are many Communists and Communist sympathizers among actors, actresses, authors, musicians and other artists whose careers are interesting and attractive to young people."

Middle Class Hit Least

President Harry D. Gideonse of Brooklyn college has studied Communist operations in American colleges for many years, and has become recognized as an authority on the subject.

The reason so many American students fall for the Red line, Gideonse has found, lies partly in the nature of youth itself, in revolt against adult authority, but mostly in the "ingenious and o brilliant" techniques of Comm organizers.

They are most immune to communism, according to Gideonse. Most students who become deep dyed Reds, he has noticed, are sons and daughters of underprivileged or overprivileged parents.

Many wealthy students in exclusive colleges turn to communism, for reasons never exactly understood by others. One guess has been that the "poor little rich boys" feel they have been misunderstood by their busy, wealthy fathers and busy, socialite mothers, and accept the attention given them by Communists.

"Communist professors and teachers play an important part, of course, in the broad-scale campaign to convert our youth to Stalinism," Gideonse has declared. "In some cases, they subtly disseminate propaganda in their classrooms. In others, they co-operate closely with student organizers."

Washington Times Herald 3-9-50

-264

(5)

Soviet Lauded By Harvard U. 'Cram Book'

(This is the fifth of a series on Harvard and its connections with left wingers.)

By EUGENE GRIFFIN

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9 (CTPS)—In the Harvard cooperative store—the "Coop"—controlled by a board of university faculty members, is a rack of paper bound mimeographed books advertised as helpful to students who want high marks in class.

"They are the "Hymarx" outlines of various subjects of college study, published by Student Outlines company, Boston, which occupies a cluttered third floor space presided over by a man in baggy pants.

Most of the Hymarx books are not signed by their authors. The man upstairs did not want to talk much about his business to a reporter, but said sales were good, complaints were few, and that it would be a reasonable guess that some of the outlines were written by Harvard instructors or graduates who could use a few dollars earned anonymously. He would not say where, if anywhere, his books were sold except at Harvard.

Russian System Praised

One of the Hymarx outlines purchased by the reporter bore the title, "Governments of England and Russia," and was signed by A. H. Rosenthal, who has a master's degree from Harvard.

The British system of government, the reporter learned, is recognized as superior to the American government, but when he came to the chapter on Russia he found greater surprises.

Russia today was described as a sort of paradise of happy, contented people, better off in several ways than any other people in the world.

Arts and letters are flourishing in a Russian "cultural renaissance," in which "security and stability open the way for creative genius."

Red Dean Quoted

The book, supposed to be useful in cramming for examinations, claims that "in no country in the world have women attained such an advanced social status as in Russia", "no government in the world honors its artists and authors as does Russia," and "trade unionism is an accepted institution in Russia. They are found in every factory, and every worker belongs to one." (It is explained that a union strike against the Russian state would be "unthinkable.")

The book has a sympathetic, glowing tone throughout toward Communist Russia, and finds justification for purges and for seizure of the Baltic states, Balkan territories, even the war in Finland.

The outline declares there can be no doubt about Russia's desire for peace, and that Russia has proved her loyalty to the United Nations, "being the first country to pay its dues in full."

Washington Times Herald 3-10-50

1 [illegible]-266

Author of Md. Anti-Red Law Started Harvard Commie Row

Ober's Refusal to Aid Building Fund Brought Defense of Pinks on Faculty

This is the sixth and final story in a series on Harvard and its connection with left wingers.

By EUGENE GRIFFIN

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 10 (CTPS)—Attorney Frank B. Ober of Baltimore, Harvard law school, 1913, has become to his surprise the alumni's most celebrated critic of radical professors.

Ober refused to contribute to a fund for new law school buildings because, he wrote President James B. Conant, the thought some Harvard teachers, particularly Harlow Shapley and John Ciardi, were giving "aid and comfort" to communism.

Harvard authorities chose to make a full dress reply to Ober, and indirectly to all other alumni alarmed by Harvard's fellow traveler problem, on the wide question of "academic freedom." Publication of the correspondence in the Harvard Bulletin last summer evoked a flood of controversial letters.

Hundreds of Letters

"Alumni around Baltimore are on my side 100 per cent," Ober told a reporter. "At first I could scarcely appear in public without creating a demonstration."

He has received hundreds of letters from Harvard graduates, most of them siding with Ober and against Harvard's defense of faculty Communist fronters. Many of Ober's followers also have refused to give money to the school.

Ober, who did not intend his letter to be published, was angry at Shapley, an astronomer, and Ciardi, a young poet, Wallaceite, and assistant professor of English composition, because they spoke at a Baltimore rally in opposition to a bill Ober had prepared for the Maryland legislature to control Communists.

In his objection to the extracurricular activities of Harvard faculty members, Ober referred to Shapley's leadership of the Communist-packed "peace conference" held a year ago in New York City.

Conant and Grenville Clark, New York lawyer and member of the Harvard Corporation of Fellows, replied to Ober. Clark said Ober's proposals to control the professors "are absolutely contrary to Harvard's tradition and all she stands for."

He declared that Harvard would accept no gift "on condition, expressed or implied, that it shall compromise its tradition of freedom."

Reverses Himself

Ober, in a rebuttal, pointed out that Conant previously had joined in a report of the National Education association which recommended that Communists should not be employed as teachers, and suggested there was a contradiction in this policy and the determination of Conant and Clark not to interfere with Harvard professors who "aid" communism.

Conant later said: "I am convinced that conspiracy and calculated deceit are the characteristic pattern of behavior of Communists all over the world. For these reasons, as far as I am concerned, card holding members of the Communist party are out of bounds as members of the teaching profession."

The Harvard president then reiterated his opinion that a system of close watch and inquiry to discover Communists within the faculty would do more harm than good.

John B. Marsh, chairman of the law school fund to which Ober refused to contribute, surprisingly agreed with Ober's views in a letter, but said he did not believe it helps fight communism to withhold support from a university.

Washington Times Herald
3-11-50

264

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 4, 1950

SUBJECT: MARTHA B. SHAPLEY, nee
Martha Betz aka Mrs. Harlow Shapley
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau file #100-341825

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

PURPOSE:

To advise you of a request received from the Department of the Air Force for an investigation of the above-captioned subject, the wife of Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

BACKGROUND:

The captioned individual is an employee of Massachusetts Institute of Technology where she is reportedly employed on a contract let out by the Department of the Air Force. Her husband, Dr. Harlow Shapley, the Director of Harvard Observatory, has been connected with numerous Communist front organizations and is the subject of a pending security investigation being conducted by the Boston office.

OSI, Westover Field, Massachusetts, has furnished the Boston office a copy of a CIC report dated August 3, 1949, concerning Mrs. Shapley reflecting the results of an investigation based upon her employment on the above-mentioned contract. According to the Boston office this report was entirely favorable with the exception of material obtained from Bureau reports concerning Dr. Harlow Shapley. OSI advised that the Army-Navy-Air Force Personnel Security Board had concluded there was not sufficient information available to direct Mrs. Shapley's removal or to deny her access to classified matter and instructed OSI to conduct additional investigation by referring the matter to the FBI under the terms of the Delimitations Agreement as a complaint type case. The Board noted it was possible that the derogatory information concerning Harlow Shapley and his close association with his wife might well constitute a security risk. The Board further directed that the entire file be resubmitted for reconsideration upon completion of the Bureau's investigation.

The Boston office has pointed out that with but few exceptions, it would be impossible to interview anyone at Harvard Observatory who is not kindly disposed toward the Shapleys. It was noted by Boston that should the Bureau conduct an investigation and Mrs. Shapley is denied access to classified matter or employment on classified projects, the Bureau may be subjected to criticism led by Harlow Shapley.

Enclosure

OJA:jdt

100-341825-269

RECORDED - 45
EX-124

MAY 24 1950

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the subject's employment and inasmuch as a request has been received for additional investigation in this matter, it is felt that pertinent information concerning Mrs. Shapley in the possession of the Bureau should be made available to OSI. It is recommended that the Boston office be instructed to submit a report concerning Mrs. Shapley for dissemination to OSI.

Attached for your approval is a letter advising the Boston office that no active investigation should be conducted regarding the subject other than contacts with reliable, established confidential informants. This letter instructs the Boston office to briefly incorporate in its report pertinent information regarding Dr. Harlow Shapley, Dr. Donald H. Menzel and Dr. Bart Jan Bok who have been investigated by the Bureau. It is noted that Menzel and Bok are among various references who were interviewed and furnished favorable information regarding Mrs. Shapley, according to the CIC report made available to the Boston office.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 29, 1950

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: MARTHA B. SHAPLEY, was
SECURITY MATTER - C
(100-341825)

Re Bureau memo, form IA-8, May 23, 1950.

Because of the fact that the agent best qualified to handle this case has been and will be engaged in matters connected with the FOOCASE, surveillances, and other expedite matters, it will not be possible to submit a report immediately. Every effort will be made to submit a report not later than June 29, 1950.

PMB:paw
100-25160

RECORDED - 15 100-341825-268
MAY 31 1950
EX-6

62 JUN 14 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: June 22, 1950

FROM : Mr. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Sub-Committee of Senate Foreign Relations
Allegations of Senator Joseph McCarthy
Bufile 100-341825

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

PURPOSE:

To advise you that McCarthy's testimony concerning Shapley contained in pages 314 to 318 of the above-captioned report has been reviewed.

DETAILS:

Nothing pertinent to Shapley's case not in possession of the Field was contained in the above pages and no other names were mentioned.

ACTION:

None. For information only.

GEI:dkr

RECORDED - 67
100-341825-269
JUN 27 1950
37

EX-11

58 JUN 30 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 11, 1950

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: MARTHA BETZ SHAPLEY
nee Martha Betz, aka
Mrs. Harlow Shapley
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bufile 100-341825)

G.I.R. - 1 cy 10-1 Encl

ReBulet dated May 4, 1950 in instant case.

There are enclosed herewith copies of a report prepared at Boston, Mass., by Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon in this case.

In accordance with instructions contained in the referenced letter, no active investigation has been conducted at Boston with reference to Mrs. SHAPLEY. All of the information contained in the enclosed report was furnished through a review of the Boston files.

The referenced letter incorporated Bureau references to the Subject. Particular attention is directed to Page I of the referenced letter, paragraph 4. The information contained in the Boston letter to the Bureau, captioned "VIRGINIA K. BRENTON" appears to concern the administration of Harvard and MIT, and to throw no light upon the activities of the instant Subject. Accordingly the information contained in the last cited letter has not been set forth in the incorporated report.

Because of the sensitiveness of the SHAPLEY family to Government inquiries, particularly those concerning members of the family, the copies to be distributed to the Army, Navy, Air Force and New York City are being held at Boston, Mass., until July 25, 1950, Unless the Bureau advises to the contrary by the latter date, the copies of the report will be disseminated. No additional inquiry is contemplated.

BSG/jas
100-25160

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-14-98 BY SP4-BJA-MLB
#373903

1 ENCL
67 EX-136

SE 27

RECORDED - 37

100-341825-270
JUL 25 1950

EX-136

JUL 21 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BOSTON

FILE NO. 100-25160 jas

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON	7-11-50	7-7,10-50	BRENTON S. GORDON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MARTHA BETZ SHAPLEY, nee Martha Betz, aka Mrs. Harlow Shapley	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: MARTHA B. SHAPLEY was born on August 3, 1890, at Kansas City, Missouri; is a citizen of the United States; employed as a staff member at the Harvard Observatory and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of Industrial Cooperation, both Cambridge, Mass. She resides at 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. Confidential Informants report Subject has a doctorate, likely attended University of Missouri, is of German descent and an admirer of German culture. She is the wife of Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, Director of the Harvard Observatory and one who has been active in groups declared within purview of Executive Order #9835 by the Attorney General. The Subject's activities in such organizations, as reported by confidential informants, set forth herein. Investigation conducted by another agency reflects five references recommended Subject as loyal and qualified for work on confidential project. The comments of latter references, together with data identifying each, and affiliations of some of them in certain organizations, set forth herein.

- C -

2 PC to AEC 3/8/60 mw/cal #373903

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4-14-98 BY SP4-BJA-ALB

DETAILS:

PERSONAL HISTORY

1 cc OSI 7/12/50 BE J.gf

Confidential Informant T-1 is another Governmental agency having a jurisdiction in personnel and security investigations. T-1 conducted an investigation of the instant subject under date of August 9, 1949. T-1 ascertained that the Subject was born on August 3, 1890 at Kansas City, Missouri, of CARL and LOUISE BETZ.

Confidential Informant T-2 is of known reliability and is socially

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Special Agent in Charge

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1 - ONI, Boston
1 - G-2, Gov. Island, N. Y.
1 - New York (inf)
4 - Boston

COPY DESTROYED R.B. JAN 1968

100-341825-21

JUL 13 1950

RECORDED - 37
INDEXED - 37

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE - 16—59255-1

and professionally acquainted with the Subject. T-2 advised that to his best memory the Subject had provided the following personal history: She was reared in Joplin, Missouri, and attended the University of Missouri. Subject advised T-2 further that she possessed a doctorate in mathematics. T-2 is further of the recollection that the Subject's mother's maiden name was WITTIG; that on both sides of her parent's family, the Subject is of German descent. Boston T-2 further asserted that the Subject is intensely interested in German culture, dislikes the English, and during the rearing of her children, brought them up as bi-linguists, ie, both German and English was spoken in the SHAPLEY home. Boston T-2 states that the Subject has mentioned a sister, first name possibly ANNETTE, who teaches German in a mid-western college. Boston T-2 knows of no other brothers or sisters of the Subject.

Boston T-2 advised that the Subject married HARLOW SHAPLEY on April 15, 1914. Informant noted that both Mr. and Mrs. SHAPLEY originally came from Missouri and apparently had known one another for sometime prior to marriage.

The instant Subject is the mother of the following children: ALAN HORACE SHAPLEY, who is employed, according to Boston T-2 by the Bureau of Standards at Washington, D. C., in the Radio Communications Section; WILLIS SHAPLEY, another son, is employed in the Bureau of the Budget at Washington, D. C., according to T-2; LLOYD SHAPLEY, a third son, is, to the best knowledge of T-2, employed in research mathematics in California, the exact location not being known to T-2; KARL SHAPLEY, fourth son, according to T-2, is studying music at a small Southern school in Tennessee; MILDRED SHAPLEY is the only daughter, is married to one RALPH MATHEWS, and is a housewife in Altadena, California.

Boston T-2 advises that the instant subject is a thoroughly competent mathematician and an excellent astronomer. Her work in both fields, however, according to T-2, is so overshadowed by that of her husband, that her name does not appear in any standard biographical directory such as "Who's Who Among American Women," "Who's Who in America - in Massachusetts - Education."

T-2 advised that the Subject is employed as a staff member at the Harvard Observatory and also as a staff member in the Department of Industrial Cooperation, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, both educational institutions located at Cambridge, Mass. The Subject resides with her husband in the director's home at Harvard Observatory, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.

ACTIVITIES OF SUBJECT'S HUSBAND

Confidential Informant T-2 has identified HARLOW SHAPLEY as the National Chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, from the inception of the organization until March 1950. The latter organization, which will hereinafter be referred to as the NCASP, has been cited by the "Senate Fact Finding Committee on un-American Activities" of the California legislature as a Communist front. This latter citation was made in the 5th Report of the described committee, published by the

California legislature under date of 1949. Boston T-2 has further identified HARLOW SHAPLEY as a past National Chairman of the Science Division of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship; he is a member of the Board of Directors of the American Russian Institute at New York City; he is a sponsor nationally of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; and he is a sponsor nationally of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Each of the last four named organizations has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to be within the purview of Executive Order #9835.

SUBJECT'S ACTIVITIES

National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions

Confidential Informant T-4 is of known reliability, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D T-4 advised that a meeting was held of the Executive Board of the NCASP in New York City in early November 1948, and a private meeting of several members of the Executive Board was held at the Harvard Faculty Club, Cambridge, Mass., on November 23, 1948. T-4 learned from HARLOW SHAPLEY that the last described meeting was held for the purpose of planning a "peace conference" to be held in late February or March 1949. The meeting of November 23, 1948, was attended, according to Boston T-4, by approximately 7 people, 2 of whom were the instant subject and her husband. On November 29, 1948, as a result of the meeting of the Faculty Club referred to, a larger meeting of approximately 30 leaders of the NCASP was held at the Hotel Algonquin, New York City. Boston T-4 states that the meeting of November 29, 1948, set in motion those forces which ultimately created the "Cultural and Scientific Conference for Peace", held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, on March 24-27, 1949.

The "Cultural and Scientific Conference for Peace", referred to above, was the subject of a page one story in the New York Times of March 17, 1949. The story written by one BERTRAM D. HULEN, quoted a formal statement issued by the State Department through GEORGE V. ALLEN, Assistant Secretary of State. The statement read in part: "The American Government is fully aware of the close relationship between this conference and the so-called 'World Congress of Intellectuals'" held in Wroclaw, Poland, in August 1948. At this conference, it was entirely clear that none of the cultural leaders of Eastern Europe were free to express any view other than that dictated by the political authorities in Moscow. None of them will be free at the present conference. The American Government entertains no illusions as to the manner in which the Communists will attempt to use and manipulate the present conference.

Confidential Informant T-5 is a New York informant of known reliability. T-5 advised that the Subject's husband presided at the New York Peace Conference described above, and further, that at the opening dinner held on March 25, 1949, in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, the instant Subject was seated on the dais.

T-3, of known reliability, attended a meeting of the Massachusetts Chapter of the NCASP held at the Harvard Observatory lounge on April 3, 1949. The purpose of the meeting, according to the informant, was to hear an address by OLAF STAPLEDON, English Delegate to the above-described New York Peace Conference. The Chairman of the meeting was the instant subject's husband, and T-3 states that the instant subject was among those present.

T-2 advised that on the evening of April 28, 1950, a dinner was given by the National Directors of the NCASP, in honor of HARLOW SHAPLEY and specifically upon the occasion of his completion of his term of National Chairman of the organization. T-2 attended this dinner and stated that the Subject was present at the head table in company with her husband, at the Capitol Hotel, New York City.

T-2 and T-3 independently advised that from time to time, each one has observed the subject to be present at meetings of the NCASP, but neither had ever known the Subject to actively participate in the proceedings of the meetings.

Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

As indicated above, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, hereinafter referred to as the JAFRC, has been declared within the purview of Executive Order #9835, by the Attorney General of the United States. Confidential Informant T-6 advised that on July 16, 1942, the Boston Chapter of the JAFRC held a reception in honor of Dr. EDWARD BARSKY, National Chairman of the JAFRC. The reception was held in the Longfellow House, Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. T-6 advised that the Reception Committee and the hosts for the occasion included "Dr. and Mrs. HARLOW SHAPLEY." The invitations to the affair, according to T-6, identified the instant subject and her husband, together with six others, as individuals who were "hosts."

REFERENCES

As indicated above, the informant T-1 has conducted an investigation of the instant Subject. In connection therewith, T-1 has interviewed the following references and the comments of each concerning the Subject, together with identifying data, concerning the reference, is set forth below:

Henry Norris Russell

RUSSELL is a professor emeritus of Astronomy at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. RUSSELL first became acquainted with the Subject when HARLOW SHAPLEY was a graduate student under RUSSELL's direction at Princeton, from 1911 to 1914. RUSSELL recommended the Subject and her husband very highly. RUSSELL, according to T-1, stated that the Subject's husband, HARLOW SHAPLEY, is very susceptible to radical politics and RUSSELL classified HARLOW SHAPLEY's judgment in politics as rather poor. RUSSELL stated, however, that he would recommend the employment of either in a position of trust.

Boston file 100-25160

Henrietta Swope

HENRIETTA SWOPE advised T-2 that she was a faculty member of the Barnard College in NewYork City. Miss SWOPE claimed to have known the Subject since both were at Harvard Observatory in 1926. Miss SWOPE recommended the Subject highly. Miss SWOPE commented that recent newspaper publicity afforded HARLOW SHAPLEY with reference to certain of his organizational affiliations, such as the NCASP, had been misleading. Miss SWOPE stated that HARLOW SHAPLEY's actual purpose in affiliating himself with the NCASP, was to benefit the scientific world and not to promote a front for some subversive organization. Miss SWOPE allegedly further stated to T-2 that Dr. SHAPLEY had failed to keep out the subversive element from the NCASP. Miss SWOPE regretted the publicity cast upon the SHAPLEY family and stated that she would recommend the Subject or her husband for a position of trust and confidence with the Government.

Confidential Informant T-3 advises that HENRIETTA SWOPE is the daughter of GERARD SWOPE, an executive in the General Electric Corporation. T-2 stated that Miss SWOPE came to the Harvard Observatory as a graduate student in approximately 1926 and worked closely with HARLOW SHAPLEY thereafter as an employee of the observatory until approximately 1942, when she assumed a position at another institution having to do with the national defense. T-2 stated that in 1945 Miss SWOPE traveled to Russia with DONALD MENZEL who will be referred to below, in order to conduct certain astronomical observations. Her travel to Russia and her work in that country were under the general direction of HARLOW SHAPLEY, according to T-2. T-4 has advised that HARLOW SHAPLEY has, many times, indicated sympathy for the work of HENRIETTA SWOPE, among others, in organizing of the International Women's Congress. The latter organization is also known, according to T-3, as the "Congress of American Women." The Congress of American Women was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order #9835.

Boston Confidential Informant T-4 learned that SWOPE planned to come to the Harvard Observatory to discuss certain problems confronting the Women's Congress on August 15, 1947, but the informant has been unable to advise that such a meeting did, in fact, occur.

Confidential Informant T-7 is a New York informant of known reliability. T-7 advised that at a meeting held in New York City on April 1, 1944 of the "Women's Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship," consideration was given to including HENRIETTA SWOPE in a subcommittee dealing with an interchange of information between the women of the Soviet Union and the women of the United States on domestic science. It is not known whether or not HENRIETTA SWOPE was actually invited to join the described committee or that she actually did participate in this work. It is noted that the NCASF has been declared within the purview of Executive Order #9835 by the Attorney General.

Boston file 100-25160

Confidential Informant T-2 advised that while a resident of Cambridge, Mass., HENRIETTA SWOPE was a member of the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers. The latter organization has been cited as a Communist front organization by the House Committee on un-American Activities of the U. S. Congress, ie "Citations - December 18, 1948 - Page5."

Dr. Fred L. Whipple

Dr. FRED L. WHIPPLE, Belmont, Mass., is a faculty member of Harvard Observatory. T-1 reports that Dr. WHIPPLE stated he had known the Subject since 1931, both socially and professionally. Dr. WHIPPLE recommended the Subject for a position of trust.

Boston Confidential Informant T-3 advises that FRED WHIPPLE is a very competent astronomer, currently engaged in Harvard University work on the cosmic ray. T-3 states that Dr. WHIPPLE is loyal, interested only in science, and entirely unaware of organizational meetings held by the NCASP, and the AAScW, held at the observatory.

Dr. Bart Jan Bok

Dr. BOK is employed as the Assistant Director of the Harvard Observatory and recommended the Subject highly as to loyalty and fitness for a Government position of confidence and trust.

T-2 has identified BOK in recent years up until January 1948, as an active and leading member of the American Association of Scientific Workers, which has been described above. T-3 further stated that earlier BOK had been a sponsor for various events held by the American Youth For Democracy. T-3 stated that for a time BOK was a faculty member of the Samuel Adams School for Social Studies at Boston, Mass. Both of the latter organizations have been declared within the purview of Executive Order #9835 by the Attorney General.

T-2 states that in 1946, BOK endeavored to aid NORMAN VEALL and ISRAEL HALPERIN, after both had been indicted by a special Royal Canadian Commission investigating alleged violations of the Canadian Official Secrets Act, following the allegations of IGOR GUZENKO, former code clerk at the Russian Embassy, Ottawa, Canada. It is noted that both VEALL and HALPERIN were subsequently acquitted.

In September 1947, BOK told T-2 that he had been denied a passport by the United States Department of State for spurious security reasons.

Donald H. Menzel

MENZEL advised T-1 that he was employed as a faculty member by the Harvard Observatory; that he had known the Subject for 25 years socially and professionally. MENZEL recommended the Subject for a position of trust and confidence in Government employment.

T-3 has identified MENZEL as a subordinate employee of the Subject's husband at Harvard University.

T-8 is another Governmental agency conducting security and personnel investigations. In an application completed for T-8, MENZEL stated that in 1941, he was a member of the National Executive Committee of the "American Committee For Democratic and Intellectual Freedom." The latter organization has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front and was further cited by the Special Committee of the House Committee on Appropriations in a report dated April 21, 1943, at Page 3, as "subversive and un-American."

Confidential Informant T-9 is of unknown reliability. T-9 stated that MENZEL had admitted to him that he had addressed a meeting of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in New York, but that he denied ever having formally joined the organization.

- C L O S E D -

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INFORMANT PAGE

Confidential Informant T-1 is the report of the CIC dated August 9, 1949, prepared by Special Agents [redacted] 108-CIC Detachment. A photostatic copy of this report is available in the files of the Boston Division.

Confidential Informant T-2 is [redacted] who was contacted by the writer.

Confidential Informant T-3 is [redacted] who was contacted by the writer.

Confidential Informant T-4 is [redacted] who was contacted by radio monitoring officer [redacted]

Confidential Informant T-5 is [redacted] The information set forth under this symbol was obtained from the report of Special Agent Joseph A. Cullen at New York City dated 4-22-49, and entitled "NCASP-ISC."

Confidential Informant T-6 is an anonymous source.

Confidential Informant T-7 is an anonymous source.

Confidential Informant T-8 is Confidential Informant [redacted] contacted by the writer.

Confidential Informant T-9 is [redacted] who furnished information set forth under this symbol to Mr. E. A. SOUCY, SAC, Boston Office, on May 25, 1950.

REFERENCES: Bulet to Boston dated May 4, 1950.
Bufile 100-341825.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 7-20-50

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)
(Bufile 100-341825)

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ReBulet April 7, 1950.

The agent to whom this case is assigned, Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON, has been assigned during recent months considerable investigative activity relating to the Foocase and material developed as a result of [redacted] This latter source necessitated a considerable amount of investigative activity away from the Boston Office.

Because of the nature of the informant coverage available relating to Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY and due to the assignment schedule at Boston, it has not been deemed advisable to reassign this matter.

The Bureau is advised that Special Agent Gordon will commence the preparation of an investigative report relating to Dr. SHAPLEY and it is anticipated that this report will reach the Bureau on or before August 7, next.

The Bureau has been kept currently informed of all significant developments relating to the subject in the absence of the submission of an investigative report.

TFM:md

RECORDED - 125 100-341825-271

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 4, 1950

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 100-341825)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/24/58 BY SP4 bjf/dw
#373905

There is enclosed herewith six copies of the report of Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon in the instant case, dated August 1, 1950.

The copies designated for other offices and outside agencies will not be distributed by the Boston Division prior to August 21, 1950, so that the Bureau may edit this report before dissemination, if it so desires.

BSG/jas
100-16321

G. I. R. -2

EX-55

RECORDED - 60 100-341825-272
AUG 7 1950
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EX-55

FINDLEY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at BOSTON — File No. 100-16321 jas

Report made at	Date Made	Period	Report made by
BOSTON	8-1-50	11-25;12-10,28-49; 3-1;7-25,26-50	BRENTON S. GORDON

Title	Character of Case
HARLOW SHAPLEY	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL

Synopsis: SHAPLEY continues employment as Director, Harvard University Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., and to reside on the Observatory grounds. SHAPLEY identified by New York City Informant as a Communist Party member but has personally denied public allegations concerning his Communist affiliations. SHAPLEY resigned as National Chairman of the NCASP, as of April 29, 1950, continues as National Vice Chairman. Informants' reports concerning SHAPLEY's activities as known in the NCASP, the ARI of New York City, and the NCASF reported herein. (C)(U)

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4bjn/tdw ON 6/24/98 #393905

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification 6-22-50 DATE 90/225

1cc AOR 1cc OSI 8/24/50 JJM:gt Posted 8/24/50 gt

Classified by 8832 Exempt from GDS, Category 2,V3 Date of Declassification Indefinite LRS/dkd 6-21-98

COPY DESTROYED R83 JAN -9 1960

CONFIDENTIAL ENCLOSURE

Apprvd and Ford — SAC

Do not write in these spaces: 100-341825-272 RECORDED - 60 INDEXED - 60

AUG 7 1950

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Copies of this report
- 6 - Bureau (100-341825)
- 2 - New York City (100-83025)
- 1 - Washington Field (inf)
- 1 - DIO-ONI, Boston
- 1 - IDA, Governor's Island, N.Y.
- 1 - IDAF, Westover Field, Mass.
- 4 - Boston

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
I.	PERSONAL HISTORY	3
II.	ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING SHAPLEY'S AFFILIATIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA	3
III.	SHAPLEY'S ACTIVITIES IN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS.	4
IV.	SUBJECT'S AFFILIATIONS WITH THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY.	6
V.	SHAPLEY'S CONTACTS WITH RUSSIAN NATIONALS	7
VI.	AFFILIATION WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP	9
VII.	MISCELLANEOUS	9

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BS 100-16321

DETAILS: I. PERSONAL HISTORY

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Boston T-1, of known reliability, [redacted] the Subject. Boston T-1 advises that HARLOW SHAPLEY continues to be the Director of the Harvard University Observatory, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass., and to reside in the Director's House on the Observatory grounds. Boston T-1 further states that for the Summer months beginning approximately June 20, 1950, and extending likely to September 1, 1950, SHAPLEY will be spending all of his free time at his country home at Peterborough, New Hampshire. Boston T-1 further states that in the past six months, the Subject has been "quiescent and cautious." With reference to the latter item, Boston T-1 advises that SHAPLEY has been almost totally inactive with reference to activities of a quasi political nature. Boston T-1 further states that SHAPLEY is reluctant to make comments at the moment on international events, or the domestic policies of the U. S. Gaernment. (F)(4)

II. ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING SHAPLEY'S AFFILIATIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA.

Boston T-2 is a New York informant of known reliability. Boston T-2 was affiliated for many years with the Communist Party, USA. Boston T-2 advised on April 21, 1950, that the instant Subject had been known to him as a concealed member of the Communist Party, USA. Boston T-2 furnished no additional details concerning SHAPLEY's alleged membership in the Communist Party at that time.

Boston T-3 is of known reliability and [redacted] Boston T-3 has identified ANN BURLAK as the only living ex member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, resident in the Greater Boston area. Boston T-3 advised on October 27, 1949, BURLAK attempted to contact certain "prominent people" regarding the constitutional right of the 11 Communists (then appealing a conviction for conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the U. S. Government by force and violence at New York City,) to bail pending appeal. Boston T-3 stated that among the "prominent people" whom BURLAK attempted to contact, was the instant Subject. T-3 stated that BURLAK was unable to contact SHAPLEY, apparently because he was not then in Boston or Cambridge. (F)(4)

The Harvard Crimson is a daily student newspaper published at Cambridge, Mass.. The March 23, 1950 issue of the Crimson contained SHAPLEY's reply to open accusations made by U. S. Senator JOSEPH R. McCARTHY, Massachusetts member of the General Court PAUL A. McCARTHY, and Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Court (Mass.) THOMAS DORGAN, to the effect that SHAPLEY was a Communist, knowingly associating with Communists.

The Crimson quoted SHAPLEY as stating that the charges of all three named were "hysterical nonsense." SHAPLEY further stated, according to the Crimson article, "that he has never met an American Communist, and that he knows 'scientifically' some European scientists who are certain to be Communists." The Crimson article further quoted SHAPLEY as stating "In spite of this hysterical nonsense, however, I shall not retreat from my willingness to work for humanitarian causes and in the interest of preventing war and of maintaining civil rights and freedoms in America."

III. SHAPLEY'S ACTIVITIES IN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS

The NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS, hereinafter referred to as the NCASP, has been cited by the "Senate Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities" of the California Legislature, as a "Communist Front." The latter citation was made in the 5th report of the described committee published by the California Legislature under date of 1949.

Boston T-4 is of known reliability, and has been a close associate of the Subject on a personal as well as a professional basis. Boston T-4 advised that he was present with SHAPLEY on November 18, 1949 shortly after the Subject had had a conference with HANNAH DORNER. SHAPLEY had earlier identified DORNER to the informant as the Executive Secretary of the NCASP and a person known to SHAPLEY as a member of the Communist Party, USA. It is noted that SHAPLEY's identification of DORNER as a Communist, to Boston T-4, contradicts his statement to the Crimson quoted above, that he did not know any Communists. SHAPLEY advised T-4 that DORNER was concerned about a letter of resignation which SHAPLEY had addressed to the Board of Directors of the NCASP. SHAPLEY had resigned as National Chairman of the organization. A meeting was held of said directors on the evening of November 18, so SHAPLEY told T-4 to accept a letter of resignation from CLARK FOREMAN, who had at least held the title of National Secretary of the organization. DORNER felt that both resignations by SHAPLEY and FOREMAN would harm the NCASP on a national basis. As a result of DORNER's pleading, SHAPLEY stated that he agreed to withdraw his resignation "pro tem" and then to accept a national vice chairmanship of the organization so that his resignation could not be construed by others as an abandonment of the NCASP by him. (U)

SHAPLEY also commented to T-4 that while the NCASP would always be "to the left", he did not want the organization to "go so far to the left," that it would fail to be effective. SHAPLEY further informed T-4 that after his discussion with DORNER, he advised CLARK FOREMAN that he was "stalling" his own resignation. SHAPLEY further commented

to T-4 that his activities in the NCASP had allegedly been embarrassing to the authorities at Harvard University. (X)(U)

Boston T-4 stated that he was present on November 22, 1949, when SHAPLEY endeavored to arrange introductions with leading members of the NCASP in Massachusetts for JOHN HOWARD LAWSON. T-4 identified LAWSON as one of the "Hollywood Ten", ie, one of a group of 10 persons affiliated with the motion picture industry in Hollywood, California, who had been convicted of contempt of Congress because of their individual failure to respond to a question before a Congressional Committee seeking to establish their membership or non-membership in the Communist Party, USA. (X)(U)

Boston T-5 is a New York informant of known reliability. Boston T-5 advised that on the evening of February 13, 1950, the NCASP sponsored a "rally against the H-Bomb," at Carnegie Hall, 7th Ave., and 57th St., New York City. The instant subject was introduced as Chairman of the NCASP and presided at the rally. SHAPLEY introduced the speakers of the evening and closed the meeting by reading a resolution and program of action which he identified as having been adopted by the National Executive Committee of NCASP on the same day. The resolution contained the following points urged by Dr. SHAPLEY:

(1) An immediate open Congressional hearing on the question of the hydrogen bomb.

(2) The immediate appointment of a new non-partisan commission to re-examine the outdated Baruch proposals for international control of atomic energy.

(3) An immediate conference between the United States and the USSR to discuss universal disarmament and an end to the cold war.

T-5 stated that the resolution read by SHAPLEY called for the following program of action:

(1) that meetings, large and small, be organized to discuss the hydrogen bomb and its implications.

(2) that such meetings call upon the President and their local congressman for open congressional meetings on the H-Bomb.

(3) that local Congressmen be invited to meet with their constituents to discuss their fear of war and the need for a new approach to international peace.

(4) that all persons be urged to wire to the President, to their Congressman and to their local press on this issue.

(5) that members of all interested organizations, labor, religious, fraternal, youth, women's, negro, educational, etc. urge discussion of the H-Bomb issue and action called for concrete steps towards securing international peace.

Boston T-1 was present at the Capitol Hotel, New York City on the evening of April 29, 1950, at a dinner given in honor of the instant subject on the eve of the first National Convention of the NCASP, to be held at the same location. Boston T-1 further stated that the dinner was given in honor of the Subject because his resignation as National Chairman of the NCASP had become effective on that date. Boston T-1 further stated that the Subject advised him that as of that date, he accepted a position as National Vice Chairman of the NCASP. (4)(4)

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Boston T-1 learned from SHAPLEY subsequently that the Subject was disappointed in the dinner in that the many speakers who had eulogized him had coupled their eulogies with a plea for financial contributions to the NCASP. SHAPLEY told Boston T-1 that the dinner had not so much been in honor of him as an occasion upon which to use his name for the solicitation of funds. Boston T-1 stated that SHAPLEY further declared that the dinner, in such fashion, had been personally embarrassing to him and that he would not attend a similar event under similar auspices where he was to be a principal figure. (4)(4)

Boston T-6 is [redacted] of known reliability, and [redacted] the Subject. Boston T-6 learned from SHAPLEY that he continues to be a Vice Chairman of the Massachusetts Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. SHAPLEY has advised T-6 that the Massachusetts Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions is an independent organization interested in the activities of the NCASP, and at times corroborating with the latter. (4)(4)

IV. SUBJECT'S AFFILIATIONS WITH THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY.

The American-Russian Institute, New York City, has been declared within the purview of Executive Order #9835 by the Attorney General of the United States. SHAPLEY has been earlier identified as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Russian Institute by T-4.

It is noted that Boston T-6 has earlier advised that SHAPLEY was invited to attend the "All Soviet Union Congress for Peace," held at Moscow in September 1949, but that he did not accept the invitation. Boston T-6 advised that on approximately the 1st of December 1949, SHAPLEY received from the Soviet Embassy at Washington, D. C., an album containing all of the Russian newspaper clippings pertaining to the aforementioned Congress. SHAPLEY, according to T-6, reviewed the

album with interest and then donated it to the American-Russian Institute, New York City. T-6's report, with reference to the foregoing incident is corroborated by Confidential Informant T-7 of known reliability. (d)(u)

Boston T-7 further advised that he learned from SHAPLEY of a conference between the latter and HENRY HILL COLLINS, which occurred in mid-December 1949. COLLINS, according to T-7, is employed as the Executive Secretary of ARI, New York City. (b)(u)

SHAPLEY related to T-7 that CORLISS LAMONT had been nominated to membership on the Board of the Directors of the ARI. Certain undisclosed other members of the directorate objected to the addition of LAMONT because of his alleged extensive activity in the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, which organization has been declared within the purview of Executive Order #9835, by the Attorney General of the United States. The undisclosed persons who objected to the addition of LAMONT felt that their efforts to remove the ARI from the Attorney General's list would be considerably hampered if he were known to the Attorney General to be a member of the Board of Directors. SHAPLEY told the informant that COLLINS was personally in favor of aiding LAMONT but that he would not make an issue of LAMONT's addition unless SHAPLEY would support him. SHAPLEY told the informant that he advised COLLINS that to exclude LAMONT was "to make a financial, as well as a moral retreat." SHAPLEY stated to the informant that it had been his experience that those who fought Government agents with reference to such matters fared considerably better than those who meekly assented to Government decrees. SHAPLEY stated that in support of LAMONT, he was writing personal letters to those objecting to the appointment setting forth his favorable views with reference to CORLISS LAMONT and his association with the ARI. (d)(u)

V. SHAPLEY'S CONTACTS WITH RUSSIAN NATIONALS (c)(u)

Boston T-7 joined SHAPLEY in the midst of a discussion with an individual unknown to the informant concerning SHAPLEY's methods of contacting persons resident in the USSR. SHAPLEY was advising the unidentified individual, according to T-7, that he had found mail communications with friends in Russia to be more direct if forwarded through the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C. SHAPLEY attributed the increased speed in communication to the more rapid censorship practises in the Soviet Embassy at Washington, than that practised by the Soviet censor in the USSR. SHAPLEY further stated that when sending or requesting scientific data from the Russian Academy of Science, he had found it most expedient to address a letter directly to the Russian Scientist whom he believed possessed the information, or who wanted the enclosed information, through the Russian Embassy. A copy of such letter, together with any personal additional comments he might have, was forwarded simultaneously through the same channels, to the President of the Soviet Academy of Science. SHAPLEY

stated that he knew the latter unidentified individual well and that thus far all requests made by him for information concerning astronomical matters had been handled to his satisfaction. (C)(U)

Confidential Informant T-8, is of known reliability. T-8 stated that he heard a radio program over Boston Station WHDH on the evening of January 26, 1950. The program was of the forum type and entitled "The World And You." On the particular evening in question, T-8 stated that the instant Subject joined with two other members of the Harvard faculty in a discussion of the conditions behind the Iron Curtain and in particular with reference to Soviet scientific achievement, and the participation of the Soviet Government therein. The other two speakers on the program offered the opinion, based upon their individual experience and reading, that the Soviet Government dictated a "line" to the scientists which it required researchers to adhere to. Each claimed that there was a lack of freedom of expression in the scientific circles in the USSR and that further the "line" was dictated by political rather than scientific personnel.

T-8 stated that the instant subject "straddled the fence." T-8 reports that SHAPLEY neither condemned nor congratulated the Soviet Government for its work in the field of astronomy. SHAPLEY noted that the Soviet Government had expended a considerable amount of money in scientific research and that the Russians had made considerable progress in their work. He stated that he would not contradict the other two speakers with reference to the so-called "political line" but that his experience with reference to astronomers had been a little different than theirs. SHAPLEY stated that he had observed no fixed direction by Soviet political leaders with reference to astronomical research.

Boston T-4 was present in early December 1949, when SHAPLEY was advising a local scientist whose identity was not known to the informant, on the proper procedure in obtaining scientific periodicals from the USSR. SHAPLEY repeated the instructions he had furnished in the presence of T-7, set forth above, and added that the unidentified scientist should sign his letters as "a member of the National Academy of Science of the USA." SHAPLEY further advised the unidentified scientist that upon the receipt of the letters in Moscow, the "Russian FBI" would then check the recipients of the letters and their association with the American author. SHAPLEY further stated that it could be presumed that nothing derogatory would be discovered in a period of approximately one month and that shortly thereafter the unidentified scientist would receive the material requested. (C)(U)

Boston T-9 has advised of the following incident which occurred at a meeting [redacted] at the [redacted] at approximately noon on [redacted] Following an address delivered by a principal speaker, some [redacted] were asked to make a few remarks. SHAPLEY, according to T-9, arose to denounce certain then recent Soviet

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announcements claiming original discoveries in research astronomy. SHAPLEY ridiculed these claims by stating that many of the items allegedly newly discovered by the Soviet had in fact been discovered by nationals of other countries long years ago.

Boston T-9 noted that at such meetings as the one described, it is customary to applaud no one. When SHAPLEY had finished his extemporaneous remarks, [redacted] rang for several moments with what T-9 termed "a perfect example of ironic applause." T-9 stated that the latter action was predicated upon his own and others memory, that just about one year before in December 1948, SHAPLEY had stood before the same group, under the same circumstances and had applauded the Soviet Union for its attitude towards science and the progress of its scientists. b6 b7C b7D

T-9 further stated that [redacted] which followed SHAPLEY's talk, [redacted] reminded SHAPLEY that the latter had enjoyed a complete turn of heart in one year. SHAPLEY stated that this was not so but when confronted with others of recollection identical to the informants, SHAPLEY refused to continue the discussion and left the premises.

VI. AFFILIATION WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, hereinafter referred to as the NCASF, has been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835, by the Attorney General of the United States.

The instant Subject advised T-1 and independently T-6, that during the time that he was in New York City, to preside at the "rally against the H-Bomb", described above, he had attended a National Executive Committee meeting of the NCASF. SHAPLEY did not provide the informants with any of the details of the meeting. (4)(4)

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

Boston T-4 advised that in November 1949, ADRIAN SCOTT, one of the "Hollywood 10", described above, made a number of personal appearances in Boston. In the course of his Boston visit, SCOTT conferred frequently with SHAPLEY according to T-4, concerning the identities and background of those people with whom SCOTT found himself meeting as a result of his speaking engagements. (4)(4)

Boston T-4 further advised that later in the same month, of November 1949, JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, described herein earlier, also contacted SHAPLEY frequently during LAWSON's public appearances in this area. SHAPLEY, according to T-4, made arrangements for LAWSON to meet

certain prominent people at Harvard University, such as ZACHARIAH CHAFFE, University Professor at Harvard. Boston T-4 learned from SHAPLEY that as a result of this contact, LAWSON successfully prevailed upon CHAFFE to submit a brief as "amicus curiae," in connection with the appeal of the "Hollywood 10"from their convictions for contempt of Congress. SHAPLEY aided LAWSON, according to T-4, in connection with Massachusetts Council of the Arts, Sciences & Professions, so that LAWSON could solicit the support of that organization in behalf of the "Hollywood 10." (b)(4)

- P E N D I N G -

BS 100-16321

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

SHAPLEY'S ASSOCIATION WITH PEACE CONFERENCES

Boston T-4 advised that on November 22, 1949, SHAPLEY was contacted by one DAVID RIGBY, Secretary of the Montreal Chapter of the Canadian Peace Congress. RIGBY advised SHAPLEY that the latter group was holding a peace conference in Montreal, and desired SHAPLEY as a principal speaker. SHAPLEY inquired as to whether or not there were any "left wingers" in the movement. RIGBY responded in the affirmative and went on to say that the greatest number of peace council members in Canada, were connected with the Canadian Protestant Church. RIGBY identified a Dr. ENDICOTT of Toronto as a former missionary in China, who was very active in the movement. He further identified one PAUL KIRCHNER of Toronto, and Dr. JOHN WELDMAN, an Anglican minister, as another prominent leader. SHAPLEY thereupon stated that Americans in general did not wish to get into organizations which were to the extreme left. He recommended as a good representative American speaker, JOHN HOWARD LAWSON. Failing to obtain LAWSON, SHAPLEY recommended that RIGBY attempt to secure DONALD ANGUS CAMERON, or the Reverend JOSEPH FLETCHER of Boston. CAMERON has been identified by T-2 as a Communist Party member and FLETCHER has been identified by T-4 as a former trustee and teacher at the late Samuel Adams School in Boston. The latter school was declared within the purview of Executive Order #9835 by the Attorney General. (9)(u)

Subsequently SHAPLEY contacted LAWSON and suggested that he communicate with RIGBY at 32 Finchley Road, Hampstead, Quebec, Canada. SHAPLEY advised LAWSON that the Montreal Peace Conference would occur on December 9, 1949. LAWSON stated that he did not believe he would be able to accept the invitation because he did not know that he was free to travel to Canada while out on bond. He stated that he would discuss the matter further with both FLETCHER and CAMERON, mentioned above. (9)(u)

Confidential Informant T-10, of known reliability, advised that on February 4, 1950, there was held at the Community Church, 580 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., a conference staged by the "Massachusetts Peace Council." The conference resulted in the formation of the Massachusetts Action Committee for Peace, which is now engaged, according to T-10, in distributing the allegedly Communist inspired "Stockholm Peace Petition." Confidential Informant T-10 furnished a program of the event of February 4, 1950, which carries the name of the instant Subject as a sponsor. (9)(u)

Boston T-7 provided information in early December 1949, reflecting that SHAPLEY had been associated with one HERMAN HERRY of New York City; one STRINGFELLOW BARR; and SCOTT BUCHANAN, in the formation of an organization to be known as the "Institute For Planning." The purpose of said organization was to devise ways and means under which money appropriated by the U. S. Government might best be spent under Point #4

of the "Truman Program for World Peace and Prosperity." (S)(U)

Boston T-7 learned that the "Institute for Planning" was to be supported on monies donated by Mrs. EVANS BLAINE of Chicago, Illinois. One of the first steps of the institute would be to have DAVID LILIENTHAL, then Chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, tour the World, in an effort to prepare a program of World Planning to be offered under the auspices of the institute for the consideration of World public opinion. (S)(U)

In this connection it is interesting to note that on November 18, 1949, according to T-4, HANNAH DORNER spent considerable time trying to persuade SHAPLEY to attend a meeting of the Executive Board of the NCASP scheduled to be held at New York City on November 22, 1949. T-4 noted that SHAPLEY has invariably been responsive to such appeals particularly when DORNER has characterized the contemplated meeting as one of emergency nature. On this occasion, SHAPLEY refused to cancel any engagement in order to be present, and when pressed by DORNER, finally stated in simple terms that he would be en route on the evening in question to attend a private personal conference with DAVID LILIENTHAL. It is interesting to note that LILIENTHAL's resignation as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission occurred later in that same week in which SHAPLEY had the planned meeting with LILIENTHAL. (S)(U)

T-7 has also advised that in November 1949, SHAPLEY was intensely interested in the formation of a group in Philadelphia, tentatively named "Foundation For World Government." The aim of this organization, according to the informant, was to provide a study which would eliminate the cold war. (S)(U)

LEADS

NEW YORK OFFICE at New York City

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Will recontact Confidential Informant [redacted] as indicated in New York City letter dated 5-8-50, for the purpose of ascertaining additional details concerning SHAPLEY's alleged membership in the Communist Party,USA.

BOSTON OFFICE at Boston, Mass.

Will continue to follow and report the Subject's activities in organizations declared within the purview of Executive Order #9835, by the Attorney General.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INFORMANTS ~~SECRET~~

Confidential Informant T-1 is [redacted] who was contacted by the writer.

Confidential Informant T-2 is [redacted] New York letter to Boston dated 5-8-50.

Confidential Informant T-3 is [redacted] who was contacted by radio monitoring officer [redacted] et al.

Confidential Informant T-4 is [redacted] who was contacted by radio monitoring officer [redacted] et al.

Confidential Informant T-5 is New York letter to the Bureau under caption "NCASP" dated February 15, 1950, the data therein being received from New York informants [redacted] together with Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted].

Confidential Informant T-6 is [redacted] who was contacted by the writer.

Confidential Informant T-7 is [redacted] who was contacted by radio monitoring officer [redacted] et al.

Confidential Informant T-8 is Special Agent Thomas F. McLaughlin, Jr., Boston, Mass.

Confidential Informant T-9 is [redacted] who was contacted by the writer.

Confidential Informant T-10 is [redacted] a Boston confidential source who was contacted by the writer.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon at Boston, Mass., November 8, 1949.

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~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~